SECOND DISPATCH.
SOTON, July 10, 4:20 a. m.—The condi-hings is worse than at first supposed, that gold coin has actually been paid age quantities from time to time; out to Mr. Sherman to get rid of it has erly futile, as people refused to have to do with it, and pad it right back ar customs-duties. The tumult in-

THIRD DISPATCH.

INGTON, July 10, 7 a. m.—The light aris been ordered out. A great mob surhe Treasury Department crying "SherSherman!" and demanding to know
it is true that he has been unable to
f his gold. He is seen throught a winlly-counting over money. Great symexpressed for him in sotine quarters.

FOURTH DISPATCH!

INGTON, July 10, 12 m.—A phonograph
been applied to the door of the Treasit reveals the humiliating fact that the
y is whistling "Yankee Doodle" in a
rill voice. A Congressman who voted
at authorizing the coinage of gold has
und and badly hustled by the crowd.

SIXTH DISPATCH.

NOTON, same day, evening.—The amount coin imprisoned in the Treasury is even than at first reported. It amounts to of \$161,343,915. Nobody will have it of dollars of it has been paid out, and right back again. The remonetization was a bitter failure. The act declaring in to be money will be repealed as soon gress meets. The band belonged to a

SEVENTH DISPCTCH.
INGTON, July 10.—A red-headed man, any coat, vest, or shoes, is haranguing wd from one of the windows of the cocupied by New York correspondents, our liberties are in danger because the will not use the gold, and the Governschines to let them have it unless they it. "What shall we do about it?" he "Cheese it!" responds a bewildered-person in the band-wagon in a loud The combat deepens. There is trouble er.

A SOCIAL EVENT.

stiarly Sensational Piece of Fun fa-d in by a Young Lady of LaCrosse, It Only Results in "Chucking" a t-Ball into a Man's Brain. AUKEE, July 11 .- The general public is

as the Good Templars, Temple of Honor, as the Good Templars, Temple of Honor, one of Temperance engages in mocent imments at their regular meetings, by the hours are made pleasant, the pangs of a suagred, social enjoyment is pround a quiet, harmless, attractive mental rai stimulant is applied to the individual sks under the folds of their protection a from gross allurements and temptations.

tree the class of amusements adopted for
pose are elevating in character, chaste,
and inexpensive. They must be of peattractiveness to secure the fixed attena reformed inebriate, whose yet uncured beckons him with a flerce intimation to acce. A girl named Georgie Wills, exuberance of her spirits and by the liveliest impulse of humor, pistol, which she supposed to be un-

pecting a guest to-night, lest of great renown, name is heard in palace and cot, ity, and field, and town.

andaeme, and useful. Especially de-malay-school Festivals and Pienics. Res-meh Parties, &c. A great variety of pat-sics. CLEVELAND PAPER CO., Madison-st., Chicago, and 128 St. Clafr-st., ole importers. For sale by stationers, and & Co., Agenta for New York. 55 Beck. Cs. Kendall & Co., Boston, Mass. Alib-to the trade.



Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Micro OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD MAIL LINE. Railing three times a week to and from British of the Lowest Prices.
Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner and Randolph-stz., Chicago.

2. L. DU VERNET. General Western Agent.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

SUNDAY, JULY 14, 1878-SIXTEEN PAGES

SPRINGFIELD F. & M. INS. CO., Wines, and Liquors.

Four-Summer Whiskies of the following well-known brands HAND-MADE SOUR MASH:

M. V. MONARCH, MeBRAYER, D. MONARCH, BOND & LILLARD,

 Capital paid in
 \$ 750,000.00

 Reinsurance Reserve
 533,677.04

 Unpaid Losses
 68,877.98

 All other Claims
 8,100,00

 Net Surplus
 292,098.25

 R. MONARCH, STITZEL, KENTUCKY CLUB. .

RYE WHISKIES. GUCKENHEIMER,

FINE OLD CROWN PORT, PURE HOLLAND GIN, DOMECQ SHERRIES, CALIFORNIA BRANDIES, RUNS, BLACKBERRY BRANDIES, all of which we retail at 21 per bottle, or 310 per case of one dozen. Cases assorted to suit purchaser. We make a speciaity of supplying strictly Fine Wines and Liquors for family use. All goods of our bottling bear our trademark.

"Chicago Rising from Her Ashes." No excursion should leave the city with-out a supply of our liquors. During the prevalence of hot weather no family should be without a bottle of our BLACKBERRY BRANDY, the best known remedy for those disorders of the stomach so common

LAWRENCE & MARTIN. IMPORTERS.

111 Madison-st., Chicago. DIAMONDS, WATCHES, Etc.

J. S. HAMILTON

cago it has been his honest purpose to carefully study the interest and pleasure of all his patrons. Desiring to retain the good will and favor of

HAMILTON, SHOURDS & CO.,

66 State-st., corner Randolph. Will continue this policy, and beginning on a cash basis under light expense, with a choice, fresh stock of Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware, &c., with prices at the bottom, they will contin-ually offer better inducements than any other frm in the trade.

Mr. Hamilton will be especially pleased to see all of his old friends, whether they desire to pur-

EXCURSIONS. Grand Pleasure Excursions TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

The Renowned Palace Steamers Will leave THURSDAY, July 18, at 8 p. m. L. HURD Will leave THURSDAY, July 25, at 8 p. m. The most delightful trip during the hot season. Round for tickets by lake, rail, and river at reduced rates, and for descriptive directions. State-rooms can be seor descriptive circulars. State-rooms can be in advance at the office of LEOPOLD & AUSTRIAN, 72 Market-st.,
Managers Lake Sup. People's Line Stmrs

MISCELLANEOUS. OFFICE OF THE COUNTY TREASURER. COOK COUNTY, ILL.

Спісаво, July 13, 1878. Delinquent Tax-payers will please re-member that application for judgment for taxes due was made on the 8th of this month, and that by paying now they will trouble and annoyance.

B. H. McCREA, Co. Collector.

FARM MORTGAGE COMPANY.

A SUBSCRIPTION For the Capital Stock of the "Illinois Land and Loan Company," is open at 165 Clark-st. (Methodist Church Block). Chicago, from 10 s. n. to 3 p. m., where full information as to the plan of the company and value of the investment may be obtained.

WM. KELSEY REED. Prest. MOIND Are now offering the largest

REFRIGERATORS assortment of CHAMBER and PARLOR FURNITURE in REDUCED. the West. Every article will

The Allegretti Iceberg, the best Refrigerator made. Uses less ice, constantly ventilated, all hard wood, and warranted. Only medium and large sizes left. Selding at just one-half of former prices. 155 Lake-st. EDUCATIONAL.

Morgan Park Military Academy

Capt. RD. N. KIRK TALCOTT. Associate HENRY T. WRIGHT, A. M., Principals. A first-class Preparatory School for Boys. Location stractive. Educational facilities unsurpassed. Session-earins Sept. 5, 1878. For full information send for cat-logue to Morgan Park, Cook Co., Ill.

UNION COLLEGE OF LAW CHICAGO, ILL. Collegiate year, 38 weeks begins Sept. 11, Tuition, \$50 per year in advance. For catalogue, ddress

B. H. URD.
95 Dearborn-st., Chicago, 1 MISS JONES' SCHOOL, AT BORDULAC, Heretofore known as Lakeside Seminary.) A Board-ng and Day School for Young Ladies and Children belightful location, home care, and thorough instruc-ion. For catalogues address MISS GRACE P. JONES, Principal.

FOR SALE. ASSIGNEE'S SALE Pursuant to an order of the District Court of the Inited States for the Northern District of Illinois. I fier for sale, as a whole, or in job lots, for ten days, he entire stock of dry goods and notions of NORWELL SIMPSON, bankrupts, at their store, No. 105 Statet, Chicago, Ill. I will receive bids for the stock, as a rhole, until 9 o'ciock a. m. of the 17th inst. All goods ot disposed of on that day will be closed out at anction.

RICHARD O. GREENLEAR,
Provisional Assignee.

SCALES. FAIRBANKS'



to Bugs, Roaches, Moths, Fleas, Lice, etc. Warrant-ed. Arend's Insect Powder Depot, 179 E. Madison-st.

DENTISTRY.

CIGARS!

In order to supply a want long felt for an increase to Cigar, we have had made express-LAWRENCE & MARTIN'S

OPERA BOUFFE

Which is FILLED WITH NOTHING BUT THE FINEST HAVANA TOBAC-CO from the Vuelta Abajo district, and which we guarantee to be the finest Cigar ever sold for 5c in the West. Special Inducements to the Trade.

We are retailing SEIDENBERG & CO. KEY WEST, guaranteed Strictly Fresh, LONDRES, CONCHAS, COMME IL FAUT,

LONDRES CHICO, ZERLINAS, 3 for 25c.

OPERA BOUFFE, REGALITAS, 5c each.

Fresh Havana Cigars of our own impo LAWRENCE & MARTIN, IMPORTERS.

111 Madison-st., Chicago. FLOUR.

The above brand of Patent Flour we have placed on the Eastern market for the past five years, sup-plying the demand for a strictly fine Flour. MESSRS. ROCKWOOD BROS., Chicago, who have sold the same for over four years, will have a stock on hand at all times, furnishing dealers at lowest price for finest Minnesota Patent Flour. D.R. BARBER & SON.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. The celebrated brand of Patent Flour, "White Satin." milled at Minneapolis, Minn., which we have sold for over four years (finding it the finest and most uniform of any Flour sold by us for 13 years, always pleasing where choicest quality and delicacy of color were desired), having been placed

ROCKWOOD BROS., 102 & 104 NORTH-CLARK-ST. WINES.

"TAKE A LITTLE WINE FOR THE STOMACH'S SAKE."

We make three qualities of Pure Juice Port Wines which are valuable for their medicinal properties, and have a perfect "boquet," as well as the genuine aroma of the grape. They furnish a nutritious, healthful. and grateful drink for the invalid.

STEUBEN COUNTY WINE CO. No. 170 MADISON-ST.

LEGAL. ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

Pursuant to an order of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, I offer for sale, as a whole, or in job lots, for ten days, the entire stock of dry goods and notions of NORWELL & SIMPSON, bankrupts, at their store No. 105 State-st., Chicago, III. I will receive bids for the stock, as a whole, until 9 o'clock a. m. of the 17th inst. All goods nor disposed of on that day will be closed out at anction.

RICHARD O. GREENLEAF,

Provisional Assignee.

Chicago, July 6, 1878. Provisional Assignee. WANTED.

Store Wanted, On Washington or Madisonst. near State, or on State-st.

between Washington and Adams. Address, stating No. and terms, Y 100, Tribune office. AGENTS WANTED For the sale of the newst and best Sewing Machine Attachment, "BLASIUS EUREKA BINDER," Apply to BLASIUS & SELIGMAN.

SUMMER COOK STOVES And yet you will let your wife roast in a red-hot kirch en when our IMPROVED CAMP COOK STOVE will d all the work for five months on ONE TON OF HARI COAL, and the KITCHEN WILL BE COOL. Prices, to \$20, Add \$2, 30 for drum to warm the room in win

Summer Cook Stove Co., 42 Dearborn-st.

O. R. GLOVER, 71 DEARBORN-ST.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN On Improved City Property at Lowest Rates.

IRA HOLMES, NO. 88 WASHINGTON-ST., nya, for cash, all Savings Bank Books, Receivertificates of broken National Banks, County Ore

TO RENT.

e and basement 38 LaSaile-st.; also second, thire outh floors of 38 and 40 LaSaile-st.; each floor cool signt and elevator; well adapted for mercar imanufacturing business. Will rest whole or as WM. O. DoW. 8 Tribune Building. BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE BUSINESS INVESTMENT.

TO ARMS!

Proclamation from the Ore gon Governor Calling for Volunteers.

A General Indian War in That Region Considered Inevitable.

Pursuit of the Hostile Bannocks. The Savages Murdering and

Howard's Troops in Hot

Burning as They Move Along.

Nez Perces on the Way from Canada to Join in the Fray.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 13 .- The following start linginews is just received from Pendleton, under date of the 13th, from J. B. Keeny. The dispatch was directed to Gov. Chadwick: "Yours just received. Will try and get at escort for a wagon in the morning. We have been having exciting times here to-day. The hostile Indians are in force on the reservation. George Coggan, of Portland, and Al Bunker, of LaGrande, were shot this afternoon about six miles from here on the stage road to Cayuse. Coggan was killed, and Fred Foster was with them, and only got away b luck. Bunker rode with him for about two miles after he was shot, and he was compelled to leave him. Foster gave us the news, and we started a team with fourteen men as an escort to go for Bunker. They got as far as Chief Wincumonoat's farm, when THEY WERE ATTACKED

and compelled to return after exchanging a number of shots.

"The Indians are about 150 strong. The Umatillas are undoubtedly fighting with them. Maj. Connoyer was with the party attacked. They think they killed one Indian, as he was seen to fall from his norse. "The Cayuse House was pillaged and burned

Our stage station was not burned at dark.
"Capt. Miles' command will reach the Agency
to-night. His soldiers are all very much exhausted, and should they go into the Agency thinking that the Umatilla's are all right, they GET THE WORST OF IT.

Our families are at the mill and Court-House

and the town is well guarded." Col. Effinger, of this city, has just receive the following dispatch from Gov. Chadwick: "UMATILIA, July 13.—I have made a call for 300 volunteers. See that he has men, not so much for number, but for courage, activity, and endurance. Short work, boys! I will get the palance here." Capt. G. C. Sears, of the Portland Volunteer Rangers, has just received be following:
"UMATILLA, July 13-8 a. 12. Come at once. as you propose. I have guns at Vancouver now

S. F. CHADWICK." will get them. THE GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION calling out the volunteers in substance recites ans will go to the hostiles whenever they find they can be successful against the whites; all friendly Indians, with exceptions, are midnight allies of the hostiles, and help them in removing sto ien stock and plunder; that their promises and pledges of friendship cannot be relied upon. They have misled the settiers and soldiers, and

ave acted as spies and SCOUTS FOR THE HOSTILES.

He further cautions the volunteers against doing any act not justified by the custom gov-erning modern warfare. The men will all be 6:53 a.m. 50, 003 71 90 N. R... 7 Clloudy 11:18 a.m. 83 055 76 82 N. R... 7 Clear 2:00 p.m. 30, 015 76 82 N. R... 7 Clear 3:33 p.m. 25, 992 77 77 N. E. 6 C. 6ar 9:00 p.m. 33, 035 75 86 N. E. 1 Clear 10:19 p.m. 33, 033 74 90 N. E. 2 Clear raised in Eastern Orezon. Gov. Ferry yesterday dispatched Gov. Chadwick that he could have guns now from Vancouver on his allowance. A large number of freight wagons are on the road four miles above Cavuse Station. The men and horses are gone

south, stationary or lower pressure.

The Upper Mississippi River will rise,

Time. Bar. The Inc. Wind. Vel. Rn. Weather

Stations. Bur. Thr. Wind. Bain Weather.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 13.-John Dressen

dorff, while at work in a hayfield two miles

southeast of this city, received a sunstroke this

old and married.
St. Louis, July 13.—There were ten new cases of sunstroke this forenoon and four deaths. The weathers is still blazing hot, the mercury standing in the business part of the city at from 96 to 100 degrees, according to idecation.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 13.—This has been the warmest day of the season, the increury ranging from 99 to 102 in the shade.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS

NEW YORK, July 13.—Arrived, steamships Germania and Spain, from Liverpool; Corn-

wall, from Bristol; Vaderland, from Antwerp.

Boston, Mass., July 13.—Arrived, Hindoo, from Hull.

MONTREAL. July 13.—Arrived—Polynesian,

from Liverpool.

LONDON, July 13.—Steamships Pereire, from
New York, and Bulgaria, from Boston, have ar-

Y. M. C. A.

NEW YORE, July 13.—Delegates numbering fifty from the United States to the World's Conference of the Young Men's Christian As-

sociation in Geneva on the 15th of August, sailed this afternoon in the steamer Ethiopian.

FIRE AT FORT LINCOLN.

Brewards, July 13.—The United States Government warehouse at Fort Lincoln. containing clothing and harness, burned this morning. Loss about \$100,000.

ARKANSAS GREENBACKERS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 13.—The Greenback State Convention met to-day, and after appointing a State Central Committee, with authority to place in the field a State ticket, adjourned.

The road is dangerous.

The following letter is just received at Umatilla by Gov. Chadwick by courier from Pendleton: "The troops under Capt. Miles are now fighting about two miles above the Agency with the Indians. Have been fighting for the last two hours. The Indians are on the iver near their general camping place. Almost all the Umatillas are supposed to be in

"Al Bunker has just got in. Coggan has not been found yet. Should the Indiaus get the best of Capt. Miles, we will all undoubtedly have to fight. There are over 100 here who have no arms of any kind." THE NEZ PERCES.

Special Dissocich to The Tribune, BISMARCK, D. T., July 13.—Under date June 25, from Fort Walsh, we have reliable in ormation that the hostile Nez Perces, at present on Canadian territory, are moving across the Rocky Mountains to join those who did not break out in open hostilities last summer. Mr. Baird, Gen. Miles' agent, arrived a few days ago with three Nez Perces of Joseph's band, to induce the hostiles to return to the United States. Maj. Irvine, of the police force, left Fort Walsh this morning with three Nez Perces, to try and complish the removal of White Bird and hi and to the American side.

SCATTERED BANDS. SAN FRANCISCO, July 13 .- A Baker City, Ore dispatch says the hostiles have made their ap-pearance on Clover Creek, a tributary of the North Powder River. Capt. Vivian's company of Egbert's command, while scouting yesterday in that direction, captured seven Indians, sight squaws, and some children, with some twenty head of horses, after a vigorous pursuit. Thirty or more of the hostiles escaped.

Scouts from Meacham's report a large trail

through the Blue Mountains, passing toward the Snake River, made early yesterday morning. Egoert's command is ordered to the Payette country to watch for retreating hostiles, who the Salmon River country as fast as possible. Sanford's command is ordered to Miles, in Fly Valley, near Daly's ranch, then to follow on the

Valley, near Daily's ranch, then to follow on the trail of the Indians north.

The prisoners captured yesterday are now on the way to Fort Boise under Egbert's escort.

San Francisco, Cal., July 13.—Gov. Chadwick and Gov. Ferry have visited Howard and arranged for the co-operation of volunteers with Howard's forces. Cavuse station, where the Governors met Howard, was afterwards burned by the hostiles. Howard telegraphs from Wailula on July 19: "These hostiles, after Monday's battle, turned north and northward along the Blue Ridge and crossed Meacham Road in the night. Sanford's three companies of cavalry and Miles' infantry are to follow. Egbert operates from Baker City, guarding against their return by the trails between him and the Piutes. Bernard, now at Forsythe, moves with six companies of cavalry northward to Lewiston. I am en route to Papamase, Mt. Idaho, and vicinity, with an infantry force to head the enemy at Snake Crossing. Throckwick and Gov. Ferry have visited Howard and

FOREIGN.

morton is near Pendleton, and will be strengthened by Miznor's companies, to quiet an excited population. The attempt to cross Columbia by the hostiles has ceased."

HELENA, Mont., July 13.—A special from Philipsburg, Mont., 12th, midnight, says Indians passing through murdered William Joy on Ross Fork of Rock Creek. Jack Hayes and Amos Elliott are also supposed to be murdered at the same time and place. They are believed to be the same Indians who murdered the men on Dearborn River and Elk Creek, probably returning Nez Perces.

HELENA, Mont., July 13.—Two miners, John Myers and John Lynch, were killed last week on Elk Creek, Mont. Indians are believed to have committed the deed. Elk Creek is on the line of Cadotto Pass, near where two men previously reported were killed.

Considerable apprehension is felt by ranchers and stockmen on the road from here to Fort Benton. Gov. Potts just returned from a visit to Tenderi, the Chief of the Bannocks at Lemhi Agency, and reports the Bannock Indians as peaceably disposed.

HOWARD'S REPORT TO M'DOWELL.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The following tele-Closing Session of the Peace Congress at Berlin.

The Peace Treaty Read, Signed, Sealed, and Delivered.

A Gratulatory Feast Indulged in by the Plenipotentiaries.

The Congress Decides Against

a Supplemental Con-

Valley.

ference. HOWARD'S REPORT TO M'DOWELL.
WASHINGTON, July 10.—The following tele HOWARD'S REPORT TO M'DOWELL.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The following telegram was received this morning:

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—To Gen. Sherman:
The following dispatch was received from Gen. Howard, dated Head of Birch Creek, July 9, at Pilot Rock:

"I formed a junction with the troops Wheaton had been ordered to meet me under Throckmorton. It being uncertain, from conflicting reports, whether the main body of the hostiles was near the head of Butler Creek or nearer the Columbia Crossing, I sent two excellent scouts to place their camp, and at sunrise moved two columns, one under Throckmorton, consisting of two companies of artillery, one of infantry, and a few volunteers, which proceeded by the stage road directly to Butler Creek Post-Office. The other column consisted of seven companies of the First Cavalry, as a battalion under Bernard, and severally commanded by McGregor, Whippie, Bendire, Winters, Parrel, Ward, and Bomus, with about twenty of Robbins' scouts and a Gatling gun. I accompanied Bernard's column. We had proceeded some three miles toward the head of Butler Creek, when we met the two scouts, who reported the Indians in force on a height about three miles from us. Bernard, taking the trot, moved quickly into position over those troublesome foothills, the least of which is pierced by a canon and over a mile in the ascent. The cavalry sped from hill to hill in the vicinity of the enemy strongly posted on a rocky crest. All the companies except McGregor's. English Capitalists Propose to Bulld a Railway in the Euphrates

FINISHED.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE CONGRESS. BERLIN, July 13.—The Congress held its last sitting to-day, all the Plenipotentiaries and other members in full dress as at the opening. The proceedings began at half-past 2 and ended at 4. The treaty was signed by all the Plenipotentiaries alphabetically. The Secretearies attended previously at 1 o'clock in the afternoon to affix the Plenipotentiary seals to each copy. After the signatures, Count Andrassy warmly eulogized Bismarck's Presidency. BISMARCK THANKED THE PLENIPOTENTIARIES for their indulgence. The proceedings terminated with a grand Court-dinner this evening at the White-Hall Palace. Crown-Prince Frederick William congratulated the illustrious statesmen upon the realization of his hopes that the blessing of peace crowned their efforts. He declared Germany's co-operation can be counted on for all that tends to secure and preserve this great benefit. He proposed the health of the Plenipo-tentiaries, of Sovereigns of the Governments who this memorable day signed the Treaty of Berlin. The only absentees from the banquet were Lord Beaconsfield and Prince Gortscha-

The German semi-official press publish long means, rejoicing and triumphing in the signature of the treaty of peace.

pierced by a canon and over a mile in the ascent. The cavalry spect from hill to hill in the vicinity of the enemy strongly posted on a rocky crest. All the companies except McGregor's, which was with the pack-train, were deployed and used during the engagement. The advance was made along several approaches in a handsone manner, not a man failing out of the ranks. The "different sides of the hill were steeper than Missionary Ridge, still the troops, though encountering a severe fire that emptied some saddles and killed many horses, did not waver, but skirmished to the very top, the enemy abandoning his position and running to the next height in the rear, slightly higher, especially crowned with natural defenses of lava rock. In twenty minutes the height, was charged from different sides and taken. Thence commenced a rapid pursuit of fiving Indians, who abandoned their spare horses that were on the field, perhaps 200, mostly jaded and worthless, also provisions, ammunition, and camp material. The hostiles struck for the thick pines which crest the Bine Ridge, and again made a stand, using the trees for defense. Again the cavalry pressed them in front and on the fiank, and in a few minutes dislodged them a third time and pushed them four or five miles further in the mountains. The rough country and the great exhaustion of horses and men caused a cessation of oursuit for to-day. In this battle five enlisted men were wounded and probably twenty horses killed. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded is difficult to tell. Their women, children, and best horses in droves were well out of the way before the battle began, seemingly toward the Grande Ronde. The flight is in that direction. LONDON, July 13.-The treaty of peace condeclared at Berlin unauthentic, contains fifty seven articles, and makes no mention of two important questions, namely, the Dardanelles and Armenia. It is probably an early copy, obtained before the final revision. Its first twelve articles relate to Bulgaria, which is constituted an autonomic tributary Principality under the suzerainty of the Sultan, with a Christian Government and national militia. These articles further regulate the election of a Prince by the notables at Tirnova, arrange a Prisional Government previous to his election, and lay the basis of a Government after his election. Arts. 13 to 21, inclusive, relate to the new Province which is placed under the direct military and political authority of the Sultan, with, howin droves were well out of the way before the battle began, seemingly toward the Grande Ronde. The flight is in that direction.

"Capt. Bernard is entitled to special credit for this engagement, as indeed for the entire campaign, and his officers and men did as well, as brave and true men only can do. Could you know the difficulties of this wilderness you would then appreciate their loyal services.

"McDowell, Major-General." ever, a Christian Governor, and in the conditions of an autonomous administration. The Governor is to be appointed by the Porte, with the assent of the Powers, for five years.

CYPRUS.

LONDON, July 13.—The Government appears busy with the details of the military and civil establishments in Cyprus. The papers announce the appointment of Postmaster and other officials. Gen. Sir Garnet Wolesley has already would then appreciate their loval services.

"McDowell, Major-General."

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SHENAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14—1 a. m.—Indication—For Tennessee and Ohio Valleys, warmer, partly cloudy weather, possibly covarional are being made for a submarise cable to Alexage and the consideration are being made for a submarise cable to Alexage and the color pressibly covarional are being made for a submarise cable to Alexage and the local press bristles with obnitions.

A midnight parade was indulged in by a few constitution of the constitution of the orangements are being made for a submarise cable to Alexage.

A midnight parade was indulged in by a few constitution of the andria, which will give direct communication with England.

showers, variable winds, and stationary press EUPHRATES VALLEY BAILWAY. For the Lake Region, warmer, clear or partly Among other schemes brought to the surface by the English occupation of Cyprus is a cloudy weather, light variable winds, stationary or lower pressure.
For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Mis-Euphrates valley railway. The Duke of Sutherland and others are in active communication with the Government on the subject, and it is souri Valleys, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, light variable winds mostly from the stated that if within a reasonable time it appears the Anglo-Turkish Convention is successful, it is possible the country will be asked to give a guarantee for the proposed railroad. LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, July 13.

NO SUPPLEMENTARY CONFERENCE. LONDON, July 13 .- At yesterday's sitting of the Congress Bismarck moved a supplementary conference, to be held next antumn, either at Constantinople or Berlin, but Lord Salisbur declared his inability to accede to any proposal interfering with the immediate sub the papers to the English Parliament, and the motion was thrown out.

THE TREATY PUBLISHED. LONDON, July 13.-The Times publishes nearthe whole of the text of the Treaty of Berlin. Those parts referring to Asia and the limits of Servia and Eastern Roumelia are missing. The substance of the provisions of the treaty has been contained in the dispatches during the progress of the Congress.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

LONDON, July 13.—The Capetown Standard and Mail, summing up the results of the war, now ended, with the natives in South Africa, says: "Only a few small parties of the enemy remain, and it will not be long before they will be disposed of. Congabele, Stock, Unfania, Tine, and other Chiefs have been taken prisonsoutheast of this city, received a sunstroke this afternoon, from the effects of which he died in twenty minutes.

Strong and the first of the Tribune.

St. Joseph, Mo., July 13.—The heat here today has been intense, the thermometer standing at 100 in the shade. Several sunstrokes are reported, one, that of Thomas Gillett, a well-known citizen, being fatal. Mr. Gillett was found dead near the residence of a relation fifteen miles south of the city.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Terre Haute, Ind., July 18.—The extreme heated term continues; 10d degrees in the shade this afternoon. A man named Nicholas Schillenbeck, clerking in a grocery store, died of sunstroke this afternoon. He was 39 years old and married. ers. Sardili, Dukemana, and Syolo have been killed. Dimba has surrendered, and the only man of influence still at liberty is Kreli. The loss on the side of the insurgents has been much more severe than the natives had experienced in any previous outbreak, and it may be said their power as a people has been utterly de-stroyed."

HAVANA, July 18.—A decree has been pro-HAVANA, July 18.—A decree has been promulgated concerning the election of Deputies to represent Cuba in the Spanish Cortes. It provides that Cuba shall have a Deputy for every 40.000 free inhabitants. The Deputies must be Spaniards and laymen, not under 25 years of age. Any Spaniard over 25, who pays annual taxes of \$5 and over, may be an elector. The Governor-General has the same power to settle all difficulties that may occur in the electoral questions as the Supreme Gevernment.

Washington, D. C., July 13.—information from the City of Mexico is that Senor Mata has been appointed Secretary of State for Foreign affairs.

HELMBOLD INSANE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 13.—Judge Ludlow the case of H. T. Helmbold, to-day decided in the case of H. T. Helmbold, to-day decided that he was an insane man with lucid intervals. The jury had previously declared him insane, and the Judge said: "The evidence does establish the fact that at times petitioner acts like a sane man, and it is no wonder that a number of witnesses who have from time to time neld conversations with him, or been thrown into his society, should testify to his sanity. We have come to the conclusion upon the evidence before us that the petitioner here is liable at any moment to be excited beyond his power and control; that he requires constant supervision and care: that his property may at any time, as it has been heretofore, be squandered, and that he is in fact an insane man with lucid moments. The argument intended to prove that a conspiraty exists to divert the property of Dr. Heimbold into the hands of the conspirators, fails because that property is within the grasp of the law, and may be completely protected.

THE COMING ECLIPSE. Special Dispatch to The Tribons.

NEW YORK, July 13.—The party arranged by

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

serve the solar eclipse at Rawlins, Wy. Ter.
According to the predictions of the Signal Service the chances of a fair day at Rawlins are
about 8 per cent. Dr. Draper takes with him
half a ton of instruments, which the American
Express and Union Pacific Express are forwarding. These companies, as well as the Penivania Railroad, the Chicago & Northwesiand Union Pacific, have treated the exped liberally. The party will reach their des tion on Thursday night, and then have about ten days to build the necessary observatory and photographic room. The observations will be mainly of a photographic and spectroscopic character.

CANADA.

All Is Peace Once More at Montreal—The
Evil Day Only Postponed—What May Be
Expected Sconer or Later.
Special Disputch to The Tribune.
MONTREAL, July 18.—The city again wears its
normal appearance, and business has resumed
its wonted channel. A good deal of talk has
been indusged in during the day by the Protestants favorable to the transportations and the ants favorable to the Orange party, and the opinion was freely expressed that a day of reckoning is yet to come. There were many rumors of an intended Orange display on Tussday, the anniversary of Hackett's funeral, but, in an in-terview held by your correspondent with County-Master Grant and other leading Orange-men, the latter disclaim anything of the kind. Designs have been made for a moment to

Hackett, but no contract has yet been let for it. erection. There will be no corner-stone laid on Tuesday for the reason that there is none to lay. That they intend at some time to have the corner-stone laid in accordance with the custom of the Order is evident, but when they will no disclose. To give the proper eclat to the affair and insure a sufficient self-protection—for they realize that they must depend on the bre in Western Canada for aid and assistance require several weeks, if not some months, of preparation. Whenever they perfect their arrangements they will some fine day startle the Catholic popfine day startle the Catholic pop-ulation of this city by appearing on the streets in full regalia, and, if interfered with by the mob, will take the law in their own

hands and protect themselves. The Catholic party feel very happy over the result of yesterday, and anticipate no further trouble. They are confident that when the case of the arrested Orangemen comes up before the Judges, a decision will be rendered in harmony with the opinion of the four eminent lawyers on which Mayor Beaudry acted when vigorously backed up by the leading representatives of the

Many of the country volunteers departed for their homes this afternoon. Gen. Smythe held a review of the artillery corps and some of the other troops, after which they were dismissed from active service. This evening very few military uniforms are to be seen on the street There was a rumor affoat this afternoon that young Hurstone, of the Orange Britons, who was assaulted yesterday afternoon, had died of his injuries, but investigation proved that it had no foundation. Both he and Gilbert, the other Young Briton who was pounded by the mob, are progressing nicely, and, their modical attendance at the will be out in a few days.

attendants state, will be out in a few days.

The action of Mayor Beaudry yesterday ha settled all differences which existed in the Catholic party. He is to-day the most popular man in Montreal,—that is, with the Catholic majority,—and it is proposed by his admirers to elect him to Parliament from the west end of the city, which includes in its borders Griffintown, the headquarters of all the disgraceful

on the interpretation of the filegal Party act, and the local press bristles with obinions.

A midnight parade was indulged in by a few of the Young Britons at Point St. Charles, one of the suburbs. They disported themselves for an hour or so, and then wunt home to id. They were not interfered with for the reason, no doubt, that their march was not anticipated by the hostiles.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Montraat, July 13.—The troubles between the rival Board of Directors of the Montreal, Portland & Boston Railway, existing since January last, have been settled by the resignation of Mr. E. H. Goff and his Board, who have delivered the books they had belonging to the Company to the other Board of Directors, of which Mr. S. T. Willett is President.

The Rev. Father Dowd has returned to Henry J. Shaw, auctioneer, a large amount of money, sent to the Reverend Father by some conscience-stricken individual in the United States.

Quebec, July 13.—A French paper in this city says: "La Bonne St. Anne, Quebec, boasts of another wonderful miracle. A young man from Detroit, who, in addition to being paralytic, suffered from various other bodily diseases, has been completely cured through the miraculous intervention of the good shirt; and the fame of it has spread far and wide throughout this portion of the Province."

A heavy shock of earthquake was experienced at Murray Bay on Thursday.

L. F. Fafford, Lighthouse-Keeper at Point Des Mots, writes that two men, named John Foster and Edward Poltras, were recently poisoned from eating fresh-water oysters or clams. Foster died in twenty minutes, after suffering great agony. Poltras will probably recover.

The waters in the neighborhood of Point Des Mots are swarming with porpolese.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Toronto, July 13.—A circular, setting forth the particulars of the testimonial proposed to be raised for Hanlan, the oarsman, has been issued by a Committee embracing the hames of Sir John A. MacDonaid, the Hon. George Brown, the Hon. E. Blake, the Hon. O. M

ROBESON.

His Views on Third-Term Prospect

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 13.—Ex-Secretary Robeson has got back from the Capital, where he went to look up the Whitthorne report on his case, and has come down here to recuperate after hard exertions on the Hunter and Noyes cases. He seems to be in the best of health and spirits. He says that he could not find anything new at the Capital, but he did not in-

challenged.

That was not what the reporter wanted, how ever, and he asked about third-term prospects:
"Gen. Grant is a friend of mine, and I am ever, and he asked about third-term prospects:

"Gen. Grant is a friend of mine, and I am his friend, and he can rely upon my support if nominated for a third term," said he, emphatically. "But I don't think Gen. Grant would accept a renomination," continued Mr. Robeson, "aithough he has never said any thing to me about it. I have received several letters from him but he has never mentioned that topic. It is my opinion, however, that he would not accept unless there should be peculiar conditions or the state of the country should demand that he again take the belin."

"Did you write a letter to the General," asked the reporter, "asying that, if he could keep it up long enough and remain outside the party wrangles then boiling about the shaky foundation of the Hayes fraud, he must inevitably be nominated in 1050?"

"I never wrote such a letter to Gen. Grant," was the answer. "I do not know where that could have come from;" and he laughed heartily at the idea. "It is rather irksome, though, to be an ex-President," said Mr. Robeson, "because he has a great deal of spare time on his hands and nothing to do. He cannot go into business very well, and time moves slowly when there is so much leisure. In this view of the case, probably Gen. Grant would accept a third term, but it is some time vet to 1880, and there is no telling what complications may arise. However, from what little I know now, I am of the opinion that Gen. Grant does not desire a renomination."

Now in their New and Magnificent CAMP

VOLUME XXXIX.

INSUBANCE.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

INCORPORATED 1849.

STATEMENT,

JULY 1, 1878.

Total Cash Assets \$1,652,753.27

Net Surplus to Policy-holders, \$1,042,098.25

Agency in Chicago Established 1851.

Losses paid in Chicago over \$700,000.00

R. S. CRITCHELL, Agent

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PIANOS AND ORGANS.

ESTEY The Most Extensive Organ Factories in the World.

Unrivaled in Tone, and besutiful in ORGANS.

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These Pianos combine the highest achievement in the art of Pianoforte making, and are comprehensively the best in the world. They are used wherever attain-ble, and have received the highest testimonisis from saling artists of the Oid as well as the New World. These unrivaled Pianos, with other Musical Injuriants of best makes, can be found at my warerooms.

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be RETAILED AT STRICTLY

269 & 271 State-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing betwee D. H. Hill and J. C. Skiff, in the Boot and Sh

burness, at 327 and 765 West Madison-st., Chi-ago, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be conducted in the future by J. C. Skiff, who assumes the liabilities and to

iom all accounts owing the firm must be paid

DISSOLUTION.

PAPER NAPKING.

hotice is hereby given that the copartnership se existing between Mina Waither and John G. under the firm name of M. Waither & Co., is dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts haid firm are to be paid to said John G. and all demands presented to him. MINA WALTHER, JOHN G. SCHMOHL.

D. H. HILT, J. C. SKIFF.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

MANUFACTURERS

ind and badly hustled by the crowd.

HARK! PIPTH DISPATCH!

INGTON, July 10, 4 b. m.—The greatest xpressed that the sad condition of things in greenbacks down to the price of gold, so of a brass-band can be heard coming naylvania avenue. Trouble is feared, dosion of — [The dispatch abruptly if here.] SIXTH DISPATCH.

MY GUEST.

stately, and grim, and old; contreps are firm and slow; ares he brings, to cast at my feet, a precious than earth can show.

tes away sorrow and care, iveth me ease and rest: orld's weary way I leave to-day a haven far more blest. welcome, O welcome, my friend, aga chill be your outstretched arms; waited years, with grief and tears—ile at your dread alarms.

30, July 10.

Death Gave the Dress.

Death Gave the Dress.

St. Linis Times.

Schwartz, a lady living on Glendale structure in a manner which makes the casely sad to the mother. Little Hearlett years, attended the funeral of a child and uroon returning home begging the did not the pretty white dress of child, and uroon returning home begging the there to buy her one like it. The ness came into the room and again alinders, and while talking on the subject ack kitten came into the room, and in after it into the yard. Some minute he little girl's body was found in where she is supposed to have faither the supposed to have faither the little girl's body was found in where she is supposed to have faither the little girl's body was found in the sand the little girl's body was found in the sand the little girl's body was found in the sand the little girl's body was found in the little girl

CRIMINAL NEWS

The True Inwardness of a New York Savings Bank Brought to Light.

Depositors Systematically Swindled for Years by the Bank Officials.

An Order Issued for the Arrest of All the Directors.

The People of Wisconsin Moving Upon the "Harvester" Nuisance.

Many of the Tramps Arrested and Set to Breaking Stones.

ST. LOUIS.

Sr. Louis, July 13.—Marion Jones, a colored man who is charged with the murder of Jame Anderson, also colored, was arrested here to day. The crime with which Marion Jones charged was committed on the 11th of last Oc-tober. James Anderson and Marion Jones were employed as roustabouts on the steamer John Scudder. Jones was Captain of the watch, or had charge of one of the two gangs of laborers employed on the boat. His duty consisted in ning the hands carefully, seeing that they othing wrong, and making them work when were needed. The strongest men are always

watching the hands carellily, seeing that they did nothing wrong, and making them work when they were needed. The strongest men are always selected for this position, as they frequently have fights with their subordinates. The Scudder was lying at Terrene, Miss., a town at the mouth of White River, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 11th of October, 1877. Jones was occupied in rousing the members of his watch, and came to where James Anderson was seated. He ordered Anderson to go forward and help move the freight. Anderson took offense at the tome in which the command was given, and some hot words passed between them, and, after some angry demonstrations on both sides, Jones, drew a pistol and shot his opponent in the left side of the abdomen, anflicting a wound of which he died in a few moments. After fring the pistol Jones ran off the boat and escaped to the woods, cluding arrest for some time. He loafed around Terrene for a few days, and finally got a situation on the steamer Hattle Nolan, to Memphis, where he was recognized by some of his old associates, who informed the police. He was arrested and confined in jail for eleven days, but, as none of the witnesses to the murder could be found, was released. After his release at Memphis, Jones worked on a number of boats, and was not again molested until his arrest here to-day.

He declares that he shot Anderson in self-defense, stating that the latter drew a pistol on him.

John Pullin, an old man 60 years of age, was

defense, stating that the latter drew a pistol on him.

John Pullin, an old man 60 years of age, was arrested and committed to jail this afternoon on a charge of issuing counterfeit money. Information having reached the police that he was engaged in making the money at his house at No. 1716 Biddle street, a couple of detectives were set to watch the place, and late this afternoon, after having waited around the bouse some time, they suddenly rushed in and found him seated in the front room, a sort of parlor, engaged in galvanizing a lot of ten-cent pieces, with all his working apparatus strewn about him. There were two batteries in working order, and about \$100 in spurious coin, ready moided, in a vessel near by. He was in the act of applying the battery. The prisoner, who is white-headed and infirm with age, acknowledged his crime. When brought before the Chief he said that he had been following the lawless practice as a means of livelihood for about two years. He had no other means of obtaining a living, and had an aged wife and two daughters depending upon him for support. He further stated if he could have committed suicide. He said that his wife had endeavored to dissuade him from counterfeiting, but he had not listened to her advice.

Chief McDonough states that about 1840 and

ough states that about 1840 and

expert burglar, and was sent once to the Peni-tentiary. After that he was supposed to lead a Matthew Lewis, the colored man whose trial let the murder of his wife has been in progress here for a couple of days, was found guilty of murder in the first degree this atternoon. He cut his wife's throat in a fit of jealousy Oct. 13,

SYSTEMATIC SWINDLING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New York, July 13.—The investigation the affairs of the Teutonia Savings Bank, which has been made by Mr. James D. Fish, President of the Marine Bank, since he was appointed Re-ceiver, has developed more remarkable proceed-ings than have been shown in connection with any of the sayings banks which have railed in against fourteen officers and members of the fraudulently converted to their own use the funds of the bank. The affidavits allege a thoroughly-organized conspiracy to defraud de positors, and it appears that a regular book account was kept of all the transactions b thich this was accomplished. The methods employed were three: first, by charging com missions; second, by making false entries of the amounts of purchase moneys paid for bonds etc., and dividing the difference; and, third, by overcharging salaries paid to officers and divid-ing the same among the Trustees. So systematically was this scheme carried out, that the mon-eys thus fraudulently accumulated were paid out in regular semi-annual dividends. The dividends, in the years from 1873 to 1875, inclusive of both, reached \$29,344, the exact amount being abown by the books of the Company, and corroborated by the affidavits of one of the officers, the Receiver, and the accountant who made the investigation.

corroborated by the affidavits of one of the diffecers, the Receiver, and the accountant who made the investigation.

To the Western Associated Press.

New York, July 13.—On complaint of the Receiver of the Teutonia Savings Bank, orders of arrest have been issued against the Trustees In a civil proceeding to recover \$29,344, moneys of the bank fraudulently converted by them to their use. The names of the Trustees mentioned in the order of arrest, are, Louis George, Nicholas Seagrist, Frederick Sagrist, Henry Wenks, John Theiss, John Otto, Jacob Berman, Charles Merz, John Hamburg, Joseph Wigger, John N. Schnugg, Nicholas Reinhart, John Schweman, and Michael Hahn. Late this afternoon Louis George, John Theiss, Charles Merz, and John Schnugg, four of the Trustees, gave bail in \$10,000 each. It is understood that the others will appear on Monday and give bail. Michael Hahn, Secretary of the bank from 1871 to the time of the appointment of a Receiver, has made a confession in which he says: "When I first assumed office as Secretary the Trustees urged me to take and distribute among them such moneys as I should be able to make, either by commissions or otherwise by the investment of the funds of the bank. Ail the Trustees were aware securities had been bought by me and charged on the books of the bank at a higher rate than the actual purchase price. After I had in this way accumulated several thousand dollars in difference between the purchase price and the price charged on the books, I divided the amount equally between the Irustees. The saiaries of the President, Treasurer, and myself the amount countly between the Trustees. The salaries of the President, Treasurer, and myself were divided into two parts. One part was retained by those officers and myself, and the other was divided among the Trustees."

TRAMPS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Janesville, Wis., July 13.—A burglar entered the house of George H. Horigan, last night, and, while prowing in the bed-room, awoke Mr. H, who jumped and chased him out and shot at him while he was running through the back yard. The burglar returned the fire, and then ran off. It is thought he was hit, as a neighbor says he saw a man beloing another off immediately after the shooting.

The twenty-eve tramps who captured the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad train at Beloit a few days and were put to work on the chaingaug here to-day.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Madison, Wis., July 13.—Tramps over the line in Illinois at Beloit, disgusted with the treatment received by their companions at Madison, boarded trains on the Western Union Railroad last night, and went east to Racine, from which place they expect to make their way to Minnesota.

o Minnesota.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Milwauker, Wis., July 13. — The report during the past few days to the effect that hum the past few many were approaching the

city is at last verified. The police have scoured the outskirts of the city to-day where the fellows had taken up their quarters, and captured sixteen of them near the cattle-yards. One of the number was on crutches, having had a foot crushed between two cars near Beloit. Another of the gang is quite ill with fever and ague. A gang of fifty tramps are encamped in another quarter. Farmers in the Town of Lake, three miles from the city, report that the gang made a forage upon their pastures and milked every cow found at large. A squad of police was detailed to the place to-night, and it is expected every tramp will be arrested.

BELOIT, Wis., July 13.—All is very quite at the centre of the tramp invasion, Fifty of the gentry who spent last night here were joined in the night by about seventy-dive more from the West, and all western Union freight, leaving the recent seat of war lonely and devoid of anusement. This

Western Union freight, leaving the recent seat of war lonely and devoid of amusement. This framp invasion has distressed other com-munities a good deal more than it has Beloit. munities a good deal more than it has Beloft, and many of the sensational stories telegraphed from Madison have been ridiculous exaggerations. One hundred and fifty is alarge estimate for 'the greatest number here at any one time, and they have been thoroughly peaceable and harmless except as to their propensity for stealing free rides. Not a burglary has been committed, nor a row of any kind indulged in during their stay. But we are not at all anxious for another visit from them. not at all anxious for another visit from then as they make rather free with patato-patches and other movable property, and their care in-volves too much labor for the police for com-fort during this weather.

HELD FOR PERJURY.

Special Dispatch to the Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., July 13.—William Nestle, as old jail-bird, was arrested by Officer Hutchin-son, of Madison County, New York, and brought here to-day on a charge of perjury, on a suit for civil damages brought by him against one Har-mon. He swore to never having served a term in prison, and succeeded in getting considerable damages. He waived an examination and was bound over to the Circuit Court.

TRIAL POSTPONED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
OTTAWA. Ill., July 13.—The trial of Rus and Walsh, the alleged Utica murderers, wa called to-day in the Circuit Court. E. F. Bull nd Charles Blanchard, two of the ablest attornevs of the county, appeared for the defense ance to the October terr nd of having had insufficient time

DISCOVERED. PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 13.-William D ompkins, of the firm of Simons & Tompkins harged with planning the robbery in a street car at Troy, N. Y., of Mr. Bulkley, Treasure of the Albia Knitting-Mill Company, has been found in the house of a friend near here suffer-ing from brain fever. A Troy officer is now

DEFAULTING RAILROAD-CASHIER Boston, July 13 .- John W. Bawker, cashi of the freight-department of the Eastern Rai road, abandoned his office recently, and already the investigation shows that he is a defaulter to the amount of \$20,000.

CHARGED WITH FORGERY. PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—Samuel Bragg, aged 2, was arrested to-night on a charge of forging a deed for real estate. A Michigan officer

DEATH SENTENCE PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 18.—Alexander I Sayres, convicted of the murder of his wife the Church of the Ascension, in November last was to-day sentenced to be hanged.

HANGED. CHARLESTON, S. C., July 13.—Henry Wise was hanged at Waterboro yesterday for the murder of Mercer Brown, his rival in a love-affair. The

CASUALTIES.

STORM WORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
GALENA, Ill., July 13.—Superintendent coos, of the Illinois Central, and other general repairing the damage resulting from the fear-ful storm of Thursday night last. Your correespondent is informed that trains will not be able to pass over that part of the road before work of destruction caused by the storm. addition to the loss sustained by the ro whole fields of grain, corn, and other crops in waste, involving many farmers in ruin. The first mail from the East since yesterday The first mail from the East since yesterday evening arrived from Dubuque, via Clinton, at 10 this morning. Until the Illinois Central between here and Council Hill is ready for operation, passergers and mail to and from the East will come and go via Dubuque and Clinton. No telegraphic communication east of here as yet except by La Crosse.

The body of a bridge-tender at Council Hill, named Hayden, who was drowned on the night of the storm, was found about a half mile below that place this morning.

OMAHA, Neb., July 13.—To-day's overland express passenger train over the Union Pacific

A break was repaired at 3 o'clock this afternoon caused by a heavy rain between North Platte and Sidney last night.

UNDER THE WHEELS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 13.—A man Patrick Kelly was run over on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway last night, and iterally cut to pieces. The accident happened at Arcola Station, several trains passing the body. When the remains were discovered this morning they were in a horrible condition. The head was 100 feet from the trunk of the body, the arms and legs cut off, and the entire body mutilated almost beyond recognition.

SHOOT THE DOG. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 13.—Michael Cormick, aged 56 years, was drowned this even g while taking a swim in the Wabash, caused by his large Newfoundland dog, that leaped on back and bore him down in play.

DROWNED BY A WATER-SPOUT. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 13.—A dispatch from Camp Supply, Arizona, reports the drowning of Lieuts. Henly and Rucker, of the Sixth Infantry, by a water-spout.

THE PORTER INQUIRY. dditional Testimony Favorable to the

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. WEST POINT, July 13 .- Brig .- Geo. Patrick was examined to-day. His testimony showed that previous to and about dark on the 29th there seemed to be considerable confusion among the Union troops in the vicinity of Warrenton Pike. His brigade joined Pope's corp the morning, on the march from Manassas to Gainesville, and passed to a point beyond the ethlehem Church, but be was afterwards ordered to march to the Sudley Springs Road Then he received order after order, sometimes by McDowell, once by Pope's staff officers, then again by McDowell, until about dark, when his brigade got mixed up with Rebel soldiers near

Relating to Porter's battle on the 80th, b aid it was the hardest fighting he ever saw. On his cross-examination, he said that on the 40th he reported to Pope and McDowell that a column of troops had fallen back to Gainesville from the woods, but that a large number of Rebels still remained in the woods. From this, he said, Pope and McDowell strongly inferred hat the enemy was on the retreat, while he

that the enemy was on the retreat, while he thought otherwise.

To Schofield, witness said he heard no heavy misketry firing on the 29th until near evening, when King's Division and Harris' light cavalry made an attack, and he also said the darkness came quick that night. This evidence, with the previous testimony, was significant, because it conflicted seriously with Pope's dispatch to Hallick on the morning of the 30th, and corresponded with the evidence of the preand corresponded with the evidence of the previous witnesses.

Fisher A. Baker, a lawyer of New York, wi

LOP-HANDED MANIA.

Decidedly Queer Letter from Charles Reade, the Novelist. He Asserts His Intellectual Superiority

attached to the First Brigade of Morill's Division in 1862, testified that the march from Warrenton Junction to Bristol, on the 27th, was as rapid as possible. The order to march was given at 3 o'clock a. m.. and he considered that they marched just as iar, starting at that hour, as if they had started at 1 a. m., for it was the darkest night he ever saw in his three years' experience in the army. This was put in to show that, although Porter didn't obey Pope's order to march at 1 a. m., he got just as far by starting his troops at daylight as he would have got if he had obeyed the order, the extreme darkness having induced him to a Citizen of Cincinnati, as he would have got if he had obeyed the order, the extreme darkness having induced him
to delay. He testified that his brigade was in
line of battle all the afternoon of the 29th, and
they bivoucked in line of battle. All that
night there was only skirmishing and artillery
firing. He saw Porter once or twice that afternoon. The enemy was in front of them in
force, and there was no retreating or falling
back that day. He heard nothing that day indicating a heavy battle till sunset, when there
was brisk firing, which lasted some little time.
All this was corroborative of the previous
testimony, which showed Pope must have been
much inistaken as to his conclusions of the
situation. And Tells Him that He Is Either a Liar or a Chattering Noodle.

attached to the First Brigade of Morill's Divis-

This part of the evidence was introduced to

battle, and was much surprised the next day o hear that it had been so reported.

THE SUTRO TUNNEL.

Below the Surface of the Earth. New York World, July 11.

The news came from San Francisco vesterday

that at 11 o'clock on Monday night a connectio

was made between the Sutro Tunnel and the

1.650 foot level of the Savage Mine, when " a

strong draught of air at once poured into the mine" and, "Gen. Sutro entering the Savage

work from the tunnel, a general jollification

work is to facilitate mining on the Comstock lode, where the miners have reached a depth of

from 1,000 to 2,300 ft. The expense of pumping

up the water from such a depth is enormous,from \$3,000,000 to \$3,000,000 a year is the es-

timate; besides, work is difficult in an atmos-

phere of from 95 to 120 degrees, where the wa-

ter is often at a temperature of 160 degrees. In

some places miners can only handle the pick for

five minutes at a time, having them to retreat

to the "cooling-places," into which compressed

to the "cooling places," into which compressed air is introduced, so that it often takes three or four men to keep one pick going. A recent item set down the consumption of ice per man in some parts of these mines at ninely-six pounds. The aim of the Sutro Tunnel was to create, as it were, a new surface and a new point of departure, nearly 1,800 feet below the ground. To this depth the natural flow of the water will drain the mine. It is in contemplation to make the motive force of the water falling from above pump up that gathered below, the whole being discharged at the tunnel level. Further, the tunnel will ventilate the mines up through the shalts, thus enabling the men to do more work at less ex-

have been exhausted.

The Sutro Tunnel Company has, under act of

150. 150 be precise, ground was broken Oct. 19, 1869, with limited means,—indeed, it was some time ere machinery was introduced to do the boring. In 1869 there were constructed 460 feet; in 1870, 1,290; in 1871, 915; in 1874, 815; in 1873, 1,919; in 1874, machine-drilling having been begun, 2,680; in 1875, 3,728; in 1876, 3,670; in 1877, up to Aug. 1, 2,134 feet. The total tength of the tunnel according to the chart is 20,170 feet, or three and three-fourths miles and 123 yards. The cost to Aug. 1, 1877, including all atxiliaries, was \$2,830,597.28 (probably \$350,000 has since been expended on the work), and it will cost \$500,000 to complete the track and means of transportation, so that altogether an outlay of from \$3,750,000 to \$4,000,000 will have been incurred when the work is finished.

Though this tunnel has been claimed to be the largest in the world, it shrinks into insignificance when compared with the Rothschonberger Adit, to conduct the water from the Frieberg mines to Rothschonberg, on the Elbe, mear Meissen. Work was begun on this Adit in the last months of 1844; its length with its

tear Meissen. Work was begun on this Adit the last months of 1844: its length, with its

oranches, is rather more than thirty-one and is half English miles, but it is necessarily of smaller size, having a uniform height of 9.84 feet by a width somewhat less.

Was This Tilden's Programme

Was This Tilden's Programme? Cuncinnati Commercial.

The World is a very enterprising newspaper. There is a question not settled even by the Waterson-Hewit controversy. Throughout that terrible exchange of rhetoric each of the combatants intimated to the other that both knew a great deal more than either dare teltand that was the solemn truth. The World should interview somebody and ascertain the full particulars of the consultation between Tilden and the Southerin Congressmen. We refer to the time when Mr. Tilden drew his memorandum of the number of available troops of Conneticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia—and when Mr. Lamar said, "But men alone are not an army"; and Mr. Tilden said, "True enough, money is needed," disclaying a paper showing the quantity of gold in New York, which he, as fresident, proposed to capture under a declaration

Anderson's Narrow Escape.

Anderson's Narrow Escape.

Norristown Herats.

A poem read at the Wyoming Cestennial urged the vast crowd to "Strike the lyre in warning strain!" "Strike the lyre in mournful strain!" "Strike the lyre in mournful strain!" "Strike the lyre in mournful strain!" "Strike the lyre in dulect strain!" And yet he wasn't struck. Anderson wasn't there. He probably got wind of what was going to take place, and remained away to avoid being struck in all those strains.

ring a Hole 20.170 Feet Long 1,800 Fee

We are permitted to publish the following emarkable corresponde Witness described the fighting by Porter's

remarkable correspondence:

81 EAST THIRD STREET, CINCINNATI, U. S.,
April I, 1878.—Mr. Charies Reade, Author, London, England—Dean Sir: I have seen in a
disjointed and imperfect form, some extracts
from your recently published papers on the
subject of "Ambidexierity." I have only a
partial knowledge of what you have said, but
concede all you may claim as to possible equality of development of both right and left sides
of the body, hands, feet, arms, legs, etc. In
doing this I ignore all the arguments
which might be induced from anatomical or physiological reasons, as I am
unequal to them, from ignorance therein.
It seems to me, however, that no advantage witness described the fighting by Forters corps on the 30th, and said he saw Porter at the front, and he was doing all he could do. Of all the battles of the war which witness experienced, meluding Gettysburg, Fredericksburg, Antictan, etc.; that was the hottest. In twenty menutes, out of 250 men in his regiment, he lost This part of the evidence was introduced to refute the charge that Porter and his corps would not fight.

Gen. Buchanan, Colonel and Brevet-General in the army, retired, who was in command of the First Brigade, regular infantry, in Sykes' Division, Fifth Corps, testified that the order to march at la. in. from Warrenton Junction to Bristol was changed to 3 a. m. because of the evensure derigness the report being that an It seems to me, however, that no advantage could result from the cultivation of the equality you seem to lay so much stress upon, but contrarily, great trouble, expense, and inconvenience, besides loss of valuable time in pursuing an ignos faluus, and in explanation of my idea will cite a few familiar examples, as they occur to me, and which I think will confirm my objection to your dogma. In at least two sublests to Bristol was changed to 3 a. m. because of the excessive darkness, the report being that an orderly had to get down on his hands and knees to find the road. He did not think the march could have been made at 1 a. m., because of the nature of the ground. On the 29th there was neither retreating nor withdrawling, but some countermarching and stacking of arms, but at the same time always in line of battle. He heard no firing to his right that day indicating a battle, and was much surprised the next day jection to your dogma, in at least two subject with which I have some familiarity:

First—Musical instruments.
Second—Mechanical tools.
I could extend my remarks much farther, bu Ave not time to spare.

Now as to musical instruments: I see that in one of your papers you intimate that the violin might be played just as well with the bow in the left hend and the violin in the right, as the mode prescribed secundum artem, which

a battle, and was much surprised the next day to hear that it had been so reported.

When asked again if there was anything in the nature of a retreat that day, witness replied: "I will not only say that there was none, but the very idea is absurd, as there was no cause for one."

Witness, when asked what Porter's conduct was on the 30th, replied as follows: "His conduct was that of a perfectly cool, collected man, very anxious indeed to achieve success in what we were about, and showing a great deal of excellent judgment and military skill throughout the day. At other times his conduct was always that of a zealous officer, thoroughly loyal to his cause, and anxious to make it successful in every possible manner. In critical emergencies under fire, I never saw him exceted at any time. He was perfectly cool on all occasions I ever had an opportunity to meet him." in the mode prescribed secundum artem, which is vice versa.

If I fairly understand your meaning you are certainly mistaken on this point. There are certain peculiarities in the construction of the violin which would require an entire contrariety in the position of all the strings, as well as in the internal structure of the instrument, in order to enable a left-handed man to play upon it with due effect, and this difference holds good in all stringed instruments played with the bow or by the snapping of the fingers, etc.,—the violin, viola, violoncello, contra-bass, guitar, banjo, eithern, etc.; also for all the reed instruments, as the oboe, clarionet, bassoon, serpent, etc., and also in all the fingered brass instruments with valves, the same difficulty is found—that is to say, that to construct any of these instruments in such a manner as to enable a left-handed man to play upon them, the modes of construction would have to be reversed.

upon them, the modes of construction would have to be reversed.

In listruments of modern form of the flute family, with intricate mechanism, such as is necessary to meet the requirements of execution demanded by modern composers, the intricacles of a double arrangement of the keys by the reversal of all the appliance as now used would present almost insuperable difficulties, and without any compensating advantage. It is true that the flee and the drum, the jewsharp and the military bugic may be played indifferently either by right or left hand, but these are unimportant matters when compared to the things already mentioned (cymbals and castinets may be added to the category of interchangeable instruments). As to the organ and plano, the attempt to make them and all the music heretofore composed and printed for

and plane, the attempt to make them and all the music heretofore composed and printed for them subservient to the system of equal handedness could result only in utter failure.

I note your remarks about superiority of the left hand in pignistic encounter. Here you mistake effect for cause. The superior efficiency of the olow given by the left hand is to be attributed solely to the extra strength and vigor of the right side of the body from which the blow emanates, and with which the left arm and fist have nothing to do except merely as and fist have nothing to do except mere they become the "tool" with which the

is done.

In respect to mechanics' tools, the great majority of them are specially adapted for use by the right hand, although some may be used by either right or left. A few examples may serve to explain what I mean. The glmlet, auger, auger-bits, the screw-driver (owing to the fact that the screw to be driven are all made to turn to the right just as the means. that the screws to be driven are all made to turn to the right, just as the entire system of the universe turns in the same direction), the brace and its bits, notably shell-bits, nose-bits, reamers, and counter-sinks, the sickle, grass-hook, all seythes, and an infinite number of cutting implements, are now, and have been from time innsemorial, designed for the been from time innaemorial, designed for the use of the right hand, and in my humble opinion will continue to be so made and so used for all time to come. Any other course could bring about only trouble, expense, and confusion.

I will not tax your patience further, as my time is short. Have not said a tithe of what I I will not tax your patience turner, as my time is short. Have not said a tithe of what I could say. You see I-disagree with you only in one way, which is that, if possible (and I grant you that) to be ambinextrous would be a bane instead of a benefit. Yours respectfully, Born and bred in Sheffield, Yorkshire, but for the last twenty-disc years a citizen of this

enabling the men to do more work at less expense. Again, a wire-rope transportation with double track will convey the ore, etc., to the surface, with infinitely greater ease and less cost than it could be hoisted to the top of the shaft. Lastly, the Carson River flows near the mouth of the tunnel, and, having a considerable fall, its power will be used to compress air to be sent into all the mines to cool the atmosphere and propel machinery.

The cost of hoisting and transporting to the mills at Virginia City of the 1,500 tons of ore daily produced by the Comstock lode is placed at \$4,500; the Tunnel Company claims that it can deliver the same ore at the mouth of the tunnel lat the Town of Sutro, Lyon County, Nev., at an expense of \$150, thus making the new town a rival, or rather the successor, to Virginia. With these advantages, it will be possible to take out low grade ore, that how it does not pay toextract, long after the bohanzas have been exhausted. the last twenty-five years a citizen of this county.

P. S. -Scene-painting is but little better than P. S.—Scene-painting is but little better than whitewashing.

In relation to caligraphy, all the signatures of great men I have seed show they were written by the right hand. Perhaps our old friend William Shakspeare was drunk or paralytic when he wrote the two specimens of his writing left to us, or perhaps he was trying to write with his left hand.

The Sutro Tunnel Comoany has, under act of Congress, a right to charge \$2 a ton on all ore extracted from all the mines after its completion, which, with the other sources of revenue indicated above, should secure a handsome profit for its shareholders, who further own a 5,000-aere tract at the mouth of the tunnel, where a town is to built and works will be erected. The same act of Congress also gives them all the mines not previously owned for a distance of 2,000 feet on each side of the tunnel for seven miles in length. A dozen or more quartz lodes, some showing assays of from \$3 to \$30 a ton, are cut by the tunnel, but will not be worked till its main object has been accomplished.

It is now about eight years since work was begun at the mouth of the tunnel in the Valley No. 19 Albert Terrace, Knightsbride, April 15.—Sir; My privacy has been intruded on by a letter from you, in which you tell me that you have only read garbled extracts from my letters denouncing the lop-handel mannia and disproving it by a mass of evidence; and that you are ulterly ignorant of anatomy and physiology really stands in the argument. If, having thus announced your disqualification, you had gone on to say "and therefore I will not have the folly and the arrogance to speak positively on the matter," I should have said "this dunce is not a fool," and in a world where nearly all the dunces are fools, I should have welcomed you as a nevelty.

But instead of that, maying announced your incapacity, you proceed to sit in judgment on your intellectual superior in a matter where he is profoundly learned, and you are as ignorant as dirt.

Your letter is in three divisions,—irrelevant truth, a deliberate lie, a piece of imbedile twad-No. 19 ALBERT TERRACE, KNIGHTSBRIDGE It is now about eight years since work was begin at the mouth of the tunnel in the Valley of the Carson, which stream washes the eastern base of the Washoe Range. It is double-tracked, straight as an arrow in its course—Indeed, from its extremity the faint star of light at its entrance can be seen. The rise is just sufficient for drainage: three air-shafts insure ventilation. To be precise, ground was broken Oct. 19.1869, with limited means,—indeed, it was some time eigh mechanism introduced to do

truth, a deliberate lie, a piece of imbedile twad YOUR BAD LOGIC. Every fool knows that the musical performer is an honorable except to the lop-handed manis. Here both hands do skilled work, and exercise the whole brain, which is all I require. I have never proposed to reverse the skill of the two hands. You are working a folly out of your own head, and forging my name to it.

That the left-handed blow of the pugilist owes its force to the right side of the body: Were this so, the right-handed blow of the pugilist would owe its force to the left side of the body: It's a lie. When a blow is struck with a sword, a stick a cricket bat, etc., the reverse foot is advanced, and the reverse side is the fulcrum. But in the pugilist's blow, whether with right hand or left, the corresponding foot is advanced, and the blow takes all its force from the sub-clavicular muscles and the flexor and extensor muscles of the arm that gives the blow. Of course you may not be a flar. You may be simply a chattering noodle, with no eves in your head; but one or the other you must be, to htter so stupid a falsehood as the above, and send it to me of all beople.

Who doubts the existence of the lon-mania? And, so long as it does exist, of course many tools will be made to fit it; but even here your mendacity must' creep in. You suppress the reaping-hook, the plane, the saw-the gauge, the knife, the hatchet, the scissors, the pen, the sword. Correct your ignorance, my good sir, and as your ignorance declines your self-sufficiency will abate, and you will not be so ready to hurl them both at your intellectual superfors, on matters where they are men and you are a child.

ELEST THEN STERET, CINCINNATI, May 1, That the left-handed blow of the pugilis

SI EAST THIRD STREET, CINCINNATI, May 1, 1878.—Mr. Charles Reade, 19 Albert Terrace, Knightsoridge, London—Sir: Yours of 15th, in response to mine of 1st uit, received vesterday. It is characterized by uginess and maintity, pure and simple. When you call me an unmitigated har an impectie, as being unterly ignorant, a durse, or a fool; when you declare yourself as immeasurably my intellectual superior, that I am as ignorant as dirt, a blind, chattering model, that I am merely is a child where you are a man, besides accusing me of tergiversation in my handling of the subject under discussion in my letter,—you simply preciaim yourself as an infigurated blackpland, and entirely unfit to discuss only matter with a gentlemant I have read some of your effusions in the same strain in public prints before, and the present only serves to confirm an estimate previously formed in my mind respecting you. If I could have had you within reach when I read your letter I would have tweaked your nose and kicked your pos-

terior as a punishment for your impudence, but I have slept on it, and am now cooled off.
Why you should findulge in such an exhibition of weakness and irascibility of temper, I am at a loss to understand unless it be that your mind is unhinged, and that you are a fit subject for a commission de lunatico inquirendo. Nothing short of this can account for it.

As a searcher after truth, I wrote you my first letter in the kindest spirit of friendly criticism, believing that from honest differences of opinion, tested in the alembic of reason, under free discussion, we may often elicit the truth; but in your self-sufficiency you seem to imagine that your ijze dizit must be accepted of all men, and you brook no opposition. In this I feel sure you will find yourself ultimately mistaken.

I will not bandy epithets with you. I see you are cannle of pouring forth a torrent of billingsgate, and do not desire to have such filth disembogued upon me. "Whoso toucheth pitch shall be defied."

Vincent C. Bradbeury.

VINCENT C. BRADBURY. A GREAT CATALOGUE.

Library Which Is Attracting Attention All Over the World.

Washington Dispatch to New York Tribu A work has long been in progress at the office of the Surgeon-General in this city, in which the members of the medical profession all over the world are much interested. A force of seven or word are much interested. A force of seven or eight elerks of that Burean have been engaged for several years, under the direction of Army-Surgeon J. S. Billings, in compiling a catalogue of the literature in the National Medical Library, better known in Washington as the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office. This catalogue is to be much more than its name indicates. It is rather an alphabetical classification by names of titles of all than its name nuncates. It is rather an appa-betical classification by names of titles of all diseases, wounds, and affections to which human flesh is subject, all known remedies, theories of treatment, and descriptions of special cases, giving at the same time the names of authors who have written upon medical subjects, and of the books, and the numbers of the pages in which such matters are treated. which such matters are treated.

In short, it will be when finished a complete escriptive index to nearly everything which descriptive index to nearly everything which has ever been written upon any subject, in any language, which has a professional interest for medical men. This is perhaps an overstatement in one respect, for the catalogue will not contain references to any book of which the National Medical Library does not contain a copy, but as this library is now thought to be the largest medical library in the world, a complete entalogue of it will be for all practical purposes a universal index of medical literature. eatalogue of it will be for all practical purposes a universal index of medical literature.

The catalogue will form a series of seven or eight volumes, each about the size of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. Should Congress authorize its publication, it is proposed to distribute sets of this work to the medical and circulating libraries in all the large cities of the country, where they can be consulted by any physician who, having a special and uncommon case for treatment, may wish to know what has been written upon other cases of the same character, and where such writing may be found.

case for treatment, may wish to know what has been written upon other cases of the same character, and where such writing may be found. Congress at the last session was asked to authorize the publication of an edition of 10,000 copies, at an expense of \$200,000, for distribution as mentioned above and for sale at the cost price of paper and printing to physicians who should wish to have copies in their own libraries. In support of this request a memorial was presented to Congress from a committee of physicians appointed for the purpose by the Medical Speiety of the County of New York. Its concluding paragraph is as follows:

The Surgoon-General of the United States has prepared a subject catalogue, a specimen fuscious of which has been halled with unprecedented praise by the medical press of the United States and of all Europe, particularly of Engiand and Germány. This subject catalogue will by its publication piace the buried wealth of the medical increature of all countries at the easy and ready disposal of scientific workers. The completion of this great work is a necessity for the medical profession of the United States, and for the healthy development of medical culture of this and all countries. It will rank apongst the most practical and beneficial publications of the present period.

The specimen fasciculus referred to is in pamphlet form, giving the first seventy-two pages of the proposed publication. It was prepared for exhibition at the Centennial, where physifor exhibition at the Centennia, where physicians from alfeountries had an opportunity to examine it. As an illustration of the contents, together with the extent and detail of the work undertaken, it may be mentioned that the single heading "abscess" covers about 700 references, filling eight pages of the work. A single reference will serve as an example of the rest. "Barlow, W. H., two cases of deep abscess treated with carbolic selfd. Manchester Medical and Surgical Report, 1876, (1) pp. 37 (40)."

In all civilized countries periodicals have compainto life, in which are chronicled all passing events and discoveries which are of finerest to the medical profession. Nearly one-half of the books in the National Medical Library are bound volumes of these publications. They comprise issues in all the modern languages of civilization, and some of them ern ianguages of civilization, and some of them cover an unbroken series extending back more than half a century. The largest single series, an Italian medical journal, now embraces more

The library new contains nearly 90,000 vol-The library new contains nearly 90,000 volumes, some of which are exceedingly valuable, not only for the information they contain, but as relies of the early days of bookmaking. The most ancient volumes date from the four teenth century (before the invention of printing). They are carefully written in a clear hand upon parchment, and are perfectly legible at this day. The illuminated capitals and borderwork, together with the bindings and heavy clasps, illustrate the patience and taste of the ancient bookmakers. The library is the resort of writers upon medical subjects is the resort of writers upon medical sub is the resort of writers upon medical subjects from all parts of the country, and not seldom from other lands, who come here to avail them selves of the unrivaled facilities for reference which it affords. Arrangements have been made by which sets of works upon any given made by which sets of works upon any given made by which sets of ... works upon any given subject or by any single author can be sent at the request of any responsible persons to any city which possesses a fire-proof library building, to be left in the custody of the librarian, and returned to Washington after they shall have been consulted by the physicians with have requested them. It is expected that the forthcoming catalogue will have a tendency to establish the continuous catalogue will have a tendency to establish the continuous catalogue will have a tendency to establish the continuous catalogue will have a tendency to establish the continuous catalogue will have a tendency to establish the continuous catalogue will have a tendency to establish the continuous catalogue will have a tendency to establish the continuous catalogue will have a tendency to establish the continuous catalogue will have a tendency to establish the continuous catalogue will have a tendency to establish the continuous catalogue and the continuous catalogue will have a tendency to establish the continuous catalogue at the continuous catalogue will have a tendency to establish the continuous catalogue will have a tendency to establish the continuous catalogue will have a tendency to establish the continuous catalogue will have a tendency to establish the continuous catalogue will have be a tendency to establish the continuous catalogue will have a tendency to establish the continuous catalogue will have a tendency to establish the continuous catalogue will have a tendency to establish the continuous catalogue will have a tendency to establish the continuous catalogue will have a tendency to establish the continuous catalogue will have a tendency to establish the continuous catalogue will have a tendency to establish the continuous catalogue will have a tendency to establish the continuous catalogue will be catalogue requested them. It is expected that the forth-coming catalogue will have a tendency to estab-lish medical libraries in all the great cities, either by the direct purchase of new books or by the putting together of the private libraries of local physicians who may wish to avail them-selves of such an arrangement.

Bob Ingersoil. Bob Ingersoil.

Washington Correspondence Hartford Times.
Col. Bob Ingersoil, "the handsome pagan," received the other day photographs of those Illinois twins,—one of whom was christened Bob Ingersoil and the other Jim Blaine, as an appreciation of the high regard in which those appreciation of the high regard in which those gentlemen were held by the parents of the twins. Col. fogersoll has had the photographs enlarged, and takes pride in showing the copy of the youthful "Bob" to all his friends. Ingersoll cleared more money last season for the number of lectures he delivered than any other man on the lecture platform. Each lecture paid him, on an average, \$200,—nis regular pay being \$250 per lecture. The total was reduced, by lecturing several time free,—that is, devoting the proceeds to various and worthy objects of charity. While here he has all of the law business he wants. He has refused a good many charity. While here he has all of the law business he wants. He has refused a good many cases. He has met with more success in practicing before the Departments than before the courts. It was through his efforts that the large appropriation was reconsidered by the House Committee on Naval Affairs, and made by Cougress to pay to may all contractors a number of claims that have Naval Affairs, and made by Congress to bay to naval contractors a number of claims that have been hanging lirea long time. Mr. Ingersoil's fees in these cases alone amount to nearly \$30,000, which is not to be sneezed at, for less than two months' work, during which time he slipped away from the city over a dozen times, and delivered lectures in other cities. His trip to Connecticut, he says, for the number of lectures delivered, paid him and his manager (Redpath) better than any other work during the season. He has associated with him in the law business, in this city, his brother, E. C. Ingersoil, for several terms a Representative in Congress.

A Royal White Elephant Dead.

Times of India.

The oldest of the white elephants, which was born in 1770, died in its temple of Bankok in November 18st. Every one knows that this famous elephant, before which a whole people bow the knee, is the emblem of the people of Slam. It is honored with the most beautiful presents, for the Indians, full of the idea of metamorphosis, still believe that so majestic an animal could be animated by only the spirit of a god or of an emperor. Each white elephant possesses its palace, a vessel of gold, and harness resplendent with jewels. Several mandarins are attached to its service and feed it with cakes and sugar cane. The King of Slam is the only personage before whom it bows the knee, and a similar salutation is rendered by the monarch. The deceased idol was accorded a magnificent funeral. A hundred Buddhist priests officiated at the ceremony. The three surviving white elephants, preceded by frumpets, and followed by an immense concourse of people, accompanied the funeral car to the bank of the Menam, where the King and his noble lords received the remains, which were transported to the opposite bank for burial. A procession of thirty vessels figured in that carious ceremony. All the floating houses, arranged in double file on the Menam, to the number of 60,000, were adorned with flags and symbolical attributes. A Royal White Elephant Dead.

NEEDLE MOUNTAINS.

Trouting Among the Snows Southwestern Colorado.

Mountain-Lions, Cinnamon-Bears, "Camp-Rob bers," and Cast-Iron Donkeys.

Climbing the Range-A View of Utah and the Pacific Slope.

NEEDLE-MOUNTAIN RANGE, San Juan County, Southern Colorado, July 3.—We are perched to-day upon the summit of the Needle-Mountain Hange, 12,000 feet above the sea. I have laid my blankets for a desk, on the edge of a snowdrift to write. Before night we must descend far enough on the Pacific slope of the range to find the edge of the timber-line, where

we can obtain fuel.
Since writing you last, our days have been principally devoted to climbing. We followed the roaring Rio Grande along its angry course, up through Wagon-Wheel Gap and Ar Park, to Ute Creek, which foams down from the snows with the speed of a race-horse. All along our journey the fishing has been excel

WE HAVE CAUGHT TROUT in every way known to the art piscatorial. Al-though the Rio Grande has been, from the spring-flood, a torrent which would have tired the tail of a whale to stem, yet every contributing stream has furnished its pools, where the trout gilded out of the tumult of waters to the shelter of some boulder that had fallen down the mountain-side, and there awaited in schools their food. We have used every kind of fly in our

ery kind of fly in our book with success. Where streams have been too thickly fringed with willows for casting from shore, we have ridden down their bed on horseback and tilled our sacks by casting from the saddle.

As long as civilization lined our path we had lots of company. Every inhabitant had a stout pole on his shoulder, striking out on donkeys and big-boned horses for some favorite brook. These pine saplings were so huge, and held so

pole on his shoulder, striking out on donkeys and big-boued horses for some favorite brook. These pine saplings were so huge, and held so rigidly erect, that the valley bristled as with an army of lancers. It may be good news to Western farmers that the loud-mouthed murmurings of this fishy multitude in the great breeding-grounds are of good import to crops. "NARY GRASSHOPPER" for bait could be secured, except by dist of such chase as would have brought to bay a fox or a lion. The longed-for 'hopper is scarce in the land. Occasionally a section of this long-poied cavalry would dismount, and, with big sombreros, start at breakneck speed over the rocks after some insect which had become visible on the horizon. Another section of the brigade would meanwhile clap spurs to bareribs, and nead the 'hopper so as to drive the back toward the scoop-shovel hats. Captured at last, a death-halloo was given, and the victim trumphantly held aloft for an instant by the lucky captor. That man was good for a dozen the total. triumphantly held aloft for an instant by the lucky captor. That man was good for a dozen trout. He would commence fishing with the knee-joint, and end up possibly with a whisker. Lower down the valley, the large willow-fly—a centipede-looking creature—covered the bushes, being substituted by a kind Providence for the usual bait.

Parties coming this way for trout-spoil will do well to make

HEADQUARTERS AT WAGON-WHEEL GAP. HEADQUARTERS AT WAGON-WHEEL GAP.
The mountains have been cleft asunder just sufficiently for the river to jump through; and there is a little hostelry there the host of which is mighty with the rod. He took 3,500 pounds of trout last season. We have found the fish large, and of several different flavors. Some are woody in taste, as in certain streams in the White Mountains and Adirondacks, while others are of full flavor. I have caught many by trailing a large fly in the Adirondacks, while others are of full flavor. I have caught many by trailing a large fly in the rapid water beneath the surface, as one would a minnow. I was trying this the other day on the Rio Grande, the water of which—as is the case just now, afternoons—was high and muddy. A fine trout apparently missed the submerged bait, as a boy with a handful of dust in his eyes might possibly miss an apple, and leaping, like a bolt of gold, high into air, took the fly, which I had allowed to rest, as he came down. Starting for mid-river, he went down it Starting for mid-river, he went down it

LINK A BOLT PROW A BOW, aided by the twelve-mile current. One hundred and fifty feet of line went out as if entangled in a streak of lightning, and I followed over boulders, with the tip of the rod overlapping the but several inches. In this high, thin air, I stuck to that trout, by lung-measurement, fifty miles, by the practical chain of stare-road fifty miles,—by the practical chain of measurement, half a mile,—before running him into a chute or branch of the river. While this fish weighed but two and a half pounds, yet the smain on rod and line in this torrent forty. fish weighed but two and a half pounds, yet the strain on rod and line in this torrent was, I believe, equal to forty! We have found trout close up to the snow-line, where we are now perched. For a while we shall say them Adios, until descending the Pacific slope.

From my snow-bank desk here I can look far over into Utah, while the Rocky Mountains stretch below me like a succession of hills. For the past week water has frozen in the buckets every night, while the covering for each man

every night, while the covering for each man consists of two pair of heavy army-blankets and two comforters. A buffalo-robe and rubber out form the mattress. We have packed these,

coat form the mattress. We have packed these, and the provisions, on OUR DIMINUTIVE DONKEYS.

These little creatures cling to the steep mountain-sides like goats. One—the smallest in the lot—took a roll of several hundred feet vesterilay. He went down the mountain-side with his pack, like a ball of yarn, and disappeared in the canon below in a cloud of dust. An hour afterward, when we reached the same valley by the slow descent of the trail, this castiron donkey was cropping the grass, and looking as wise as it this cut-off had been a mere matter of business.

Is when as it in control to business.

Last night we camped in the edge of the imber-line, which is usually 11,000 feet, while from the front of our tent stretched the forbidding upper region in which trees cannot live. We celebrated the leave-taking of timber-line

We celebrated the leave-taking of timber-line by a very fair

CAMP-SCARE.

About a mile below our tenting-place, one of the party shot a large cinnamon-bear. These creatures have been getting up an ugiv reputation lately in the way of chasing people; and, as this particular bear did not run at the shot. Phin the portly, who was the author of it, did. The affair was the subject of discussion around the fire, and Johnson, our grizzled prospector and guide, who knows the mountains as a cabman knows the streets, added to the interest in bear-meat by stating the existence of mountain-lion tracks at the spring just below. At 10 o'clock the regulation tent-music was comfortably under way, and home and other good things were spreading out before us in dreamland, when there was a foud cracking of the brush just outside, and a heavy object stumbled over one of the tent-cords. Then the west side of the tent came in. Some one, who had leaped far enough at the first alarm to fall over the flour-sacks, shouted "BEAR!"

The Professor removed outside his coverlets so

The Professor removed outside his coverlets so quickly under this stimulus that he stepped upon and destroyed Phin's pocket-edition of the Bourbon family. In revenge, Phin fell over the Bourbon family. upon and destroyed Phin's bocket-edition of the Bourbon family. In revenge, Phin fell over the Professor's assaying outfit, and has been lamenting the uselessness of balf his complement of toes ever since. Another party with whom we are acquainted gave himself up for lost, under a hideous weight of warm fur that reil upof him before he could follow in the footsteps on his illustrious predecessors. This weight was subsequently found to consist of Phin's discarded buffalo-robe, alided by a ton or two of provision-sacks, which the remainder of the party overturned in getting outside. Beach, who escaped in some mysterious manner through the side of the tent, climbed a saphing, in order, he affirmed, to have a better outlook. What was the cause of our fright will never be known. Some brute prowling around our tent had suddenly taken alarm, and disappeared. The Professor, mouroing disconsolate, swears by his injured assaying apparatus that it was Phin's big black horse, which was found next morning loose.

We have day-thieves as well as night-prowiers around our tenting-places. It has been very amusing of late to witness the antics of the bird I believe peculiar to this region. It is the size of a jay, with a large grayish head. Its occupation, from dawn of day to dark, is that of stealing from us. Devoid of fear, it will tip up while we are eating, snatch a plece of bread, and away with it. After a couple of days' acquaintance, it will hop upon a plate, seize a morsel, and then take to precipitate flight, and upon the nearest bush chuckle and per in the funniest inanser. However tame while procuring the food, it be trays the thief by precipitate flight, and upon the morsel, once its jaws have closed upon the morsel. Another queer visitor of ours is the musquito. We find fit have upon the snow-banks. During the bright warm day it makes constant attacks upon our beasts, and sluggish forays upon ourselves; but, with the first chill of evening, disappears, and our rights are free from it.

THE MINERAL CHARACTER

coveries have lately been made int the valley below us. Some knowing ones affirm that the Needle-Mountain district is destined son to become famous in mineral annuals. When the Professor indishes coveries have lately been made int the valley below us. Some knowing ones affirm that the Noedle-Mountain district is destined soon to become famous in mineral sonals. When the Professor finishes his assays, we shall know for ourselves just what things hereabouts are worth.

As I close my letter I can see a bear slowly tolling over a snow-drift on a mountain opposite, which scarcely seems a hundred fards away, and vet is a good three miles. A unber of mountain-sheep have been around us, and we expect to feast upon their dainty mutton before set of to-morrow's sun. This letter will reach Lost-Trail Ranch by courier to-morrow, and from there be forwarded. W. E. W.

TURF NOTES.

Wildidle, the running horse that won so many creditable victories in the East a few year ago, and was subsequently taken to California is getting some very fine colts in that State. Dick Swiveller is being "felt of" under the addle. He was recently given a half-mile in 1:08, the last quarter being trotted in thirty-two seconds. John Murphy was in the stirrupa. The owner of the chestnut gelding Hunter, the horse that was exposed as a ringer at Derter Park last summer, has fixed up the claims against that horse, and he has been reinstated. Proteine, one of the most successful trotters of the present season, is one of the exceptions of the rule that early training spoils a trotter. She has been on the turf since her second year. It is doubtful whether Mazo-Manie will be started the Central Circuit this year, his performances thus far not indicating the be able to win in his class at the East

H. B. Durham, of Nashville, has purchased the 2-year-old colt Bulwark, by Bonnie Scotland, and the price is reported to have been a long one, as the colt is one of the most promising youngsters in the land.

Petrarch, one of the best-known and most unfortunate of English race-horses, is again in the papers, on account of having pulled up-lame after winning the Rous Memorial Stakes at Assot. His turf career is thought to be

George Hoover, of Bradford, O., recently went to Kentucky and purchased of Col. R. P. Pep-per the well-known trotting mare Rose Jacoby, by Harold; also Minnie Bell, 4 years, by Rei-mont; and Foundling, a 6-year-old mare of unknown breeding, that can trot fast.

As showing the personal characteristics and preferences of Frank Harper, owner of Tea Brocck, it may be mentioned that during the recent meeting at Louisville he stopped at a boarding-house kept by a colored individual named Tipton, and patronized only by blacks.

"Johnnie" Blow, whose disreputable connection with the Bill Bass affair at Lexingua some weeks ago was fully ventilated in these columns, is socially ostracised at St. Louis During the lat: race meeting there he was not admitted to the Jockey Club grounds or track The thoroughbred imported stallion Eclip died recently at the farm of his owner, M. Frank Morris, Westchester County, New Yor Eclipse was foaled in 1855, and imported by M. Richard Ten Broeck. He was by Orlando (so of Touchstone), out of Gaze, by Bay Middleton

Golddust stock does not command so highs figure this season as formerly. At the late anual sale at Eden Stock-Farm forty-three head of trotters and roadsters were sold for a ton of \$5,570, an average of \$129.53. The highest price realized was \$400 for a 6-year-old son of Golddust, out of a thoroughbred mare, sold is G. W. Wale, of Carthage, Mo.

The fact that Rarus trotted in 2:17 over the half-mile track at Cincinnati last Wednesdar, thereby placing himself at the head of thelist as far as half-mile tracks are concerned, will doubtless worry the Turf somewhat, but that paner will probably continue to cry that the horse is no good this season, and can't trot better than 2:21 Verneuil's time in the Alexander Plate this

verneuil's time in the Alexander Flate the year was 5:52. Coltness wou the same real last year in 4:59, and Freeman the year previous in 5:38. In the Gold Cup, Verneuil's time us 4:38; Apology's, in 1877, 4:35; and Doncaster's, in 1875, 4:39. Verneuil won the Gold Cup, and the Alexander Plate at the gold Cup, and the Alexander Plate at the react Accord meeting their total value history. recent Ascot meeting, their total value being \$16,000.

Quite a number of horsemen reached Chicago this week, Peter Johnson, Bill Delaney, W. L. Beck, and Lew Glenn being among the number Johnson's stable at present consists of Monce Chief, who has recovered from his illness and a being worked; Capt. Bunnell, who is in fine in: Gray Charlie, who is recovering from the effect of his runaway at Jackson; and Envoy, a Maccatine horse, by Gen. Hatch, he by Strader's C. M. Clay, Jr. Envoy has a record of 2:48, but can trot in '30 or better.

The great match between Ten Brock and Mollie McCarthy has been run. The operationer. The whole affair is simply a matter of recollection,—would it could be forgotten! For the first time in the course of her natural existence Louisville failed to satisfy the expectations of her guests. Not that Louisville or the Louisville Jockey Club is to blame. Far from it. We set a table that was fair to look upon, but the dinner was not a success. The cooks that it. The question now is, What are we going to do to retrieve ourselves!—Louisville Course. to do to retrieve ourselves !- Louisvill Journa'.

There was a ghastly attempt during the There was a ghastly attempt during the Detroit meeting to have "an exhibition of speed," the Association having declined to accede to John Splan's terms for showing Rarus. Cozette, owned by French, one of the proprietors of the track, was brought out and an effort made to have Hopeful "show" with her, but Al Rienmond, his owner, declined to have anything to do with the matter unless 300 was paid. An effort to secure the pare, Sleepy George, was also unsuccessful, and finally the old mare meandered around the track alone in the extraordinary time of 2:37.

The following the attraordinary time of 2:37.

The following the attraordinary time of 2:37.

The following the fo

Waverley.

The new Racing and Trotting Park is proceeding rapidly: bids are in for all the work, and the The new Racing and Trotting Park is proceeding rapidly; bids are in for all the work, and the contracts will be let Mouday next; the surery ors have completed their task, and the park is staked off. The contract for the fence, which was sold for Messra. Willoughby, Hill & Co., has been let to a builder named Thompson. The Chicago, Burlington & Quiney Railroad have about concluded to run a branch track to the park. This will prove of excellent advantage to residents of the South Side, as vas by immoving their facilities for reaching and returning from the track. The Committee on the National Firemen's Tournament have almost decided to open the track with their exhibitions. A programme for an opening meeting is being diffuonsidered, and an agent of the managers. Mr. W. M. Boyle, goes to Toledo to arrange for the entry of some of the celebrated trotters East. The track is to be completed by the 15th of August, and the opening meeting will probably occur the last week in the same month.

August, and the opening meeting win procedure the last week in the same month.

Last week The Tribune alluded to the glaring frauds perpetrated by the scoundrily drivers at the recent Detroit meeting, and the manner in which they were winked at by its judges. The papers of that city are just beginning to see the matter in the same light, and the Post and Tribune says: "The odious modone is obliged to encounter now-a-dars whenever trotting is in progress has done more to degrade the sport than any other one thing except the dishonest trickery of some professional turfmen. There are honest men and ciated professionally with the business of trotting horses, but the public have seen so mear robbery with which turfmen are directly or inforcedly chargeable that they are disinclined to hieve that such a thing as a "square" raceast witnessed. Add that lamentable fact to the presence of the villainous seum before meationed, and it is small wonder that we hear respectable men declare they cannot be induced to go my a trotting race. It is indeed time that the turing the professions is the purpose.

Shaw's Paradise.

Fanceburo Courser.

A rich old bacbelor, Mr. Shaw, lives on sacre farin in Lewis County, Kentucky. But dresses like a monk of the thrittenth century, and devotes his whole time and fortune in flowers and tropical fruits. His farm is arrounded by a high fence, without gates of this house is covered with rare vines; he had fig-trees twenty years old, and flowers by acre. He never derives a cent from his oil, of money and labor, but delights in mail plying curious growths and combining Nature and art in wonderful forms." He calls his introcolony of bees his children, and the birds in feed from his table his little angels. The total follow him through the walks and take the ries from his hand.

MILWA

The Pioneer Rail sin---Some R iniscer

Health of the City-to Abate Disc Agen

A Fair Business in Union of Am Congrega

Opening of the Public Prominent Personage of Fire-Und

THE PIONEE MILWAUKEE, July 13. railroad reports fell cent's inspection a cou suggests the points for at The first few pages of Waukesha Railroad Con cago, Milwaukee & Sts a statute incorpo two or three years en to procure from the charter for a railroad the interior of the State, fierce Democracie" were Grangers were a few ye these grants of corpor 1847, after a severe fight, to the experiment for miles, between Milwauke charter is signed by Wi of the House of Repres
C. Darling, as Pres
cil, and is app
Dodge as Territoria
Commissioners named t
were William A. Barstow.

ander W. Randall, and Waukesha County, and F Wells. Edward D. Holto Lemuel W. Weeks, of Mi how craftily the cunt this act placed the rural the Board at the front, t statesmen who compormaking body might uncomfortable jealous; designs of the city gressors, including the and the jolly Dr. Weeks Feb. 10, 1847, but nothin two years afterwards. of this Board was held, road Company were ele as President, Benjamin and Walter P. Flanders ter by authorizing the it to extend the Madison, and thence River. Of the men the St. Paul Road, D Daniel Wells, and Dr. V Barstow, Randall, Kilbo and Shew, after filling world of Wisconsin, ceas Paraclete Potter and A. places, but were active i missed when they died.

RAILROAD REA Byron Kilbourn's cape originated the system of construction of a railre farmers along the line to to the Company, which sold or hypothecated for tractors as money. Ar \$1,000 to a farmer on a m it was worth \$4,000 and u capitalist would lend his why not in large sums to on 100 or 500 of the same so, and millions of doll consin railroads were rai by thousands of farme farmers suffered bad and many were ruin not a bad investor had been rightly had been rightly road doubled the ing land mortg or within ten miles of th

and bitter litigation, the

and plans for violent resproceedings. But, in the pay the last dollar.

Byron Kilbourn was Proy till the road was con The distance between Miles ny till the road was cour The distance between Mili sixteen miles. Mr. K build his road to suit the on the line who would as he thus made it as croolery in the days of the miles in length. He was road to an Eastern engigarded it as a model of its traight line. But one twenty rods of direct "Here, Kilbourn," said light; you might have mave neglected it!" In 1851, the road havin Waukesha, there was a Just a neglected it. III.

In 1851, the road havit Waukesha, there was a control of the Company officers was hotly contest irregular stock was issued to the second of the table to the sets of officers were deed the object of both was to books and the office. Catlin party, by superior control of the train wholders out to Waukes Pratt, of the Kilbourn party started for Milwautive, Mr. Pratt and Kilbourn beniles to run, while the He weighed 240 pounds would have won the r thrown a sloe. As it minutes too late at the kee. Then Kilbourn bas a rival to the Milbourn bas a ri

as a rival to the

The Milwankee & Wat a few years afterward was not egregiously rem two, while William B. H. of the Company. Anybo over that road went to for the Dangary. Anybo over that road went to for the Dangary. One of the State, bought in the State, bought in the Justice of the LaCrosse Division of the St. Pau said Atkins, "do vou kn to be put off the car! the peaceable, quiet, ar "For violating the usa; the Coaductor," in rid! Mr. Hibbard!"

8. S. Merrill, not very cular, red-headed, with mose with character and here were were melodous, a officials building the had just come from had probably about him all his worldly possessio about a railroad!" ne wrailroad-men were sout, as Mexican-War Serreeam were in 1861, to receive ments. "I can use a said. He was made bos gravel-pit, at \$30. a m years alterward, on the waukee & St. Paul Railmade its General Manag. In 1853, when the LaCro a million of two of the construction bonds we sums of irom \$2,000 to 1 the Legislature. The bineat packages, and place charge of an almoner, we canon to the parties to dressed. One up-com where to call for his but he initsunderstood the construction of the parties to dressed. One up-com where to call for his but he initsunderstood the call for his but he initsunderstood to the parties to the parties to the parties to dressed. One up-com where to call for his but he initsunderstood the call for his but he initsunderstood the call for his but the initsunderstood the call for his the cal

Some knowing ones affirm that this tountain district is destined soon are famous in mineral and the professor finishes as we shall know for ourselves just ags hereabouts are worth, one my letter I can see a bear slowly see my letter I can see a bear slowly rera snow-drift on a mountain opposed scarcely seems a hundred yards a vet is a good three miles. A number ain-sheep have been around us, and to feast upon their dainty-mutton be to morrow's sus. This letter will thrial Ranch by courier to-morrow, there be forwarded.

TURF NOTES.

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number of horsemen reached Chicago, Peter Johnson, Bill Delaney, W. L. I Lew Glenn being among the number, a stable at present consists of Monroe to has recovered from his illness and is rised; Capt. Bunneil, who is in fine fix; rife, who is recovering from the effects naway at Jackson: and Euvoy, a Masses, by Gen. Hatch, he by Strader's C. Jr. Euvoy has a record of 2:48, but n 30 or better.

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Racing and Trotting Park is proceedibids are in for all the work, and the
will be let Monday next; the surveyompleted their task, sind the park is.
The contract for the fence, which
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Add that lamentable fact to the preswill sinous seum before mentioned,
mall wonder that we hear respectable
re they cannot be induced to go near
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its purgation."

Shaw's Paradise.

Fancebore Courter.

Id bachelor, Mr. Shaw, lives on a 500h Lewis County, Kentucky. He
e a monk of the thirteenth century,
es his whole time and fortune to
f tropical fruits. His farm is surya high fence, without gates or barsis covered with rare vines; he his
verty years old, and flowers by the
never derives a cent from his outlay
and labor, but delights in multilous growths and combining Nature
wonderful forms." He calls his large
bees his children, and the birds that
his table his little angels. The birds
a through the walks and take the been
its hand.

MILWAUKEE.

The Pioneer Railroad of Wiscon sin---Some Railway-Reminiscences.

Realth of the City--- Efforts of Dr. Wight to Abate Disease-Producing Agencies.

A Fair Business in Real Estate-The Union of American-Hebrew Congregations,"

opening of the Public Library--- Hovements Prominent Personages.-. A Local Board of Fire-Underwriters.

THE PIONEER RAILROAD. From Our Own Correspondent,
MILWAUKEE, July 13.—An old volume of bound

railroad reports fell under your correspond-ent's inspection a couple of days ago, and it suggests the points for an interesting paragraph. The first few pages of the book were covered by a statute incorporating the Milwaukee & Waukesha Railroad Company,—now the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company, For. two or three years enterprising men had sought to procure from the Territorial Legislature a rter for a railroad from the lake-shore to the interior of the State, or across it. But "the fierce Democracie" were jealous of corporations and of aggregated capital, -as jealous as the Grangers were a few years ago,—and refused these grants of corporate power. At length, in 1847, after a severe fight, the Legislature agreed to the experiment for a distance of twenty miles, between Milwankee and Wankesha. This charter is signed by William Shew, as Speaker charter is signed by William Shew, as Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Mason C. Darling, as President of the Council, and is approved by Henry Douge as Territorial Governor. The Commissioners named to form the Company were William A. Barstow, Norman Clinton, Alexander W. Randall, and Alexander F. Pratt, of Waukesha County, and Paraclete Potter, Daniel Wells. Edward D. Holton, Byron Kilbourn, and Lemuel W. Weeks, of Milwaukee County. See how craftily the cumning hand which drafted this act placed the rural Waukesha members of the Board at the front, that the sensitive pioneer statesmen who composed the Territorial law-making body might not be stimulated by an uncomfortable jealousy of the grasping designs of the city capit alists and aggressors, including the venerable Mr. Potter and the jolly Dr. Weeks. This act was passed Feb. 10, 1847, but nothing was done under it till two years afterwards. May 10. 1849, a meeting of this Board was held, and officers of the Railroad Company were elected,—Byron Kilbourn as President, Benjamin Edgerton as Secretary, and Walter P. Flanders as Treasurer. In 1848 the Territorial Legislature amended this charter by authorizing the Company formed under it to extend the road from Waukesha on to it to extend the road from Wankesha on to Madison, and thence to the Mississippi River. Of the men who thus founded the St. Paul Road, Deacon Holton, Uncle Daniel Wells, and Dr. Weeks only are living. Barstow, Randall, Kilbourn, Dodge, Darling, and Shew, after filling big places in the little world of Wisconsin, ceased to be a part of it; Paraclete Potter and A. F. Pratt filled smaller places, but were active in their lives, and were missed when they died.

Byron, Kilbourn's capacious and fertile brain originated the system of creating capital for the construction of a railroad by procuring the farmers along the line to mortgage their farms to the Company, which mortgages were then sold or hypothecated for cash, or paid to con-\$1,000 to a farmer on a mortgage of his farm, if it was worth \$4,000 and unincumbered. If the capitalist would lend his money to the farmer, why not in large sums to the Railroad Company on 100 or 500 of the same mortgages? They did so, and millions of dollars used in building Wisconsin railroads were raised on mortgages given by thousands of farmers for that purpose. The farmers suffered badly enough by the system. for which they paid \$15,000, or \$750 a foot front not a bad investment for them, if it had been rightly managed; for the road doubled the value of every acre of farming land mortgaged for its construction, or within ten miles of the line. Attempts to repudiate these mortgages failed after prolonged and bitter litigation, the formation of leagues,

pudiate these mortgages failed after prolonged and bitter litigation, the formation of leagues, and plans for violent resistance to foredosure proceedings. But, in the end, the farms had to pay the last dollar.

Byron Kilbourn was President of the Company till the road was completed to Waukesha. The distance between Milwaukee and that place is sixten miles. Mr. Kilbourn was bound to build his road to suit the views of every farmer on the line who would subscribe to stock, and he thus made it as crooked as a whisky-distillery in the days of the Ring, and twenty-one miles in length. He was showing this piece of road to an Eastern engineer one day, who regarded it as a model of ingenuity in avoiding a straight line. But one stretch of lifteen or twenty rods of direct track caught his eye. "Here, Kibourn," said he, "is a strange oversight; you might have made a curve here, and twe neglected it!"

In 1851, the road having been completed to Waukesha, there was a terrific fight for the control of the Company, and the election of officers was hotly contested. A vast amount of irregular stock was issued, and there was a scuffle at the ballot-box. The Company's office was in Milwaukee, but the election was at Waukesha Soth sides claimed the victory, and two sets of officers were declared chosen, and then the object of both was to get possession of the books and the office. The anti-Kilbourn or Callin party, by superior strategy, had obtained control of the train which carried the stockholders out to Waukesha to vote; but A. F. Pratt, of the Kilbourn party, had a white mare—"Old Whitey "was her name—of splendid speed and unbounded bottom; and, while the Callin party, that a white mare—"Old whitey are her mane—of splendid speed and unbounded bottom; and, while the Goomotive Mr. Pratt and Kilbourn started behind the mare. The erooked road then served Kilbourn a good turn, for the engine had twenty-one miles to run, while the mare had but sixteen. He weighed 240 pounds and Pratt 160; but they would have won the race had not

kee. Then Kilbourn built the LaCrosse Road as a rival to the Milwaukee & Mississippi Road.

The Milwaukee & Watertown Road was built a few years afterwards. Its passenger-traffic was not egregiously remunerative for a year or two, while William B. Hilbard was at the head of the Company. Anybody who wanted to ride over that road went to Hilbard and got a pass for the purpose. One day a stranger, traveling in the State, bought a ticket to go to Watertown, and presented it to the Conductor on the trun, "Hab" Atkins, now the sedate Superintendent of the LaCrosse & Prairie du Chien Dirision of the St. Paul Road. "Stranger," said Atkins, "do vou know that you are liable to be put off the car!" "How so?" queried the peaceable, quiet, and astonished 'tourist. "For violating the usages of the road," said the Conductor, "in riding without a pass from Mr. Hibbard!"

8. S. Merrill, not very well dressed, tall, muscular, red-headed, with a sandy complexion, a nose with character and force in it, and a voice merer very melodious, applied in 1852 to the officials building the road for a job. He had probably about him less than \$15, including all his worldly possessions. "What can you do about a railroad?" he was asked. Experienced railroad-men were about as much in demand then as Mexican-War Sergeants, and even privates, were in 1851, to receive the command of regiments. I" I can use a pick and shovel." he said. He was made boss of a gang of men in a gravel-pit, at \$30 a month. In \$663, cleven rear aiterward, on the formation of the Milwankee & St. Paul Railway Company, be was made its General Manager.

In 1856, when the Legrisature bestowed the hind-grant on the LaCrosse Railroad Cosapany, million or two of the class of bonds called construction bonds were issued, and paid in num of from \$2,000 to \$20,000 to members of the legislature. The bonds were done up in heat packages, and placed in a depository, under charge of the allocation to the parties to whom they were addressed. One up-country member was told where to call for

be rave the name which this lot of sec always afterwards bore. THE CITY HEALTH.

How to preserve the health of cities is a problem of such general interest as to attract attention; and it is not too much to say that it is now being studied faithfully and usefully in Milwaukee. Dr. O. W. Wight, the City Health commissioner, is stirring up the whole town, and publishing broadside after broadside of eloquent truth on the subject; and his efforts are securing him a reputation as one of the best sanitary officials in the country. He is attacking the school-houses, the well-water, still used in many parts of the city, the alleys, the defective sewers, and the other sources of atmospheric poison and malaria, with energy, zeal, and, above all, with intelligence. In a recent publication he has told how the school-houses in some of the wealthy and populous wards are heated by stoves and ventilated by windows,—which means that half the scholars are wet, making damp floors and walls, which renders the situation of the scholars about as if they were sitting in damp clothes to study and recite; how unsightly outhouses mar the appearance of the grounds, while the feculent discharges flay through open pipes without traps into the city sewers, from which, of course, the poisonous sewer-gases constantly arise, filling the air, and blown through the open windows, not only of the schoolhouses, but of the residences in the several neighborhoods; how, in one listance, a drinking-fountain in a schoolhouse, supplied by water from the street, has a waster-powhich, of course, is a sewer-vent directly into the schoolrooms; how some of the outhouses were overflowing with excreta, which tainted the air for a distance all around. These disclosures actually waked up the people to consider the character of the sink-holes to which they send their end-dren for an education, and it is hoped that some good results will follow. The Health Commissioner has also been investigating the question of wells are still in use near which are stables, privies, and other depositories of filth, astic from surface-drainings of the mistiest quality, with which such well-water is impregnated. Frequent reports from all the neighborhoods of the city are also made to him,—and the making of such reports is encouraged,—of manure-heaps, necessares, slop-pools, hopeypens, ca

cellars, and low lots with pools of starnant water, which it is the duty of the city to have abated. There is a prospect of this being done BUSINESS IN REAL ESTATE. Recent actual transactions in real estate give a somewhat different impression of the "mar-ket for dirt" from that which is generally entertained. Business-property is held and saught by capitalists at maximum prices, and sales within a few weeks indicate this fact. The Best family, of brewing notoriety, bought, for a part of the site of their new building on East Water street, near Wisconsin, twenty feet of ground. East Water street, south of Wisconsin street, occupied by Delorum & Quentin, for \$24,000, or \$800 a foot front for the ground alone. John Plankinton's purchase of 150 feet on Grand avenue, between Fourth and Fifth streets, for \$32,000; Guido Pflster's purchase of sixty feet on Broadway, below Michigan street, for \$16,-500; and James Roundy's purchase of forty feet on East Water street, near Huron street, for \$25,000,—all of which are at some distance away from the acknowledged business-centre,—are fully up to the prices of real-estate in flush times. Outside property—that is, unimproved property—is very slow of sale, and sales are made at a sacrifice; but men with considerable capital are looking around for paying investments. Some recent sales, however, under the hammer, show stiff prices. The French tract—four miles from the city, on the White-Fish Bay road—bought two years ago for \$225 an acre, sold at auction for \$310 an acre. The High-School lot, with the old worthless building upon it, corner of Division and Van Buren streets, 120 feet square, sold for \$9,500. The Adams homestead, corner of Division street and Waveriv place, at a forced sale, brought \$13,500,—this and the last two sales mentioned being at auction.

Rents are low and dull,—there being fully 15 per cent reduction from last year, if not more; in some cases the reduction is fully one quarter; but there are no more than the usual number of empty houses.

Negotiations are still in progress for the sale Plankinton's purchase of 150 feet on Grand ave

per cest reduction from last year, if not more; in some cases the reduction is fully one quarter; but there are no more than the usual number of empty houses.

Negotiations are still in progress for the sale of the river-property to the miliers who were here ten days or a fortnight ago looking for sites for the erection of flouring-milis. The story that these operators had abandoned the plan of coming to Milwaukee is nonsense. Those looking at property here, and who will doubtless locate here, are Minnesota parties. One of them, well known in business circles throughout the Northwest, offered \$45,000 for the old mill owned by the J. H. Martin estate, occupying eightwiseet on the river, and on West Water street. This mill is a former warehouse, in which the mill-machinery was placed several years ago, and is, of course, no way comparable in value to a new mill. This offer was refused, and the gentleman who made it will now purchase a site, and erect a capacious flouring-mill with all the modern improvements. The reasons for this movement, and the investment of capital in mill property at this point, are given at length. They are, that mills here will have the choice of every variety of wheat from Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, and Minnesota, which ship wheat to this market; that the elevators are always full, and they have never need to stop for a supply of grain; that the transnipment of wheat and flour is saved, and they can have the benefit of lake and rail competition in forwarding flour; that they can buy coal from vessels here at a good advantage at all times; that the market for mill-feed is good among stock-growers in the neighborhood; that the cars run to our door, bringing the wheat to be ground, and the vessels come to another door, taking away the flour to market; and also that taxes are low, the City Government is efficient, and the population is of such a class that Communistic riots are not to be apprehended. This substantial arginment for the location of this important industry in Milwaukee appears t

ISRAELITE VISITORS.

Two or three days of the present week were a Pentecostal season to the Jewish residents of the city. Leading representatives of an as-sociation called the "Union of American Hesociation called the "Union of American Hebrew Congregations" have been in the city attending a convention of its members, which was held on the 9th, 10th, and 11th inst. A banquet at the Plankington House, addresses, and business proceedings occupied the delegates,—all of which have been faithfully reported to The Tribuxe. It has been an interesting sight to see the 200 ladies and gentlemen who composed this extraordinary delegation. A large number stopped at the Plankinton House, and others were guests in private families. At the supper which was given, and at their various gatherings, they have been dressed, both men and women, in the richest cloths and silks,—both sexes with the fluest and whitest linen, and glistening with diamonds,—and the addes with costly laces, gorgeous jewelry, incomparable embroideries, and the other decorations which denote wealth that places them above the necessity of limiting their personal expenses.

appearance, which denoted their origin as decidedly as their features. Their spirits were constantly elastic; their demeanor to each other was marked by extreme condisility, and even affection; and to all they were ostentatiously and scrupalously polite. They mingled a high degree of social enjoyment with their business; ladies and gentlemen alike thronged the hotel-rotunda and corridors, instead of being confined to the parlors and private rooms; and they seemed like a most wholesome, cordial, broad-minded, big-hearted, cultured, and rehaed class of people.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL ITEMS.

The Public Library was at last opened early this week, in the room it occupied while owned by the Young Men's Association, which has been neatly and thoroughly refitted. Any resident of the city is entitled to enjoy the privileges of the library on a written guarantee from some responsible person, or on depositing \$3, which will be refunded when use of the library ceases. There are about \$,000 books in the library, accumulated by the Young Men's Association during the last thirty years. The selection is tolerably good. There are a dozen or two of leading newspapers taken; but the files ought to contain all the newspapers in the State. It is announced that German newspapers, periodicals, and books are to be added to the library.

John W. Cary, General Solicitor of the Chicago, Miwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, is taking a trip by steamer to Mackinaw and Lake Superior, and will remain some time at at Ashland, for the benefit of the health of his invalid wife, who accompanies him.

Angus Smith and Wilhiam Young are in Colorado, and will visit the San Juan mining region.

Dr. P. M. Reed, the well-known newspaper-LOCAL AND PERSONAL ITEMS.

orado, and will visit the San Juan mining region.

Dr. P. M. Reed, the well-known newspaper-correspondent, is traveling in Colorado.

Mrs. Col. Edward Daniels is visiting her brother, R. L. Gove, of Waukesha, and also friends at Port Washington, her former residence. Col. Daniels was long ago a resident of Ripon, in this State, was State Geologist, and was Colonel of the First Wisconsin Cavalry. He is now a resident of Richmond, Va., and was the Republican candidate for Member of Congress, against Gov. Gilbert A. Waiker, in 1878.

Col. Hans Crocker has returned from a visit of several weeks' duration to Colorado.

Congress, against Gov. Gilbert A. Walker, in 1878.

Col. Hans Crocker has returned from a visit of several weeks' duration to Colorado. Edward Sanderson and his wife have reached home from a two months' tour in Europe. The westward lecturing tour of Henry Ward Beecher will lead him to Milwaukee, and several of the prominent places in this State, the latter part of the present month.

A. P. Swineford, of Marquette, Mich., nominated by the Democrats of that State for Lieutenant-Governor, was formerly a resident of Milwaukee, a printer, and connected editorially with the newspapers here. He also published newspapers at Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, and La Crosse, in this State.

Paragraphs copied from San Francisco newspapers state that the Hon. J. McM. Shafter, of that city, will divide into small tracts, and offer for sale to accual settlers the immense estate of lands which he owns in California. These lands are spoken of as if they might be a million acres or so in extent. Mr. Shafter was formerly a resident of Sheboygan, in this State, was elected a member of the Assembly from that place in 1851, and was chosen Speaker of that body, with Alexander T. Gray, now of Washington, as Chief Clerk, and Elisha Starr, of this city, the well-known old-time printer, as Sergeani-at-Arms.

Letters from the Rt.-Rev. E. R. Welles, Episcopal Bishop of Wisconsin, written on the eve of his departure for Europe, announce his continued convalescence. He sailed from New York, in the steamer City of Montreal, on the 4th inst.

George W. Crummey, known throughout the Northwest in sporting circles, is spending the summer at his old home, in Summit, Waukesha County, near Oconomowoc.

The Hon. John L. Mitchell, only son of Alexander Mitchell, was married in New York, on Thursday, to the sister of Washington Becker, of this city. The wedded pair will take a bridal tour to Europe, and will return to Milwaukee in the fall, when they will occupy the elegant suburban residence of Mr. Mitchell in the Town of Greenfield.

Prof. S. S. Sherman, of this

C. W. Norris, of the firm of G. D. Norris & Co., has returned from a European tour.
There have been several song little fortunes made in wheat, on 'Change, during the week.
The Miswatkee insurance men have organized as "The Local Board of Fire-Underwriters," with the following officers: President, J. L. Hathaway; Vice-President, J. Meathaway; Vice-President, J. Meathaway; Vice-President, J. Meathaway; A. T. Moak, wife, and daughter, have been the guests of United States District Attorney G. W. Hazleton, during the week.
Missi Fanny Driscoil, the charming Milwaukee poetess, is visiting at the Delis, Kilbourn City.
Banker C. D. Nash has gone to Louisville on business. business.

A charming society event will be a summer-night's party, to be given by the Milwaukee Club, at the National Asylum grounds, on Tuesday evening next.

The Wisconsin State Turn-Fest is being held at Sheboygan, and the crowds to go there on the

at Sheboygan, and the crowds to go there on the Sunday excursion-trains to-morrow will be im-mense.

A series of Sunday-afternoon temperance-A series of Sunday-alternoon temperance-meetings will be commenced to-morrow, at 3 o'clock p. m., at the Union Depot, South Side. Ex-Chief-Justice L. S. Dixon has been at Osh-kosh during the week, on legal business in the United States District Court. The Rev. H. T. Rose, of Plymouth Church, is about to start on his summer-vacation.

ANOTHER MISS ANDERSON. Gen. Fremont's Son not Married to Miss

Mary Anderson, the Actress,

Washington Post.

Miss Sallie Anderson lived with her parents Miss Sallie Anderson lived with her parents on the corner of Nineteenth and G streets. Her father is a civil engineer, and his business is principally in the West, where he spends most of his time. Ensign Fremont was stationed on the Powhatan, a coast vessel, and was able to be a great deal in Washington. Last October, in the latter part of the month, Miss Sallie Anderson, in company with her aunt, Mrs. Magruder, went to New York City for a short visit. By a mysterious dispensation of the Navy Department, the Powhatan was ordered to the Navy Yard at Brookiyn. Ensign Fremont went over to New York, called on Miss Anderson, went out for a walk, and came back married. No one was informed. The Ensign went back to his ship and Miss Anderson returned to Washington. During the past winter they both went out in society a great deal. Ensign Fremont endeavored to make himself agreeable to the young ladies, and succeeded as a young and handsome officer can. During all this time he kept up his visits to the Anderson family, and was then regarded as a very agreeable young man, and a convenient escort. His attentions to Miss Sallie did not attract any notice either in the family or among the friends. How long this state of affairs would have continued it is impossible to say; but in May last Mr. Anderson sent for his family to join him in the West. The crisis in the affairs of the young people was reached. The whole story came out. Miss Sallie Anderson did not go West, but she again went to New York, and this time with her acknowledged husband, Ensign Fremont. Miss May Anderson has had no part in the drama, nor has she been cast for one.

son has had no part in the drama, nor has she been cast for one.

Baltimore Sun.

A story, which originated with the Lousville (Ky.) **Argus, is going the rounds of the press, and has been reprinted in Baltimore, to the effect that Miss Mary Anderson, the actress, was married in May last to a son of Gen. John C. Fremont. This is a mistake. The young man in question did marry a Miss Anderson, but the bride is a young lady of Washington, who won considerable reputation in that city last winter as an amateur singer. Young Fremont, who is an officer in the United States Navy, at last accounts was in Paris with his bride, while Miss Anderson, the actress, is so journing in London.

Give the Spitz More Ice.

New Fork Times.

Give the Spitz More Ice.

New York Times.

Blood will tell, even in a dog. A large Spitz was coming down Chatham street yesterday, hot, panting, and miserable, looking as if he wished his too, too solid flesh would melt, so he might trot round in his bones a while, as Sidney Smith once remarked—or was it Patrick Henry? Suddenly he paused beside a ponderous block of ice that had just been lowered from a cart. There was a puzzled yet eager look in his eye. He seemed trying to remember something. Slowly it broke over him that he was a Poiar dog. Then came a rush of tender recollections, how his remote ancestor, the Arctic fox, wooed a contemporaneous Exquiman female of an allied species on Greenland's icy mountains, or thereacouts, and how the ice-fields gleamed and the white bears danced. Heredity asserted itself at once, and the Spitz leaped upon that block of ice and rolled over it, rubbed his nose and cheeks against it, lapped it, and fairly hugged it with his paws. It was beyond all question the nappiest moment of his life, and he seemed ready to go mad with joy instead of with hydrophobia. The love of ice is evidently one of the deepest instincts of the Spitz's nature, and it does not fade out under the influence of a warmer climate. Perhaps this animal has been calumniated. If he had more ice he would be less likely to munch the hand that fed him.

THE BERLIN CONGRESS.

Address of Prince Gortschakoff on the Sacrifices Made by Russia.

The Morganatic Marriage of Bosnia and Count Andrassy.

Dispatch to London Mess.

BERLIN, June 27.—At the beginning of yesterday's sitting there was a really interesting scene, which deserves to be noticed. Prince Gortschakoff, detained in his bed by gout, has not been able to attend the last sittings. At yesterday's meeting he came in his carriage, which stopped at the entrance, whence the Prince was carried to the door of the councilroom, when every one hastened round him to congratulate him on the restoration of his health. Soon afterward Prince Bismarck de-clared the sitting opened. Prince Gortschakoff then begged permission to open, and, though the President exhorted him to be seated, he

the President exhorted him to be seated, he rose with apparent effort, and, amid profound and respectful silence, said:

Mr. President, your Excellencies: After having been kept away for several days from your deliberations. I do not live to reappear among you without making the following remarks, which are promoted by the love of truth and of my country. During your late deliberations my colleagues [the Prince here bowed toward M. d'Outoril and Count Schouwloff] have granted you, in the name of Russia, concessions far surpassing those she thought of making.

On hearing this all the members of the Congress evinced signs of apprehension. The aged Prince spoke with effort in a trembling voice, holding firmly to the table, and locking before him with a resolute expression, and his auditors began to wonder whether his words were not the prelude to a declaration withdrawing the concessions Russia had made, and whether it was not to make this declaration that the Prince had braved the extreme fatigue imposed on him by his presence in Congress.

Prince had braved the extreme fatigue imposed on him by his presence in Congress. Happily, however, the Plempotentiaries were soon reas-sured by the Prince continuing:

however, the Pientocentiaries were soon reasured by the Prince continuing:

But I am too well aware of the feelings which influenced my colleagues to raise any objection to the concessions they deemed it their duty to make. I merely wish to state to you what is very well known, that Russia has made these sacrifices from her desire of peace, and that she spoke truth when declaring, before as well as at the end of the war, that she merely stood up on behalf of the Christians of the flast, that she had no narrow or selfish aim, and that, having made enormous sacrifices in a war in which the cause of Christianity and civilization was alone at stake, she has just proved herself capable of also making sacrifices for the great work of pacification to which you are devoting your efforts. I suppose no one will gainsay the giory of her army, which has achieved the most brilliant victories; but Russia wishes it to be known that she is desirous of exchanging the laurels of victory, bought with the most precious blood, for the paim of peace.

These words were followed by a profound silence, due, probably, to the emotion of his auditors: for the spectacle of the illustrious old man thus exerting his last energies to vindicate

silence, due, probably, to the emotion of his auditors: for the spectacle of the illustrious old man thus exerting his last energies to vindicate the moral greatness of his country was really calculated to touch the heart. After a few moments Lord Beaconsfield rose and begged to be heard. In language which I have heard greatly extolled, but of which I have not been able to obtain the exact text, the English Premier, with that varied action peculiar to him, thus began: I feel sure I shall interpret your sentiments in expressing the profound, admiration I have felt for the language of my noble and illustrious friend, and the way in which he has given utterance to the true sentiments of his country. I am happy to think that it is a desire for peace which has guided the decisions of Russis in the late deliberations. I therefore hasten to acknowledge it in the name of this illustrious Congress, distening to me, and I firmly hope that I shall meet with the same sentiment from all its deliberations.

Lord Beaconsfield spoke for several minutes longer and then sat down, and the real business of the meeting began after this somewhat sentimental incident, by which, however, the noble Lord produced the best ipossible effect on all his auditors. It is said ithat Prince Gortschakoff will appear at no more sittings of the Congress, and that the words of his I have just quoted are the last the Plenipotentiaries will hear from him.

THE MORGANATIC MARRIAGE OF BOSNIA AND

that document. Turkey herself is in a position to protect and administed Bosnia, and what the Powers propose to do for her she can take upon herself to accomplish. Apart from this, however, the Turkish Pieulpotentiaries have formal instructions which forbid them to consent to this concession, and, without wishing to hamper the work of the Congress or shirk the obligations imposed on them by the decisions of the assembly, they declare they cannot agree to the proposal of the Marquis of Salisbury.

Then Lord Beaconsfield rises and declares that England cannot but adhere to the motion she has made; that Bossia and Herzegovira, if left in the keeping of the Porte, would unnecessarily tend to break up the cohesive state of the Empire deemed essential to her by the friends of Turkey themselves and by those who wish to procure for Europe a lasting peace. He calls to mind in a trenchant manner how Turkey, even before the war, and when still in the plenitude of her power, was not able to get the better of an insurrection which had broken out in Herzegovina, and states that, consequently, it is impossible for Europe, in the present state of affairs, to confide to Turkey the security of these provinces which must call forth the solicitude of Europe. He concludes by calling for the adoption of the motion before the Congress.

Prince Bismarck rises and expresses astonish-

the adoption of the motion before the Congress.

Prince Bismarck rises and expresses astonishment that the Turkish Plenipotentiaries hesitate to yield to the unanimous opinion of the Congress, by efforts which nave been uninterrupted, and by incessant mutual concessions, have determined to restore to Turkey provinces far more considerable than those in question, and which she had renounced by the Treaty of San Stefano. With regard to the restrictive instructions referred by the Turkish Plenipotentiaries, he urges them to ask for new directions which would permit them to give their adhesion to the views of the Congress.

The proposal of the Marquis of Salisbury is submitted to and adopted unanimously by the members of the Congress, except Turkey and Austria, who abstain from voting.

Count Andrassy rises and declares that he accepts the proposal voted by the Congress.

CALIFORNIA KEARNEY.

A Description of That Individual, and of His Right-Hand Man, Wellock. San Francisco Correspondence New York Tribune. Although Kearney has modestly declined the

proposal of being a candidate for Presidential

honors at the next election, and professes that he will be satisfied with the rank of General, I do not think that the army under his command will constitute any very serious danger. It is, of course, impossible to say what "latent potencies" may not be contained in the very insignificant and wavestment of the course, inpossible to say what "latent potencies" may not be contained in the very insignificant and unprepossessing material shell which is the abode of Mr. Kearuev's soaring spirit, but to the eve of the ordinary observer he does not seem the stuff of which great military commanders are made. Short of stature, and of a frame rather feeble than otherwise, Kearuey possesses a countenance of a decidedly repulsive type. It is markedly Hibernian, but destitute of the shrewdness and humor which frequently characterize even the commonest features of the Irish peasant. He bears the unmistakable stamp of the low rowdy—without a redeeming trait—sullen, hang-dog, and unintellectual! A permanent scowl is the prevailing expression when in repose, in which cunning and timidity seem blended in about equal proportion. As he sat a prisoner in court during his trial for incendiary language, it was impossible hot to be struck with the forbidding character of his countenance—to be a criminal in a dock seemed to be precisely the position for which he had been fitted by nature—and yet on the platform, addressing a sympathetic audience, the whole man undergoes a marvelous change. The eyes light up, the face becomes animated, and loses the stolid scowl; a grim, sardonic expression, not altogether devoid of humor, takes its place; and words flow with a volubility characteristic, no doubt, of his race, but occasionally with a vigor and point which prove him to be a man with an intellect considerably above the average of his fellows. Though a man of the very humblest origin, he has evidently worked hard since he has assumed his present role to improve his mind, and makes classical allusions which, if they are

The contraction of the contract of the contrac

workingman's heart with forcible recitations. Whether these men will succeed in creating the political and military organizations by means of which they threaten to overturn the institutions of the country, it is difficult to say. That they will succeed in abundantly lining their own pockets, it is eafe to predict.

MERCEDES.

The Deathbed of the Spanish Queen.

Matrid Correspondence London Standard.

About 2:30 a terrible return of the symptoms occurred. The Queen was again seized with hemorrhage, and the doctors declared that there was imminent danger for her life. The Prime Minister was sent for directly, and at 3:30 he arrived at the Palace after sending special messengers to his colleagues, who all followed him in quick succession. The Cardinal Patriarch of the Indies was ordered to come, and he appeared before 4 o'clock with all the priests of the Chapel Royal in attendance. Cardinal Moreno, Primate of Spain and confessor of the Queen, also arrived, and all the members of the Royal household were collected in a very short time. After 4 the weakness of the Royal sufferer and the alarming symptoms increased so swiftly that the medical men informed Senor Canonas del Castillo that their worst apprehensions might soon become a deplorable reality. Every member of the Royal family was in the first antechamber. I hear on good authority that the Premier himself and the Cardinals did all in their power to keep up the courage of the Infantas and of the Montpensiers. Around the Queen were her mother and father, King Alfonso, the Princess of Asturias, and the medical advisers of the household. It was a sad and solemn scene in the splendid palace of the Bourbon Kings as the morning of the Bourbon Kings as the morning of the Royal family. Down below the great city was reposing peacefully, ignorant of the horrible suspense in the Royal chamber. When the sun was rising and casting its loveliest rave on the beautiful scenery which is seen from the palace windows across dreary plain and bold mountains in the distance, the Queen of Spain was receiving, the last sacraments of her Church. In the dimly-lighted galleries the Cardinal Primate passed amid kneeling courtiers, Ministers, and heavily-afflicted relatives to carry extreme unction to her. The Nuncio, who had also been informed, gave the poor sufferer the last biessing of her faith in the name The Deathbed of the Spanish Queen.

possessing all her faculties. The pulse was falling fast, and her weakness increasing, according to the last morning bulletin which I telegraph

ing fast, and her weakness increasing, according to the last morning bulletin which I telegraphed to you.

We heard this morning at the Palace that Queen Mercedes had asked the Duchess of Montpensier about 9 o'clock whether she had really taken any repose. The Duchess made a great effort to reply in the affinative, as she had not left her daughter's side since yesterday. Aing Alfonso has also not left the side of Queen Mercedes, and both his Majesty and the old Duke endeavor to conceal from her the deep and sincere grief that afflicts them.

This 24th of June, St. John's fete day, is a festival in Catholic Spain, and It is, besides, the eighteen the birthday of the poor Queen herself. Eighteen years ago she was born in fair Seville, and only five months ago the capital of Spain witnessed her marriage festivities. These recollections, and the natural kindness of the national character, have silenced all party feeling to such an extent that, even in the populous quarters of Madrid, you hear workmen and women say, "Nuestra povecita Reina." Those simple words of humble sympathy are as touching a homage as the telegrams from every Court and the aristocratic crowd that passes through the Lord Chamberlain's office. The fete day of San Juan will hardly be a festivity this year in Madrid, and not even the most callous eaemy of the Montpensiers can remain unmoved at Madrid, and not even the most callous enemy of the Montpensiers can remain unmoved at the dreadful calamity which threatens the

Robinson, an attorney of this place, had been robbed, the particulars of which were telegraphed to the Commercials at the time. A day or two ago the Trustees of the Cemetery Association and the Mayor of the city were told by a ciation and the Mayor of the city were told by a men of our citizens, a tinner by trade, that he knew where the remains of Mr. Robinson were secreted, and that, if they would promise not to tell, he would disclose it. Of course, all agreed to save the time or harmless; then came the secret, and it was that the remains were buried in the back yard of a certain prominent physician of this place, and the spot was pointed out; thereupon the aforesaid Trustees, consisting of bankers, real-estate brokers, stock and wool dealers, accompanied by the Mayor and the regular cemetery grave-digger, all clad in miners' ciothing, and bearing implements calculated for removing dirt, upon their shoulders, marched to the spot about 10 a. in., with the mercury at 90 deg. in the shade, and rapidly ascending. On arriving at the spot work was immediately commenced and continued during the hottest of the day, without any developments, but a well-spaded yard to the depth of two feet or more. The tinner was called on, when they were informed by him that they had been digging in the wrong place, and he then directed them aright.

The spade and pick were again brought into removing for Bangor.

"Well," said Long, "they're jumpers."

"Well," said Long, they're jumpers."

"Well, "said Long of their level that his part of the law of the

ed now, is full seventy feet in depth, and is clear, strong rock-salt, apparently free from any impurity except for an aggregate depth of about ten feet deep at the top and bottom, where shale is mixed in. Without doubt this is a valuable discovery, and will be utilized at once. It is not yet determined whether the best way will be to force in water and them pump out the brine, or sink a large shaft and mine the sait. Sait is found in many parts of the United States, and is produced in twenty-three of the States and Territories, and seven others have valuable springs or deposits, but rock-salt heretofore has only been found in Southwest Virginis and in Louisians. At Goderich, on Lake Huron, in Canada, in boring for oil in 1808, a deposit of rock-salt was discovered at a depth of about 966 feet, and the brine is of great strength and purity, a bushel of salt being produced from about wenty-ty-two gallons of brine. The oil discovered was not profitable, but the manufacture of salt was immediately commenced, and the production amounts to millions of bushels annually, affording the principal supply for Canada, and erforting a large quantity to the United States. Michigan and Canada have been able to compete successfully with this State in the production and yield a handsome revenue to the produced at a price which will defy competition and yield a handsome revenue to the producers, and if it should in quality equal Turk's Island salt there will be a great demand for it. The location of the mines referred to its very favorable for the manufacture of salt, there being an abundance of pure spring water, level ground, and good facilities for shipment. Parties from Syracuse and other places have visited the weil, and much interest is manifested at the discovery. Mr. Everest is yet confident he will find oil, and he intends to prosecute his investigations thoroughly and at once. He will probably sink another snaft.

MEN WITH QUEER NERVES. The Jumpers of Maine-A Region in Which

The Jumpers of Maine—A Region in Which Some Startling Things Are Seen. New Fork Sun. In February last 1 was riding in a sleigh from Shirley to Greenville, in Maine. I was a commercial traveler, and my companion in the cut-ter, Mr. Long, was an old schoolmate from New York, now a sawmill owner of Green-ville. Riding just behind us in a rude pung were two Canadian Frenchmen, whom he had hired to work in his mill. At the foot of a ong hill I sprang from the sleigh to warm my fect by walking, and, as I leaped out, the board seat, on the extreme end of which my friend sat tipped up and he fell out into the deep snow. He jumped up and laughed. Just then I saw the Frenchmen tumble backward out of their sleigh exactly as Long had done. It was a ludicrous mimickry, and I could not understand it. We stopped their lazy horse and laughed at them as they came up, but they only pointed at Long, and muttered something in mongrel Freuch, and shook their heads seriously. One of them had struck on his head and sprained his neck.

"Well," said Long,
"I'd no idea those fel-lows were numers."

lows were jumpers."
"Jumpers?" I asked; "what's jumpers?"
"Why, didn't you ever hear of jumping Frenchmen!"
"Never in my life."
"These are jumping Frenchmen. They tumbled out of their seat just because they saw me tumble, and they couldn't have helped it to save their lives. This country is full of immer."

jumpers."
"Can't they control their conduct in any way?"
"Oh, yee; in most ways, when they are not jumped; but you jump one of them and over he goes."
"Jump one of them! Come, explain. You'll have to make your joke planer."

"Jump one of them! Come, explain. You'll have to make your joke planner."
"No joke, 'pon honor. By 'jumping' one of them I mean surprising him. Startle him in any way, and you set him going at once. I'll show you a lot of them when we get to Greenville."
We were in the upper half of Maine. Greenville is at the lower end of Mooschead Lake, which is the source of the Kennebec River, and the centre of a vast lumber region. It contains some fifty houses, among which are two large hotels, which are filled with pleasure-seckers in summer. More than half of the lumbermen employed in the woods in winter, I learned from L., are Canadian French, or half-breeds,—unkempt, half clad, and so ignorant that not more than one in 300 can read print or write his name. Most of these, he said, are jumpers.

turned pale, as they resumed their seats. They recognized Long as he saluted them in their peculiar French-Indian patois; but they were surly and indisposed to talk. We soon withdrew.

"Well," said Long, "they're jumpers."

"What did they do that for?" I asked.

"They couldn't have helped it if their lives had been at stake."

I wanted to investigate this strange phenomenon, if, indeed, it was genuine, but I was to start next morning for Bangor.

"I have never seen shy of these queer creatures down along the coast," I said.

"No," said Long, "they are confined to Canada and the-froutier, mainly in the lumber region. There are thousands of jumpers in Maine. By the way, you are coming back in April, Just make a stay of a fortinght and I'll show you more jumpers than you can count, and more odd and exciting tricks than you ever dreamed of. Jumpers come in out of the woods in the spring, and they will be loafing arount here in April, drinking whisky and spending their winter's carnings."

I promised I would do it, and I did. I staid there nearly a month. What he told me is a fact. Jumping Frenchmen are as thick as dogs, and they are not much more intelligent. Jumping or shouting, or moving suddenly when startled, is specifiar to most of them. I have seen as many as twenty-five jumpers all together. Touch one of them when he was not expecting it, on the neck, or even on the hand, and he would cry out, tremble, turn pale, and catch his breath, and his crying out would be tretty certain to start the others.

There are many different kinds of jumpers. Some, when startled, ficreely strike out in front of them, hitting whatever he has in his hands. I saw a good deal of this hitting, most of them harmless, as they generally struck only the air. They like to tease one another, or jump one another, as it is called there. This is their principal source of fune, and whenever there is a gathering of them harmless, as they generally struck only the air. They like to tease one another, or jump one another, as it is called there.

Lord Derby.

Lord Derby, since his retirement from office, has been residing in Knowsley, his aplendid home near Liverpool, and devoting himself to Lancashire interests. The establishment in Knowsley is one of the largest in England, and admirably ordered. The lata Earl, inding that high life below stairs was going on at a great rate, begged his first cousin, a retired Admiral, to occupy a residence in the grounds and to superintend the establishment at a salary of \$5,000 a year. The Admiral soon had all in quarter-deck order, though not without a show of rebellion on the part of the magnates of the kitchen and steward's room, and prouably saved his cousin many thousands of pounds. Lord Derby is childless but his wife has children by her first husband, the late Marquis of Salisbury. Lady Derby is a remarkably able woman, and her present marriage was always predicted when also we half.

The Tribune.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS. APOLLO LODGE. NO. 642. A. F. & A. M.—The members and friends are informed that the Seventh Annual Basket Picnie will take place Wednesday, July 24, at South Chicago Turner Park Tangapen, at the December of the Children, 25c. Pull base will accompany. Adults, 50c.

VAN RENSSELAEE GRAND LODGE OF PERFEC-TION, A. A. Scottish Rite Masons, will hold a Regular Assembly on Thurwing evening next for business and work. By order of AMOS PETTIBONE, T. . P. . G. . M. . ED GOODALE, Gr. Sec.

CHICAGO COMMANDERY, No. 19. K. T.—State-Coachave Monday evening. July 15. at Asylum. corne of Randolph and Haistice-sts. Business of importance of every Sir Kuight of this Commandery Visiting SI Knights courteously invited. By order of the Em Jan. E. MEGINN, Recorder. CORINTHIAN CHAPTER. No. 69, R. A. M.—Spe al Convocation Monday evening. July 15, at 8 o'clock for to the R. A. Degree. Visiting Companions are ordially invited. By order G. W. BARNARD, H. P.

APOLLO COMMANDERY, No. 1, K. T.—Stated Conclave next Tuesday evening at 80 clock, for busi-ness. Members having uniform are requested to weak it. Visitors welcome. By order of the Commander. J. R. DUNLOP, Recorder.

ASHLAR LODGE, NO. 308. A. F. & A. M.—Install ation of officers elect Tuesday evening, July 18, in thet hail, 78 Monroe-st. The fraternity cordially invited. C. H. CKANE, Secty. ST. BERNARD COMMANDERY, No. 35, K. T. ated Conciave Wednesday evening, July 17, at clock sharp, for work. J. S. WHITE, E. C.

SUNDAY, JULY 14, 1878.

In New York on Saturday greenbacks wer quoted at 99} cents on the dollar in gold and silver coin.

Gen. McDowell, the new Superintendent of the Custom-House, will assume the duties of his office next Wednesday, immediately on his arrival in this city.

The Potter Investigating Committee will go to Atlantic City, on the New Jersey coast July 23. This announcement raises a suspicion that they are anxious to wash them selves of the Anderson-Jenks perjuries.

The Berlin Congress yesterday came to an end with a state dinner. Over the walnuts and the wine the Crown-Prince made a congratulatory speech, declaring that German co operation might be counted on for all that tended to secure peace. The only trouble is that there are always so many different views as to the proper method of preserving peaceful relations among the European nations.

The examination of Senator Kelloge by the Potter Committee yesterday was productive only of discomfiture to the Demoductive investment. The American crops the second of the Louisians certificates election was irregular and contained false signatures. Kellogo simply stated that this certificate was not used at all; the Electora mission acted upon the first certificate which was in due form and unassailable.

Those politicians whose theory it is that all offices are made to be filled by politician are not unnaturally enraged against the President for removing Collector ABTHUS from the New York Custom-House. Yet the people at large, and especially the business men of the West, understand the motive which prompted President HAYES to this act. In our Washington dispatches this morning are given some of the specific reasons for the removal. ARTHUR has persistently declined to carry out the Civil-Service reform views of the President; he has retained political hacks in the office, while discharging more efficient clerks who were not politically inclined. He has also discharged many of the subordinates who testified before the JAY Commission, although a distinct promise was made on the part of the Government that the fact of their testifying should no injure them or cause them to lose their positions. As these and other reasons for the removal are developed, there can be no doubt but that the action of the President will receive the hearty indorsement of all good

Western civilization has already struck the Island of Cyprus. No sooner has the British flag been unfurled before the astonished Cypriotes than the British Government com ces setting up the first strong posts of civilization. Postmasters have pointed. The guarantee for good govern ment is already there, in the shape of a stron British garrison. Telegraph lines on lan started, and submarine cables will shortly be laid to Alexandria. The surveyor and engineer are already at work to see wha can be done with railroads and bridges. All these movements seem to be preparatory to the construction of a great military and com mercial road from some point on the main land opposite Cyprus, across the Syrian Des-ert, and down the Euphrates Valley to the head of the Persian Gulf. The completion of this proposed work will not alone serve as powerful auxiliary in the defense of India but will prove to be a highway of such comimportance between Europe and almost to revolutionize the present When the flying trains begin to usurp the place of the crawling caravan, the great wor of Western civilization will have commenced

The angel of peace has again descended upon Montreal, and the alarmed inhabitants are being gradually reduced to their normal temperature. The stately Hibernian has put away the reluctant shillalah, and mourn-fully reflects upon the plorious fully reflects upon the glorious opportunity that has been wasted through the selfishness of the city authorities in refusing to allow the en to parade. In view of the wellknown eagerness of both parties to engage in a ange, and to enter upon the d ion of breaking each other's heads, ems scarcely possible, although our dis-hes intimate such to be the case, able to retain his popularity after the repressive measures that he instituted. It

is said that there is talk of electing him to Parliament on account of his distinguished services. This may be so, yet, if true, the reason must be found in the fact that, throughout the creation ighout the exciting incidents of the past few days, he has continually favored the Roman Catholic party. This may have partially atoned, in the eyes of true Catholic believers, for his iniquity in refusing to let the fight go on; still there is room for skepticism on the part of those who are acquainted with the true inwardness of the eligio-political situation in Montreal.

A curious case of swindling by the Trustee of the Teutonia Bank of New York is re ported in our dispatches this morning. the confession of the Secretary of the it seems that for several years he was in the habit of buying securities and charging them on the books at higher rates than were actually paid, the difference being divided up among the Trustees. Thus was banking rendered more profitable unto the Trustees that unto the stockholders.

THE FAILURES OF 1878, AND THEIR Yesterday we printed the semi-annual report of the business failures prepared by Don, Barlow & Co. The figures at first glance are appalling. The time covered is the six months from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1878. in which the number of failures was 5,825, as against 4.749 in 1877, -an increase of nearly 1,100, -while the liabilities of these failures footed up \$130,000,000 in the six months o 1878, against \$99,000,000 for the corresponding six months of 1877. Never, it is said, in the history of the country have the failares aggregated such an immense sum in the

A consideration of the circumstances of the last six months, however, will explain much of this seeming disaster. In the first place, Congress had before it for several nonths a bill to repeal the Bankrupt law. When this bill passed the House there was an apprehension that it would pass the mate in a brief time. The bill as passed the House provided for an immediate repeal, and, pending its consideration in the Senate, thousands of persons hastened to avail themselves of the opportunity to pass through bankruptcy. The number of failures during the six months in Chicago was 215, and in the State 497. There was thus crowded into a short time a large number of bankruptcies, that would have been extended perhaps over a year, and there were doubtless many hundreds throughout the country who availed them-selves of what they considered the last op-portunity of forcing a dishonest settlement with their creditors. This will go far to explain much of the increase in the number of failures and the great increase in the amount of the liabilities of the bankrupts. Another cause was that, until within

comparatively brief time, the financial condition of affairs in this country was laboring under the worst of all calamities, -uncertain ty. Within the last thirty days Congress ha adjourned, and the financial condition has greatly improved. It is now settled that there will be resumption of specie-payments in January next, if not before; that specie values are now substantially recovered; that there is to be no contraction of the paper currency; and that this condition of affairs is in no danger of being disturbed by legis-lation. Another circumstance for the better is the establishment of peace in Europe, and the emancipation of vast amounts of capital now seaking investments wherever they can be had. Never was unemployed money so abundant, and never was there ductive investment. The American crops abundance. Never had the country so much to sell, and never was there so much money abroad to invest in our surplus. The declars tion of peace has given new activity in European markets, and this activity is felt already in this country. The nation has recovered its financial stability.

The one thing needed is to give labor larger employment. Our manufactures languish, not because of any lack of capacity to produce, but for want of consumers. have added something to our exports, but not to such an extent as to afford any general relief to the unemployed labor. matter how great our production of breadstuffs and provisions, there is a market for them; every pound of them is convertible into cash, notwithstanding we have to sell them at foreign prices in the world's markets. Our grain, and flour, and meats, and cheese, and tobacco, and cotton, and petroleum we have to sell for what we can get for them abroad. But our manifactured goods have no such market : we do not produce at prices which will permit us to sell; we therefore have to close our mills and factories, and let the workmen go idle and suffer for the necessaries of life We want customers for what our labor produces. The lack of customers forces labor out of employment. While the agricultural labor of the country finds enlarged employment over an increased area of land eac year and the surplus product of that labor s increased each year, and while its wealth emfort, and happiness are enjoyed to greater measure every returning season, our mechanical labor is unemployed, poverty and want are visible in the cities, and discontent and crime are becoming permanent The contrast between the condition of the agricultural and the non-agricultural classe of labor is striking and yet instructive. The one is always employed, selling its products for what it can get; the other refuses to produce except at a cost which forbids selling abroad and excludes it from market.

And the remedy which demagogues propose for this—the "revolution" which they insist upon to change this is to increase the cost of the products of labor, and still further reduce the number of consumers. There are millions of dollars ready to employ labor in the production of articles for sale. We have the raw material, the fuel, the transportation, and the food, cheaper than else where, yet we cannot produce, as the farmer does, anything for sale. Our goods when made cost more than any one will pay for them; therefore, labor is not employed be-cause labor cannot produce as much as it demands for consumption; therefore, capital is unemployed, labor is unemployed, poverty and destitution among the non-agricultural labor take the place of the comfort, contentment, plenty, peace, and prosperity which fill the home and bless the lives of the agricultural class

who toil all the hours they can, and sell their products for the best price the world will give for them.

The other class of labor, discarding the world's value of its products, refuses to sell for what it can get; demands more than the world will give for what it produces; is forced, therefore, to idleness; and, in want of food and all other comforts, demands

by adding an equal quantity of water would hardly be accepted as a serious suggestion were it not that thousands of men, suffering for the means of living, are insisting that, in order to increase the sum paid for wages and the means of buying food, the value of the paper dollar be reduced to 50 cents, and thus every man have two dollars where he now has one. And yet this, to thousands of suffering non-employed men, is the only remedy for the notonous fact that non-agricultural labor is not employed, because it cannot find purchasers or consumers for what it produces, and because those products cost more than the world will pay for them.

THE CITY SCRIP. Some weeks ago, there was an ordinance proposed in the City Council declaring that nterest at the rate of 6 per cent be paid on the city scrip from the date of its issue until paid in as taxes. The necessity for the passage of this ordinance is becoming greater every day. The best that the payees of this scrip can do is to sell it for 85 cents, and the time for selling it at that rate is rapidly closing. Those who take the scrip are doing so as a matter of charity, and there is of necessity a limit to charity. The passage of this ordinance is demanded by every consideration of justice. There never was a greate mistake than the supposition that the Supreme Court has decided that it was unlawful to pay interest on a lawful debt. The Court declared that the particular debt then before it was illegal and void, and that the city could not pay interest on a debt the principal of which was illegal and void. That was certainly not a new proposition, and it would have been strange had the Court decided otherwise. The present scrip is considered legal. The principal being honestly due and payable by the City Treasurer, there can be no principle of law which prohibits payment of interest thereon. When the city sells a right of property in the city tax-levy, it can sell it, as it can any other property, for what it can get for it. If the purchaser pay \$100 in cash to the city in exchange for an assignment of a portion of the tax-levy, the city can assign him so much of the tax-levy as he will take in exchange for his \$100. The city may, in consideration of the \$100 cash, assign him \$105, \$108, or \$110 of the tax levy just as legally as it can assign him \$100 of the tax-levy. No Court in this country at any time ever declared the allowance of interest on paper for the payment at a future time of money, when the paper itself was lawfully issued, to be illegal or improper, and no City Council or Counsel can claim that the payment of interest on this scrip is illegal without admitting that the scrip itself

is illegal and void. The scrip and the allowance of interest thereon stand on the same legal ground they must both stand or fall together. In the meantime, it makes a vast difference to the unfortunate payees of the scrip. With interest it can be sold at par; without interest it is now worth only 85 cents, and in few weeks will run down perhaps as low as 70 cents on the dollar. We hope the Council will pass the ordinance without further delay.

TAXATION IN ENGLAND.

Some of the English fiscal reforme now agitating the substitution of the American system of taxation upon the assessed value of property in place of their system of levying taxes upon rental values. The proposed change is very severely criticised, espesially in the London Spectator, which points out some of the burdens of American property-taxation. Before examining its argument, it may be well to indicate a few of the saligland, property is not taxed upon its cash or selling value, and no personal property is listed for taxation. The basis of taxation the rental value of property. In the case of house, or of ground, the Assessor makes an estimate of the probable rental paid by ten ants, and the merchant pays, not upon the value of the stock of goods, or the capital in vested, but upon the income he derives from t, which he returns under oath. The as sessed rentals are never higher than the actual rentals paid by tenant to landlord .- the former being only about two-thirds of the amount of the latter. The heaviest landnolder in Great Britain only pays local taxes upon the house he occupies and the ground cultivates, his remaining taxes being paid by his tenants upon an assessment of their rentals. The principal direct taxes are stamps, land-tax, house-duty, property and income tax; and of these, the latter, which was established in 1842, is the most important. It has undergone many alterations ince that time, when it was fixed at 7d. or the pound. In 1854 it went up to 14d., on account of the Crimean War, and a year ater rose to 16d. In 1857 it went down to 7d., and in 1858 to 5d. From that time to the present it has fluctuated, the highest rate being 9d. and the lowest 2d. It is now 3d., but limited to incomes of over £150 per annum, with deduction of £120 for all in omes between £150 and £400. For this sys tem of taxations upon income some of the English agitators now wish to substitute our system of taxation upon capital, or the cash value of property. In criticising this proposition, the Spectator makes one argument which will enlist considerable sympathy from that class of taxpayers holding large quantities of real estate of the unproductive sort. This kind of property the Spectator declares, is a non-existent arti cle, and that it is unjust to levy taxes upon it, upon the assumption that it will yield something by and by. It says: "A city lot which cannot be utilized is no more a subject for taxation than a wheat crop still beneath the soil, or coal still undug from the min To tax it is to tax capital while still raw ma terial, and gradually to destroy the very springs of energy, and it is to that result that a tax on property must almost necessa-rily come. It falls so heavily on every form of infructuous wealth that it prevents acumulation." In another place it argues as

follows:

Electors will not insist on economy when taxation falls on property, and such taxes exaggente fascal burdens by increasing the difficulty of assessment. The valuer feels that if an exemption beonce allowed on property temporarily valueless or reduced in value, he will be met with excuses which will whittle away the whole revenue; and he therefore goes on valuing, until in the end the owner chucks his property to the State in despair. He finds his capital diminished by State demands at the very moment when it has ceased to yield, and, of course, unless a very rich man, gives unhis property and his hopes together, with this further aggravation,—that he gives them up at the precise minute when their surrender will benefit aboody. It is because the market is glutted that the property is sold to pay taxes. How much is the State ever likely to obtain from the sale all at once of 70,000 properties, rejected by their owners because they are too expensive to be kept?

The 70,000 properties to which the Spectafollows:

The 70,000 properties to which the Specta-tor refers are the mass of lots enumerated in the recent delinquent-list of this city for 1877 and previous years. It specifically aludes to this list, and, under a very serious misapprehension, quotes it as the basis of its argument against the adoption of our system. The mistake it makes is in supposing that their destray these 70,000 lots have been handed over to You in New

because they cannot pay the taxes. It evidently is ignorant that a large percentage of these taxes will be paid before the day of sale, and that there is any method of re-deeming the remainder. The delinquenttax list amounts only to a notification to property-holders that it is about time to pay taxes, which are receivable any time be sale, which will not come along before next September. The taxes were due last May; but, so long as the time of payment runs into September, with a trifling forfeit only, people having other uses for money are not likely to lose the profits on its use for five or six months by paying it out in taxes. The situation is not nearly as desperate or gloomy as the Spectator paints it, and the facts in the case somewhat weaken the strength of its argument. Nevertheless, its position on the injustice of levying taxes upon pieces of land that yield nothing, and its apt illustration that it would be just as fair to tax the "expectations" of a young man just setting out in life, will strike a great many people in this part of the world as very forcible and pertinent. The Spectator would have made a much stronger point against our system had it shown the relations of the tax-eater to the taxpayer, the dishonest manner in which the tax-eater burdens the taxpayer, and the infamous audacity with which the tax-eating rings steal the taxes. There would be little faultfinding with taxes in any of our large cities were not the taxpayers certain that a large percentage of their taxes will be stolen every year, and that they will have to be taxed all the more heavily to make good the deficit. If the English want to try our system, however, we have no objection. One year's experience would be the stronges argument necessary to induce them to return to their own. One bout with such an organiza tion as our County Ring would lead the most dissatisfied Englishman to be content with his own evils.

RUSSIAN POLICE METHODS.

Though American sympathies were get erally enlisted on the side of Russia in th

recent war between that country and Tur-

key, the fact was by no means due to any re-

spect in this country for the Russian system. Recent events, and particularly the story of Vera Zassoulitch, have revealed the fierceness and unscrupulousness of Russian police methods. There has probably been no regime in Europe, since the torture was obliged to give way before civilization that has pursued political offenders so relentlessly as the Russian Government. The "Third Section" is what the Police Department is called, and the term is not inappro priate, since the officers, and agents, and spies employed on police duty are said to in clude about one-third of the population of St. Petersburg, VERA ZASSOULITCH has told her own story since her escape. She was arrested and tried for shooting at Gen. TREFOFF, the Chief of the St. Petersburg Police Section, and the jury brought in a verdict of acquittal. In this country, where the Constitution expressly provides that no one shall be put in jeopardy of life or limb for a second time on aco of the same offense, the verdict would have ended the case, and VERA ZASSOULITCH would have been free to come and go as be fore. But not so in Russia. This young woman no sooner heard the verdict of her acquittal than she was in danger of new capture and a summary disposition by death or exile through secret agents. One young man rushed out of the court-room and procured her a carriage; for doing this he was subsequently sent to Siberia to suffer there in exile all the insult and injury that Cossack brutality can devise. Another got her into the carriage and ordered the coachman drive off, but the coachman feared to obey, because he was surrounded by gens darmes and police agents, who had ordered him to drive the other way. It was the suicide of a young man, committed on the spot, that enabled VERA ZARSOULITCH to escape. The shot was mistaken as the signal for an emeute, and the cabman drove off to escape personal danger, and was allowed to do so ecause the attention of the police was momentarily diverted. VEBA ZASSOULITCH remained in St. Petersburg for some days or weeks, eluding all the vigilance of the police to find her, and finally escaped; but she will probably not be free from all danger of reapture until she reaches either England or America. Her escape under the circumstances is remarkable and significant. It is remarkable she was able to clude the police, who infest every household, and significant, because it

ndicates that the Socialist organization in that country, under whose protection she placed herself, is almost as ubiquitous and powerful in resource as the Police Department itself. There has been another recent instance of this spread of Socialism in Rus Baron HEYRING, Chief of Police at Kiev, occupying there the same position Gen. TREPOFF holds at St. Petersburg, was killed while walking along the public street with a friend. A long knife was thrust into his side; the assassin escaped and has not been apprehended. The killing was provoked by the frequent application of a se-cret, dreadful, and indecent punishment of those charged with denouncing the Government. This police discipline is described a

ment. This police discipline is described as follows:

Some rash youth or some middle-aged man, after possibly a glass too much of vodka; some young woman frequenting the schools, or dabbling in the new-fazied social themes, may. In a convival moment, when the samover is gently simmering on the table, have expressed his or her opinion as to the necessity of internal reform. The next day, or perhaps two or three days siter, the rash, heedless speaker would be invited to an interview with the Chief of the gendarmerie, and would invariably be treated with every courtesy. The high official would express his regret that imprudent words should have been spoken, and leave the room, when the visitor's chair would sink with him or her, the upper half of his or her body remaining above the floor, while below unseen hands administered a flagellation, the severity of which was only equaled by its ignominy. This over, the trap-door would rise again, and the victim, suffering severe bodily pain, and even more harrowing moral anguish, would be bowed out by the ever-courteous and affable Chief.

It is not much wonder that such practices as this should develop a deep-rooted batred follows:

as this should develop a deep-rooted batred of Russia and Russian officials, that vents itself in assassination and attempts at assassination. The present indications are that Russia is in more danger from internacroubles with a people goaded on to revolution than from any future wars.

Mr. Speaker RANDALL ought to know that the dark horse in 1880 will not be a trick-mule which will be brought into the ring merely for the amusement of the crowd. RANDALL is just now hearing it thunder all around the sky cause of the inconsistencies and absurdities of some of his speeches in his recent junketing-excursion about the country. Thus, at Philadel-phia, where his auditors were mainly High-Protective-Tariff men, he said that "Talk of Froe Trade comes either from ignorant men or those who are trying to deceive you. There must be Protection in this country"; and at New York, before the Manhattan Cieb, where they are mostly Free Traders, he declared that "Inditheir destiny without the aid of Government

gress shall not stunt the efforts of the n gress shall not stunt the efforts of the merchant and manufacturer and shackle the industry of the laborer by laws for the special benefit of a favored few." Of course Sam does not appear to advantage in the role of an Artful Dodger, and some of the Pennsylvania papers hold him up to the ridicule and detestation of his mortified constituents, and recall his playing double on the Texas Pacific fill,—first appointing a committee in favor of it, and then vigorously opposing it,—all of which is quite humiliating to the average Pennsylvanian, who is fostering to the average Pennsylvanian, who is fostering the hope that RANDALL may turn out to be a favorite son."

The remarkable satire on New York customs and manners, published some months ago under the title of "The Tender Recollections of Irene Macgillicuddy," produced a deep sensation at the time. The lesson which it conveyed is perhaps even yet not entirely forgotten. It hit New York society very hard; and New York so-ciety, after all, is representative of the best in America. Boston society has more pretensions to culture; Philadelphia society is more staid and sober; Baltimore society is more exclusive, and Chicago society more prudish; but New York affords an excellent average of the whole. It has old families, descended from the Dutch; rich families, sprung like mushrooms from the cor-ruption of the War; and learned families, fostered by the influences which position and wealth always exert. It is premature, therefore, for any of the rest of us, fortunate enough to be born outside of New York, to assume that a satire as severe as "Irene Macgillicuddy" might not be directed against us; there are, indeed, in it still ated germs of truth which would flourish as well in one American soil as another Let us endeavor to see what they are, and how far they are adapted to our own circumstances. The circumstances of Irene's life are not, it will be admitted, unusual in New York society. She was born of respectable parents, who them selves had come from common stock. He father had grown rich, more by dint of good luck than through any merit his own. Her mother was a scheming, bitions woman, esteeming nothing so much as social distinction, and considering no society so truly desirable as that from which she was exluded. We have often considered it a proof of an ignoble spirit that, anybody should aspir to figure in "society," so-called; for one must either exclude or be excluded, and either way the distinction must be drawn on factitions and essentially vulgar grounds. There can be no dispute in saving that one who seeks to obtain y intrigue a position in a social circle to which he is not admitted as of natural right must be opelessly duiled in her sensibilities. Such at

hopelessly duiled in her sensibilities. Such at least was Irene's mother.

She had spent several of thelearly years of her life in Europe, where she had acquired a taste for art, which my father also affected, without, however, knowing anything about it; and the result was, as their combined taste was somewhat florid, that our house looked like a badly-arranged museum. She was, moreover, an accomplished musician, with a magnificent contraito voice; indeed, she was as much superior to the average amateur performer as her cook was to ordinary onlinary artists; hence it happened that our dinners and our music were both celebrated. I was too young to take an active share in my mother's early social struggles; but, even to the end, she never succeeded in thoroughly breaking down an indefinable sort of barrier, behind which a certain uttra-exclusive set chose to intreach themselves. I used to think the recommendent of the seven. site set chose to intreach themselves. I used to think the presumption and conceit of these people quite intolerable. The idea, in a democratic country like ours, of a select few priding themselves on their ancestry, and gentility, and thereditary refinement, and all the rest of it, and thinking us not good enough to be admitted into their circle, was quite preposterous.

Kniekerbockers will not be lost upon the appreclative reader. It is, in connection with one other hit in the same direction, altogether the best part of the little volume. The other hit referred to is the passage in which Irene, hav-ing become engaged to her sprig of the British nobility, and being about to lose him for the want of a better family record, asked him whether it would have made any difference suposing she had been a Van Twiller or a Pe

simmon.

He said that it would not have made the slightest difference, and the objection would have been quite the same, as in England it was not supposed that distinctions based upon the idea of birth or caste could possibly exist in a democracy which expressiv repudiated them. Hence, all Americans who came to England were considered equal; no one ever thought of inquiring about their families; and, so far as marrying went, he considered all American garls equally charming, and me the most charming of all. st charming of all.

Here it is the august Knickerbockers the elves who get the blow. It is easy to imagin he horror of the average well-bred New-Yorker on reading such flat blasphemy as this. ther passage hits off this insane Am assion for tamily rank. Irene told her English to trace his pedigree to the celebrated "Maegil cuddy of the Breeks," a Highland Chieftain a clan which has now become extinct, but that we in America attached no importance either to ank or family, and that she loved him for

own sake. Then he wanted to kiss me again, and said tha Then he wanted to kiss me again, and said that, for reasons which were inexpressible, if my ancestor had been a Highland Chieftain, he could not have been Macgillicuady of the Breeks, and that there must be some mistake, and I was probably originally descended from the Irish Macgillicuddies of the Reeks. This could thrown over my pedigree made me feel very uncomfortable; for, although we pretend not to care about such thrigs, papa is very proud of his Highland ancestor, and, as I told Chowder, had even got me cout of arms. Lord Chowder haughed in a ridiculous way, and said something about his trousers of arms, which I did not inderstand; but he often, like so many of his country men, made stilly remarks. entrymen, made silly remarks.
But to return to our story of Irene: She had

een educated in Europe, and when she first ap-

cared above the social horizon in New Yori she thought she could say, without vanity, that she was the kind of girl who, in London, would nave been called a "stunner," a "screamer and who, in New York, is sometimes described as a "bouncer." She was introduced into so ciety by a number of young married men, who it seems, are the social autocrats of New York. Before I went to my first ball, my mother gave series of dinner-parties. To these she especially asked all the young married men who have it in their power to make or mar the debutante in new lirst season. It is they, not their wives, who are the leaders of fashion, and it is to them that the would-be belle must pay her court if she wisnes to succeed. Of course the unmarried men are important; but they take their cue from the older hunds, who, in spite of having wives, are still the most indefatigable ball-goers, the recognized leaders of the "German," and the established anthorities on matters of fashionable etiquette. Where society has no regular hierarchy, as it has in England it leaders are self-constituted or tactily acknowledged. The men, as a rule, marry so young that they have not had time to become bidases; and the consequence is, that they flirt as actively with unmarried girls, and flutter about as flippantly, as it they were still single. In some cases they keet this up until their own daughters come out, overwhelming the girls of their choice with bouquets, bothonniers, and trilling presents, taking them solitary drives, giving them dinners, boxes at the opera, and distinguishing them by such marks of delicate attention as are always grateful to the female mind. Occasionally these are pushed to such a point that they rive rise to unpleasant gossip, but I have never known any real harm comp of them. The girls are always thoroughly well able to take care of themselves: and upon the occasions, which sometimes happen, of a marbecoming so desperately in love as to forget his conjugal duties and propose an elopement, he invariably meets with a positive and decide refusal. In this respect they show a sagacity and sense of propriety which the aristocratic mothers of young families in London, who think nothing of running sway with the husbands of their lady friends, would do well to imitate. Of course an exclusive de ciety by a number of young married men, t seems, are the social autocrats of New York

arrived, the carriage could hardly hold all th bouquets that had been sent. There were thir teen in all, eight of which had been sent by mar ried men and five by bacnelors. Her mother was taken suddenly iii, but a chaperon was found for her in the person of the wife of one of her young married admirers. That night was triumph, and thereafter she had many of the same sort. She had the tact to conciliate the will of the ladies, knowing that upon them the last resort would depend her chances of ncluding one serious flirtation with a lover of ent. The New York girls have a bette time than English girls, she is convinced, because the former bully and intimidate the young men. There is no competition to fear from the young married women in New York as there is

ride next day, or to give you a dinner at Delmonico's, with only a young lady freend of your own age, and her husband, who admires you, to do proper. What fun we girls used to have, and what plate we used to concoct for robbing our beaux of their affections, of exchanging them when we got thread of them, or of drawing them on to the proposals. I had several far better season I had, seven proposals. I had several far better seasons than this later on: but mamma said I could not have expected to have done more the first winter, considering the girls I had to compete with, some of whom possessed all my advantages, combined with far greater experience. Here, again, I am strack with the difference between England and America. I don't suppose English girls get one proposal for ten that we get. I know one sirl, now 24, who has had 157. This I can yourch for, as she showed me the list; but some of the men must have been very slightly wounded, for one asked to be introduced to her not long since. He had been in California for four years, and had forrotten that when he last saw her he had proposed to her, and sne had forgotten that she had refused him. He had, in the meantime, made a large fortune in Bonanzas, the absence of which was her objection to him at the time; and they are now engaged to be married. She says she does not see why she should put off getting married any longer, especially as the young married women are beginning to have such a good time.

But Irene's great adventure does not come until she acts ber snares for the sprig of the

until she sets her snares for the sprig of the British nobility above referred to. This is the Jumbo. She goes to work deliberately to capt-Gumbo. She goes to work deliberately to capture him, and succeeds at last in forcing an offer of marriage from him when they are under Niagara Falls. But the engagement is prematurely announced by her mother. Chowder is obliged to inform his noble parents of it, and they veto it instantly. He leaves her, vowing eternal constancy, but throws her over in precisely six weeks, as she expected he would. Chowder, it must be understood, is a good representative of the British aristocracy, as we are accustomed to think of it, well-meaning, stupid, and a prig, having a perfect horror of ity of rank. He throws over Irene and says he will never marry, and at the end of the story, still single.

lrene's cousin Flora has a more cheerful ex-

perience with another English nobleman, Chow-ler's companion, Lord Huckleberry. He is much hrewder than Chowder, but, as his parents are dead, he has only his own wishes to con frankness of Irene.

and is cowed, if the truth were known, by the frankness of Irene.

I determined to speak seriously to Huckleberry, and show him the harm he was doing to my consin, and insist upon his either going back to England at once, or proposing to her definitely, Huckleberry was very nice about it. He said he had no idea that Flora was really so "far gone"; that he was very "far gone" himself: that he thought Flora a girl calculated to make any man happy, and clever enough to fill any social position in any country, and one that any man might be proud of; and that he had never been in love with a girl in his life before, and had only delayed on account of the novelty of the situation; and he hinted that it would be a severe blow to Lord Somebody's wife in England,—he did not tell me her name,—but that, perhaps, would be the best way of ending "it,"—he did not say what. But I thought it best to agree with him, so I sain at random that "it" ought never to have been begun, at which he looked rather red and surprised, and took my hand and kissed it. And two hours afterwards Flora came bursting into the room, radiant with delight. Hackleberry "had placed his hand and heart at her disposal, and he had no tiresome family to consult, and she was in a hurry to get home, and the marriage would be in a fortnight."

Irene finally marries a poor English gentleman, a scientist. She has a million of dollars, which, her father settled upon her when she bewhich her father settled upon her when she be-came engaged to Chowder, and which she will by no means consent to give up afterwards though her parents strongly oppose her marrying the poor Englishman, who, to crown all, is

amed Thompson.

We will have told the story most unskillfully. if we have not, in the quotations, shown some of the rich humor and satire in which this little aketch abounds. It ridicules more admirably than any other recent fletion the tuft-hunting. late become so alarmingly apparent in American s given to wealth and family, and the general among the younger classes of "good society."

I remember one evening [writes Irene] halfadoren of us giris counting up the young men who could converse intelligently on any of the literary, scientific, or even political questions of the day.

When we had got up to two, we were obliged to When we had got up to two, we were obliged to stop. Now, this is very hard upon us. We don want to be driven to resort to old married men of oreigners for intellectual recreation; but what are we to do? When you are not down in your eternal wall streets, you are out at Jerome Park, or looking out of the club windows; but as for informing your minds, and giving your naturally bright intellects some wholesome food to digest, which should make you instructive as well as agreeable members of society, you won't do it.

It is true that there are other and better endencies also apparent; that there are in all he large cities "sets" in which better feelings are shown; in which money and family carry contribute something to the knowledge and amusement of others—fair moral character ging proved_4s considered sufficient Rut th drift of late years in the other direction ha been so strong that some counteracting force was needed; and we shall be glad if this little pamphlet assists in some degree, however small, to that end.

Not one could tell, for nobody knew, How the dainty little blossom grew, Or why it was pink, or why it was blue, This child of the storm, the sun, and dew.

Not one could tell, for nobody knew, Why love was made to gladden a few.
And hearts that would forever be true
Go lone and starved the whole way through.

— Eleanor Kirk.

No one could tell, for nobody knew, Why that noisy Milwaukee base-ball drew Gets besten and walloped the country through By the Oshkosh nines and the Stars of Peru.

No one could tell, for nobody knew. Why STOREY went over the waters blue, And left the Times in the hands of a few Chaps who don't know half the time what to do.

Chicago, July 13.—You say truly that British rule will be a great boon to Cypris. That rule must therefore be wise and good. How is it, then, that British government is execrated by so many Irishmen? Keeping in view the comparative wisdom and goodness of that government, and looking to yesterday's proceedings at Montreal in regard to a purely Irish matter, the participants of which on both sides were mostly Irishmen, are you of opinion that Irishm would be as well off under the present Government as under an Irish one? If you will kindly answer those points you will confer a favor upon several of your readers.

I. F. Cowpan, 363 limbbard street.

The reason why the "British government is the several of the present when the several of the present way the the server was the several of the present street. The reason why the "British government is

Ireland is execrated by so many Irishmen " is

because it has been like Turkish rule in Cyprus, -an oppressive despotism. For whole centuries the most cruelly and tyrannically governed country in Europe was Ireland. It is only with in a very few years that British rule in tha island has ceased to be intolerable. GLAD STONE's measures improved matters somewhat; but there still remain many wrongs and evils of but there still remain many wrongs and evils of which the Irish have just cause of complaint. The land-tenure in Ireland is oppressive to the last degree, notwithstanding the ameliorations suggested rather than secured by the Tenant-Right bill. The Irish are a nation of rent-rid den tenants living on the land confiscated from their forefathers by the English invaders. They year to absentee landlords whose titles rest or system of spoliation lasts, the Irish masses will be, and justly, too, discontented, unhappy, and disloyal to the British connection. Another cause of complaint is the right of suffrage in Ireland, which is very restricted. A property qualification so high is exacted as to exclude the great bulk of the people from the elective franchise. Mr. Cow-PAR will perceive that it is impossible to "keep in view the comparative wisdom and goodness of that government" as exemplified by its rule in Ireland, "while looking at yesterday's profor the long-oppressed Cypriotes is undoubtedly a great boon to them. English rule, as com pared with that of the barbarous Turks, will

their race and kindred; but, as between the bloody Turk and surly Briton, they prefer the latter. The English have never ruled my or their colonies as oppressively and unjustly at they have the Irish, and the hatreds engendered by centuries of wrong and cruelty cannot be changed into love and loyalty by softening the rigors of misgovernment for a few past years.

The late Benjamin F. Wade, of Ohio, and to remark in his emphatic way that, if the people of Louisians would raise more cotton and sugar and less hell, it would redound more to their peace and comfort, as well as promote their material prosperity. What the blunt old man meant to say was, that the people of the South ought to pay less attention to politics and give more time to developing the immense resources with which Nature has so bountifully blessed her. And it is now gratifying to observe that many of the leading papers of the serve that many of the leading papers of the section of the country are using their influence to impress upon the people the necessity of testo impress upon the property of the second tering manufacturing interests as well as cultivating the soil. The Mobile Register points out. with all the glowing rhetoric pec

with all the glowing rhetoric peculiar to that climate, the bright prospects ahead for the State of Alabama, provided the people will turn their energies in the right direction. It says:

The mineral belt north of the canebrake contains greater wealth than all the mines of California, and is making rapid development. For currency of the country is nearly restored to pur win gold and silver, and all that is now needed to break up the stagnation and set the wheels of trade in busy motion is confidence. Everything is ready for a new and long season of prosperity to set in, and those individuals and communities that first awake to this fact and act accordingly will be the first to reap the rich rewards of their foresight and asgacity. No time could be more propitious than the present for embarking in those enterprises that are indispensable to future prosperity, and which lie at the foundation of all further advancements. In a recent speech by the Hon. L. P. WALKER before the people of Madison County, he finds something far more profitable to talk about than to indulge in abuse of his political opponents.

something far more profitable to talk about than to indulge in abuse of his political opponents. He said:

Of all the States of the Union, Alabama is richest in manufacturing capabilities. She has illimitable water-power, measureless fields of coal said fron lying in conjugal proximity, as if so piaced by the hand of Nature to work together for the enrichment, the civilization, and the glory of manufacturing them in motion.

The Resister adde that if The learning the said of the said of the said that it was a said that was a said that was a said that it was a said that was

put them in motion.

The Register adds that "The long and dreary lane of disaster and discouragement which we have been painfully threading for the last five years seems at last to have found a turning," and it predicts great things for the State of Alabama in the near future.

Some one who has visited the Island of Cyprus thus writes in the New York Times concerning its appearance as it is approached, and its from a military point of view:

its appearance as it is approached, and its value from a military point of view:

Considered merely as a place of residence, Cypras has few equals, and the English officers fixed upon the burning rock of Gibraitar will doubtless enytheir happier comrades who are destined to guard the English officers fixed upon the burning rock of Gibraitar will doubtless enytheir happier comrades who are destined to guard the saint at sunrise will not easily forget the long and as sunrise will not easily forget the long against the clear morning sky; the clusteriaged vineyards which have supplied for ages the farfamed wine of Cypras "; the little white-bale conied villas peeping sayly through dark baskets of encircling foliage; the endless windings of the shore, checkered with tiny bays, bold, rocky ridges, and broad sweeps of smooth write said along the edge of the blue, sparkling sea. Nor extended to the towns, however dirty and slovenly, without a certain barbaric picturesquenes of the towns, however dirty and slovenly, without a certain barbaric picturesquenes and marking the Old-World aspect of the high blank houses, between whose projecting from the sky appears far overhead tike a little ribbou abburning infirt; the black-eyed, olive-checkat the terdemalions, brisk and voluble as any Neapolitan lazarsone, with their little baskets of fish at fruit on their heads; the portly, white-bearded Greek merchants moving solemnly past; the painted walls and gilt cupolas of the quaint old churches; the dark-robed priests, with their long silky hair over their shoulders, gliding noiselessly to and from swould hardiy be surprised to meet Olfaello merchang down to the shore on his way back from Aleppourse whose wealth no profusion could exhaust.

Upon this charming little retreat a new and formidable importance has justdescended, its possession, combined with that of Maits and Gibraitar, makes the Mediterranean, as completely a British lage as the Black Sea was a Russian one thirty years ago; and Turkey's mirmura, Austria's uspicions.

Although it is said that the wealth of Great Britain, as indicated in taxable incomes, ha fallen off in the last two years, the increase to a period of twelve years is something remark able. This is seen in a comparison of the re cently-published Parliamentary return of the values assessed to the income tax for 1976with that of 1864-'5. The increase from all sources is from £330,580,729 to £420,344,906, and it is most marked in the assessments on employments and industrial establishments and appliances. At the same time there has been a cos siderable extension of exemptions and abate ments, so that the increase of actual income must be considerably greater than that of the assessments, which is nearly 50 per cent in

BISMARCK has been taking lessons in national abnegation and disinterestedness. He had looked on and seen Russia transferring Bo sarabia, Bulgaria, and a slice of Armenia to be plate, and Austria coolly picking at Bosnia and Herzegovina, and England putting the Cyprus orange in her pocket, and extending her "proorange in her pocket, and extending her "pro-tectorate" like a blanket over Aslatic Turkey; even little Servia and the bantam-rooster Mos-tenegro get some juicy slices; but nobody says "Torkey" to Deutschland once. What more natural than for BISMARCK to say that charity should begin at home, and then, suiting the action to the word, "gobble" Holland! It bears about the same relation, as regards race, religion, and contiguity, to Germany, that Souland does to England.

A Jewish contributor to the New York Sussuggests a long list of possible things from Braconspired's diplomatic efforts, as follows: Braconspired is a Jew; Braconspired has negotiated the new protectorate: Syria, in which Palestine and Jerusalem are located, is one of the Turkish provinces that are placed under the British protectorate; according to the terms of the protectorate, the Governors of Turkish provinces are to be appointed with the approval of the British Government, of which Braconspired has been sufficiently in which are Palestine and Jerusalem, will be under the control of Braconspired. Braconspired with the control of Braconspired sufficiently like the sufficient power at Jew in the office of Governor; the Jews will again like to govern the seasof their ancient glory; the laws of Mosks and the old Jewish system will be restored; and thus we may discover the key of Braconspired is Braconspired. Bestern policy, and behold the consummation of his Jewish ambition. A Jewish contributor to the New York Su

About a year ago, the City of St. John, N. B. was almost destroyed by fire. The city is nearly restored, and the new St. John is a much finer town than the old. The genis a much fluer town than the old. The graeral characteristics of the new buildings are
greater uniformity, greater hight, and more
ornamentation than the old city presented. In
addition to the rebuilding, new editices to a
considerable extent have been erected outside
of 'he burned district. Many streets have been
widened, and in various ways the whole appearance of the town has been improved. It cost
about half as much to get work done as it dil
here in 1872-178. Two dollars was seen in Chicago where one should have suffeed Property-owners have suffered for it ever since

A story from Oshkosh tells of a meeting between GEORGE H. REED, hard-money Demo-erat, and GABE BOCCE, dirty-shirt scrip Democrat, on the street. The discussion was stormy and personal, and concluded by REED'S stormy and personal, and concluded by REED's addressing GABE thus: "If you had not had the builbend luck to be born the son of Wild-IAM C. BOUCK, Governor of New York, instead of being a member of Congress you would be going home Saturday night with a bucksaw in one hand and a codfish in the other."

The Hon. ALLAN A. BURTON, LL. D., died at Forest, Ill., yesterday of paralysis. Judge Burron was a native of Kentucky, but for several years past has resided at and at one time resided in Chicago. While liv-ing in Kentusky he was recognized as an able

lawyer, and became one publican leaders of the S appointed by President New Grenada, wher and gained for his ist. In 1871 he dent GRANT Secretary sion, a positi D. was conferred upon l man of incorruptible mind of great breadth capable of grasping and We are compelled, by cir

nobody but the weather trol, to withdraw our widely-copied, and some article on "Chicago as until further notice. Wh confounded hot that the o elevated tails of severa adorn the grounds of so tirely, or droop down in , tween their legs, like the Milwaukee Base-Ball Ch the American Eagle atte to take off your vest, ins and join an excedition mountains. Still Chica one can be in except Gr Senator BAYARD's ch

Presidential nomination be dwindling rather than in the Senate has raised u in his own party in Delay points of disagreement, Mr. BAYARD directly op majority of his constitue right in both instances, b he fact of his unpop been straightforward and een Democratic; hence too good a man for his p of the State he represe

The Albany Journal paragraph about an

man:
The Rev. Annun Ricc
danger of the judgment oftremist and preaches from h
Catholic doctrines of 4ram
his friends to call him "F
other respects turns his face
Riccuin dense the charges,
nothing of an intended trial

The name of Gen. GRA date for President in 1880 as calling the police does ject, for it puts the rowd

CARL PRETZEL says, equivocation, or self-eva "Gen. LEAKE is the most North Side." What is CA The resounding explo

The markings on the sh is wrapped around the graph suggest the name of soaus—"I have eaten a

chief is what the Ohio D

The great evil of the day offices and the extravagar The people will soon begin fixed at war prices for ever The Communist is in division of property, exchas the most. He is the

man's keeping his own. The Memphis Avaiance was U. S. GRANT.

CLARKSON N. POTTER nesses, but out of spirits, generally. Things do n

The Cieveland Herald evidently a wide-spread fe consin Republicans that I ness are over." JEFFERSON must have

New Orleans, and Montr he said that cities are sor "A gain of one Reput ssachusetts is promis eller." Is it in BUTLER's The Cleveland Leader

versal suffrage is a faile as far as Louisiana is con The Democratic dog in profane and emphatic in h gled any longer by the fia

would shame the metagallon caldron kettle. If the Philadelphia Tim at all, it wants hinr " w

The cast-iron cheek of

The tramp is a waif. keep a wait from our neigh MONTGOMERY BLAIR B for several days.

PERSON Miss Kate Claxton has of New York, with the inter of the regular and recognize the city. With the except Miss Claxton is the only w country, and her success it

Don Fernando Sale

suid to be worth \$100,000,0
sensations of Paris. The
with rage because, instead
where and being roundiy o
two months of his stay, he
to buy and furnish a house The French Govern

from the heirs of Napoleon 2,083,000 francs, and other it is said, drew in advance eptember, 1870, alienated lands, and exceeded the am List by the Chamber by son A clergyman at India A clergyman at India casion of a college commen ple with the following: "dent. We believe in R. B heart, his conscience, his c and his policy. And, O you believe in him and I them."

The venerable Rich o years old, is enjoying lifthe sea at Manchester, M and Nahant because ne dish and fashionable society. It is so large that the summer crowd or disturb him. He form and firm of step, but his beautiful here. beautiful home.

Twenty years ago the modern French actresses, fever and exhaustion fru idolized son, a boy of 2, ti of croup. The boy has just having been bitten by a pet well to all his friends ere the him, and had them fasten I lest he should harm the young man of singular beau already made his debut as a

BENJAMIN F. WADE, of Obio, used BENJAMIN F. WADE, of Ohio, used with the emphatic way that, if the people is and comfort, as well as promote and comfort, as well as promote that prosperity. What the blunt old to say was, that the people of the transport of the say was. at to pay less attention to politics after the to developing the immense with which Nature has so bountifully . And it is now gratifying to ob many of the leading papers of the the country are using their influence upon the people the necessity of fosuracturing interests as well as cultisoil. The Mobile Register points out, he glowing rhetoric peculiar to that

widely-copied, and sometimes badly-imitated, article on "Chicago as a Summer-Resort," until further notice. When the weather is so he glowing rhetoric peculiar to that a bright prospects ahead for the State at provided the people will turn their the right direction. It says:

"as bett north of the canebrake congression than all the mines of Californaking rapid development. The curcountry is nearly restored to par with ver, and all that is now needed to break nation and set the wheels of trade in it confidence. Everything is ready at long season of prosperity to set in additional and communities that first is fact and act accordingly will be the the rich rewards of their foresight and to time could be more propitious than for embarking in those enterprises that substitute the could be more propitions than for embarking in those enterprises that substitute of all further advancements. It speech by the Hon. L. P. Walkers people of Madison County, he finds elevated tails of several cast-iron dogs that adorn the grounds of some of our wealthy cititrely, or droop down in limber lassitude be-Milwankee Base-Ball Club, -or like the tail of hands of GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, -it is time to take off your vest, instead of pulling it down, and join an expedition to Greenland's icy one can be in except Greenland. Senator BAYARD's chances for receiving Presidential nomination were never imposing people of Madison County, he finds far more profitable to talk about be dwindling rather than increasing. His cours in the Senate has raised up a powerful opposition

States of the Union, Alabama is rich-lacturing capabilities. She has illimit-lower, measureless fields of coal and conjugal proximity, as if so placed by Nature to work toxether for the en-lectivity and the glory of man-desid agencies until human hands shall motion.

aster and discouragement which we aster and discouragement which we cainfully threading for the last five at last to have found a turning," licis great things for the State of the near future.

who has visited the Island of Cyprus in the New York Times concerning ace as it is approached, and its value tary point of view:

nee as it is approached, and its value tary point of view:

I merely as a place of residence. Cyprus als, and the English officers fixed upon rock of Gibraltar will doubtless envy rownrades who are destined to grand rival. Those who have approached the trise will not easily forget the long of green, sloping hills rising like waves. Clear morning sky; the clustering-lich have supplied for ages the farace of Cyprus '; the little white-ball-peeping shyly through dark baskets of foliage; the endless windings of the keesed with tiny bays, bold, rocky broad sweeps of smooth waite sand go of the blue, sparkling sea. Nor are however dirty and slovenly, eertain barbaric picturesqueness win. Sauntering through the narge streets of Larnaka or Famigosta, the Old-World aspect of the high, a between whose projecting fronts the far overhead like a little ribbon of the the back-eyed, olive-coecked tatas, brisk and voluble as any Neapolitan with their little baskets of fish or fruit de; the portly, white-bearded Greek noving solemnly past; the paunted walls olas of the quaint qld churches; the prests, with their long silky bair over ers, gilding noiselessly to and fro—one y be surprised to meet Othello march-the shore on his way back from Alepusadus boastfully chinking the magic a wealth no profusion could exhaus.

I chambing little retreat a new and importance has justicesended, its postuned with that of Malta and Gibraitar, Mediterranean as completely a British Black Sea was a Russian one thirty Black Sea was a Russian one thirty and Turkey's murmurs, Austria's suspily's jealousy, Russia's secret atarm, a feigmed acquisecence, are natural numbroken communication with India, hold upon Western Asia, Turkey propert secured, Russia virtually check-command of the Levant, the supremacy iteranean,—all hang upon the possessittie nook of earth. Shoula England holding it, she will attain a position the annexation of Egypt could never her; but it is more than doubtful that inferred to do so unchallenged.

it is said that the wealth of Great 'indicated in taxable incomes, has n the last two years, the increase for twelve years is something remark-is seen in a comparison of the re-ished Parliamentary return of the used to the income tax for 1876-7 of 1864-75. The increase from all form £330,550,729 to £450,344,906, and tarked in the assessments on employ-industrial establishments and applithe same time there has been a conttension of exemptions and abate nat the increase of actual incomes ensiderably greater than that of, the

and disinterestedness. He has and seen Russia transferring Bes-garia, and a slice of Armenia to her ustria coolly picking at Bosnia and a, and England putting the Cyprus er pocket, and extending her "proike a blanket over Asiatic Turkey; ervia and the bantam-rooster Monsome juicy silces; but nobody says to Deutschland once. What more for BISMARCK to say that charity a at home, and then, suiting the he word, "gobble" Holland? It the same relation, as regards race, I contiguity, to Germany, that Scot-

contributor to the New York Sun long list of possible things from Had's diplomatic efforts, as follows: Eth is a Jew; Braconsprint has te new protectorate; Syria, in which I Jerusalem are located, is one of the vinces that are placed under the corate; according to the terms of the the Governors of Turkish, provinces uppointed with the approval of the mment, of which Braconsprints is the eappointment of the Governor of chare Palestine and Jerusalem, will control of Braconsprintly; Braconsterefore, be the ruling power atterancient Palestine; he will place a fice of Governor; the Jews will again at the seat of their ancient glory; the sand the old Jewish system will be thus we may discover the key of the Bastorn policy, and behold the mof his Jewish ambition. contributor to the New York Sur

ear ago, the City of St. John, N. B., destroyed by fire. The city is now ored, and the new St. John ner town than the old. The generaties of the new buildings are formity, greater hight, and more on than the old city presented. In on than the old city presented.

the rebuilding, new edifices to a
extent have been erected outside
d district. Many streets have been
in various ways the whole appearown has been improved. It costs much to get work done as it did '73. Two dollars was spent in here one should have sufficed. ners have suffered for it ever since.

om Oshkosh tells of a meeting be-Gen H. Reed, hard-money Demo-Gabe Bouck, dirty-shirt scrip on the street. The discussion was personal, and concluded by Reed's labe thus: "If you had not had luck to be born the son of Will-Ruck to be corn the son of visited sember of Congress you would be Saturday night with a bucksaw in d a codfish in the other."

ALLAN A. BURTON, L.L. D., died at yesterday of paralysis. Judge a a native of Kentucky, but for s past has resided at Forest, Ill., tmc resided in Chicago. While liv-

heyer, and became one of the prominent Re-publican leaders of the State. In 1861 he was WASHINGTON. publican reasonable to the special but he was appointed by President Lincoln as Minister to New Grenada, where he remained several years, and gained for himself an enviable rank as a

and gained for himsen an envisite rank as a diplomatist. In 1871 he was appointed by Presi-dent GRANT Secretary of the Santo Domingo

health, devoting his leisure to study. He was a man of incorruptible integrity, possessing a mind of great breadth and compass, and one capable of grasping and mastering the most in-tricate subjects.

We are compelled, by circumstances over which

pobody but the weather officers has any con-trol, to withdraw our justly-celebrated, and

nded hot that the once erect and proudly

American Eagle after passing through the

in his own party in Delaware. The silver ques

in his own party in Determine the main points of disagreement, and on both of these Mr. Bayand directly opposed the wishes of a majority of his constituents. Of course, he was right in both instances, but that does not alter

the fact of his unpopularity. His course has been straightforward and open, but it has not

en Democratic; hence the disturbance. He i

too good a man for his party, -a fact which is as

The Albany Journal is responsible for this

paragraph about an eminent Chicago clergy

man:

The Rev. Arthur Ritchie, of Chicago, is in danger of the judgment of heresy. He is an extremist and preaches from his Episcopal pulpit the cutholic dectrines of armandstantiation; allows his friends to call him. Father." and in various other respects turns his face towards Rome. Mr. Ritchira demies the charges, and says he knows nothing of an intended trial for heresy.

The name of Gen. GRANT as a possible cand

date for President in 1880 acts on a Democra

as calling the police does on a night-roysterer

It may be well to keep up the talk on that sut ject, for it puts the rowdy Democracy on their

good behavior. It is "a word to conjure with."

CARL PRETZEL says, without hesitation

"Gen. LEAKE is the most popular man on the

The resounding explosion when THURMAN

blows his nose on his red bandana handker

chief is what the Ohio Democrat understands by

The markings on the sheet of tin-foil which

The great evil of the day is the multiplicity of

offices and the extravagance of public salaries.

The people will soon begin to kick at official pay

The Communist is in favor of a frequent

division of property, except in cases where h has the most. He is then in favor of every

The Memphis Ava'anche warns its country

men that "at the end of the third term stands

the Emptre." We had an idea all along that it

CLARKSON N. POTTER is not only out of wit

nesses, but out of spirits, and is much cast down

generally. Things do not turn out as we ex-

The Cleveland Herald learns that there "i

evidently a wide-spread feeling among the Wis-consin Republicans that Hown's days of useful-ness are over."

JEFFERSON must have had Tammany Hall,

he said that cities are sores on the body politic

"A gain of one Republican Congressma

Massachusetts is promised by the Boston Tran eller." Is it in BUTLER's district?

The Cleveland Leader wants to know if universal suffrage is a failure. Welf, yes; at least

The Democratic dog in Wisconsin is said to be

The east-iron cheek of a Louisiana politician

would shame the metallic convexity of a sixty

If the Philadelphia Times has to take GRANT

ONTGOMERY BLAIR has not been heard from

Miss Kate Claxton has leased the Lyceum

of New York, with the intention of making it one of the regular and recognized first-class theatres of

the city. With the exception of Mrs. John Brew, Miss Claxton is the only woman manager in the country, and her success in this time in the past assures it in the future.

Don Fernando Salazar, a rich Mexican

to months of his stay, he has thought it cheaper buy and furnish a house for himself.

The French Government is likely to claim

A clergyman at Indianola, Ia., on the occasion of a college commencement, surprised peo-ple with the following: "O Lord, bless the Presi

dent. We believe in R. B. Hayes—his head, his heart, his conactence, his courage, his principles, and his policy. And, O Lord, we believe that You believe in him and his availage and indicates

lieve in him and his policy, and indo

The venerable Richard H. Dana, now over 0 years old, is enjoying life in a retired home by at me at Manchester, Mass. He left Newport of Mahant because he dislikes noise, and activity, and fashionable society. Bits exite at Manchester

ad fashionable society. His estate at Manchester to large that the summer pleasure-veckers don't road or disturb him. He is described as erect of our and firm of step, but has no desire to leave

wenty years ago the most beautiful of

modern French actresses. Rose Cheri, died of fever and exhaustion from having nursed her Molized son, a boy of 2, through a severe attack of crosp. The boy has just died of hydrophobia, having been bitten by a pot terrier. He bade fatewell to all his friends ere the madness came upon him, and had them fasten him in a straight-jacket less the should harm them. He was only 22, a

oung man of singular beauty and talent, and had

at all, it wants him " with all that the term im

The tramp is a waif. We all want him

PERSONALS.

keep a waif from our neighborhood.

profane and emphatic in his refusal to be was

gied any longer by the fiat tail.

gallon caldron kettle.

for several days.

fixed at war prices for everything.

man's keeping his own.

Was U. S. GRANT.

North Side." What is CARL driving at?

of the State he represents.

ns. Still Chicago is the coolest place

sion, a position for which he was well

Kellogg Again Subjected to Vigorous and Protracted Cross-Fire. Commission, a position for which he was well fitted by reason of his accomplishments as a hisraist. A few weeks ago the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Centre College, Kentucky. For several years he has been in poor

But Manages to Deliver More Telling Blows than He Receives.

The Potterites Forced to Listen to Positive Testimony Regarding Intimidation.

That Louisiana Electoral Certificate No. 2 Disposed of Effectually.

The Electoral Commission Declined to Take It into Account.

More Facts Concerning the New York Custom-Honse Exodus.

Reckless Insubordination at Last Meets Its Just Reward. THE INQUISITORS.

SEASIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13.—The Potter Committee occupied itself with Senator Kelloge to-day, and completed his examination. The Committee subsequently held an executive session, and concluded to adjourn to meet at Atlantic City on the 23d of next month. It is the present intention to summon several of the visiting statesmen, including the Secretary of he Treasury, for examination at that point. Nothing of value to the Democrats was elicited from Kellogg, and upon the completion of his examination the Democrats are still more disappointed, if possible, than they were with yesterday's evidence. Butler was unsuccessful in attempting to establish any of the points of his case. There was a labored effort to attempt to prove that Kellogg informed Senator Morton and Garfield, of the Electoral Commission, that the second of the certificates from Louisiana contained false sig-natures. Senator Kellogg, however,

EMPHATICALLY DENIED THIS, stating that he himself had heard of this ir regularity at the time, but the objection which he presented to Morton to the second of the certificates was that they had been prepared some days after the adjournment of the Elect-oral College of that State. Upon this suggestion it appears that Morton introduced a resolution in the Electoral Commission declaring that certificate No. 1, received by mail, contained a correct transcript of the proceedings of the Electoral College in Louisiana, and that it should be counted as the vote of that State, and this was agreed to by a vote of 8 to 7, so that, as a matter of fact, the second set of re-

WERE NOT CONSIDERED WERE NOT CONSIDERED
by the Electoral Commission, and the vote of
Louisiana was counted upon a certificate which
contained the genuine signature of each Elector.
Butler's attempt to prove that a majority of the Supervisors of seventeen parishes, the vote of which had been revised by the Returning Board, had been appointed to office by President Hayes, brought out the fact from Kellogy that only five or six of them had been appointed, and that, as a matter of fact, with the exception of Anderson, they were all persons fitted for the is wrapped around the barrel of the phonograph suggest the name of the inventor,—Edisonus—"I have eaten a sound."

HE IS FURTHER CATECHISED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18.—The Potter Investigating Committee to-day resumed the ex-amination of Senator Kellogg. In answer to questions by Mr. Springer, the Senator said that he met the visiting statesmen on several occasions in New Orleans. He had no knowledge that any letter or telegram had been sent from Columbus, O., by Gov. Hayes, to any member progress of the count. He does not recollect that he ever conversed with E. L. Weber regarding his brother's "standing firm" to his protest. He wrote Mrs. Jenks but two letters, both in reference to requests of hers that he (Keilogg) should use his good offices toward se curing either her husband or brother a position in the New Orleans Custom-House, he having, however, incidentally inquired, in one of the letters, if she knew of anything definite regar ing the "much-talked-of letter."

Q .- Did you refer to the Sherman letter? A.—Yes, sir; but I cannot now say whether or not I mentioned the name of Sherman.

The testimony of Mr. Jenks, to the effect that Mr. Kellogg for several years, the witness pronounced a mistake. Their correspondence had

all occurred since 1877. In reply to Chairman Potter, Mr. Kellogg said that Mrs. Jenks did not come to Washington at his request, nor in his interest. He did not know the object of her visit. He had heard her remark that she "hoped Mr. Packard would receive the Collectorship," but he could not say that she was here to assist in effecting that resuit. He (Kellogg) thinks that Mrs. Jenks is

mistaken in her statement that she had **
PREQUENT INTERVIEWS WITH HIM regarding the count during its progress. any such interview had occurred, he thought he should have remembered it, and he has no recollection whatever, at this time, of any such conversations with her.

James C. Anderson was not considered by him

James C. Anderson was not considered by him as a trustworthy Republican.

He (witness) did not recollect whether or not D. A. Weber was appointed by him in the position which he held in New Orleans. He knew nothing of the standing of Mrs. Jenks. He always considered her husband an honorable gentleman and a good Republican.

The Chairman then questioned the witness very closely as to whether or not he had any knowledge, as the Governor of Louisiana, that there had been no protest made from the Parlishes of East and West Feliciana.

The witness stated in reply that the record would show; whereupon Mr. Potter repeated his question, and

his question, and REQUESTED A DIRECT REPLY,

which the witness refused to give, saying: "I know nothing about it; but if you will give me five minutes I can find it in the record."

Mr. Potter—We can refer to the record our-Witness-Well, then, I cannot reply further

and to be worth \$100,000,000, is one of the social sensations of Paris. The hotel-keepers are livid with rage because, instead of putting up some-where and being roundily overcharged during the two months. to the question.

The witness, in reply to further questions regarding the existence of intimidation, stated that he had heard, from various sources, of the that he had heard, from various sources, of the existence of Democratic intimidation in the Parishes of East and West Feliciana, but had no personal knowledge of the same. He could not say, from personal knowledge, whether the protest of James E. Anderson was before the Returning Board or not:

Mr. Kellogg then, in reply to Mr. Potter's inquiries, stated that he had no knowledge of any applications for Federal troops having been made by the election officers in the Parishks of East or West Feliciana on the day of election.

KELLEY CONTRADICTED. from the heirs of Napoleon III. the restitution of 2,083,000 francs, and other sums. The Emperor, it is said, drew in advance his official salary for September, 1870, alienated a large extent of Crown lands, and exceeded the amount voted for the Civil list by the Chamber by some 30,000,000 francs.

made by the election officers in the Parishs of East or West Felicians on the day of election.

Witness was questioned in regard to statements made before the Sub-Committee by Kelley, Supervisor of Richland Parish, and contradicted his testimony, denying he ever prepared a protest for Kelley, and stating if it was as claimed the paper itself could be produced, and the nandwriting would show for itself.

Q.—Were you apprehensive of losing the vote of East Feliciana until shortly before the election? A.—Yes, sir; when Gov. Packard visited there, weeks before the election, he informed us that the parish would probably be lost to the Republicans by reason of intimidation.

Q.—Did you, or not, know the colored people came into the different polls, many of them with bands and flags, and with much entinusiasm, and voted the Democratic ticket in East Feliciana? A.—I did not. I know it was reported so to some extent.

Q.—Did you, or not, know that the Republicans on that day stood around the polls, and when invited to vote declined to do so on the ground that they had no printed tickets, and when written tickets were offered declined to use them! A.—I do not know that, but it may have been the fact.

Q.—Did you, or not, know that when the Re-

publican leaders were informed that the Democrats had conciliated the colored voters they then said the vote of the parish would be thrown out! A.—I do not think it would have been safe for any man to have said that. It would have been thought they were active in a movement of that kind, and I do think. THAT WOULD HAVE BEEN DANGEROUS.

I think Anderson did about all there was done of that kind of business. My opinion has always been that Anderson did not help matters up there very generally in regard to the election.

up there very generally in regard to the election.

Q.—But, in regard to the exclusion of 2,000 and odd Democratic votes that were thrown out, he nelped considerably, did he not? A.—Yes, sir, he did. He protested, as he states, according to the fact, and afterwards I have no doubt the opposition thought they had secured him, and they cashed his worthless warrants, and paid him money, and the next day after the election took him to Baton Rouge and put him on his way rejoicing.

Q.—I suppose you are aware Anderson now says he did not assert in substance the facts contained in his protest as signed? A.—Very likely; and he may also have stated to these gentlemen he would not make any protest, but he did do so, and now he says—probably for a consideration—he did not sign the protest, but he certainly did sign it.

he did do so, and now he says—probably for a consideration—he did not sign the protest, but he certainly did sign it.

Q.—What was the object to be gained by intimidating voters! A.—Simply to create a condition of affairs that would RESCLT IN TURNOIL AND GENERAL DISORDER, hoping something might come up for the benefit of the "outs" as against the "ins." It was a contest between parties simply.

Q.—And would the "outs," in order to get in take such measures that a vote of the parish would be thrown out entirely? A.—I will tell you exactly about that. The "outs" were composed of a class of people were in the majority, were determined they should not exercise their legal rights of citizenshio, and acted on that idea.

Q.—That being so, what had they to gain by attempting to intimidate anybody at the polits? A.—They had this to gain: They hoped the result would be reached which has been reached in that and other States, and they were determined not to submit to the exercise of the right of suffrage by colored people who had been emancipated by the War, though they were in a large majority. They hoped the Government would be overthrown. When the Constitution was framed, their local papers said it would only last six or eight months.

Q.—Do you not think it might have occurred to some of them to try to conciliate the colored people? A.—The colored people were conciliated in many parishes by the shot-gun. They did attempt conciliation in some instances, however, and I endeavored to second them, as, for instance, in East Felicians.

Witness, in reference to questions, stated numerous instances in which Republican officers were driven out of their parishes by Democrats previous to the election of 1876, and said he would furnish the Committee a list of names of persons killed, hung, and whipped for political reasons, if they so desired.

DECLINES TO ANSWER.

Gen. Butler interrogated Senator Rellogg, and WILL TAKE A REST, AND RETIRE TO THE

reasons, if they so desired.

DECLINES TO ANSWER.

Gen. Butler interrogated Senator Rellogg, and then said, in the way of question: "I understand the state of the fact to be that all the members of the visiting commission but one had Federal offices given or tendered to them, had Federal offices given or tendered to them, and that one was largely interested in a whisky case which was settled. All of the Returning Board, and all the Supervisors except one, Weber, who was killed, and Capt. Jenks, Mrs. Jenks, and her sister, or brother, have all been rewarded under the Civil-Service order of the Administration for action in the election, or other causes."

other causes."
Mr. Hiscock said that the question was cate-Mr. Hiscock said that the question was categorical and must be answered "ves" or "no," Gen. Butler then modified his question as follows: "Have any of them not been appointed to Federal offices, so far as you know!"

Mr. Hiscock objected to the question, on the ground that a fact must be proved by affirmative and

tive and

NOT BY NEGATIVE TESTIMONY.

Mr. Butler modified his question, and Senator Kellogy answered it by showing that, according to his knowledge, some of the Commission had been appointed to Federal offices, and, also, that some of the Supervisors whom he named had also been appointed to places.

Mr. Butler then asked: "Do you know any reason, or of any special qualification of any one of these persons, why they, more than any others, should be appointed to office unless in connection with service in Louisana politics?"

Mr. Hiscock objected to the question, saying that it was intended to make the Administration appear rideulous.

Air. Butler said that he could not render the Administration more ridiculous than it had rendered the said that he could not render the Administration more ridiculous than it had rendered the said for the said for

dered itself.

Mr. Hiscock—I thank the gentleman for that remark. It characterizes
THE WHOLE PURPOSE OF HIS INQUIRY.
After further discussion between Messrs. Butler and Hiscock, the Charman stated that as there had been a charge of corrupt election and return in Louisians, it was pertinent to show that men connected with that matter had been appointed to office, and that that was their only qualification to such office. He thought the

qualification to such office. He thought the question a proper one.

The witness—With the exception of James E. Anderson, all the parties named I believe to have been appointed because they were competent to the discharge of their respective offices, and they were men of sufficient character to justify their appointment, and had also been true, consistent, and working Republicans in the last campaign, and I think there are more Republicans of good character who were efficient and active in the campaign who ought to be appointed to office for that very reason, if they are otherwise competent and uprigit.

Q.—These other honest and noble men of whom you speak did not happen to be Supervisors who made protests at the time of the election, did they? A.—They may not have done that, but they were

done that, but they were MORE OR LESS PROMINENT

in the last election.

By Mr. Hiscock: Q.—E. 1. Weber has sworm in the last election.

By Mr. Hiscock: Q.—E. 1. Weber has sworn before the Sub-Committee that you instigated him to go to Mississippi and testify there before the Congressional Committee. Please state all you know about that? A.—Mr. Weber was a member of the Committee appointed by the State Sebate to investigate regarding the alleged violence in the Parishes of East and West Feliciana, and that Committee had made a report in writing which had not been printed. When the Boutwell Committee went down to Louisiana, Weber was anxious to appear before it with this famous manuscript. He was in the city about the time, and expressed a desire to go before them, and I may have suggested to him that he had better go if he wanted to, but at the time he testified I was not aware of his doing so, because I was in attendance at the Cincinnati Convention.

Witness was then questioned by Mr. Hiscock in regard to violence and intimidation in the East and West Feliciana parishes, and stated his information was based upon telegrams received, the substance of which he had embodied in a telegram sent by him to Zack Chandler.

Q.—At the time you forwarded that dispatch to Chandler there had been communicated to you facts upon which you predicated it, and which induced you to believe the contents of that telegram to be true, and you believe them yet? A.—I had large numbers of dispatches before me from the Supervisors of those parishes, and I

BELIEVED THEM AT THE TIME, BLISVED THEM AT THE TIME, and have never had any occasion to change my opinion, except that I had doubts as to whether they were correct in the statement that any considerable number of armed men came over from Mississippi or Arkansas at the time of the elec-

Mississippi or Arkansas at the time of the elec-tion.
Q.—From the facts which came to your knowl-edge, is it your opinion that intimidation arose by reason of the carrying out of any settled or defined plan on the part of the buildozers, or was it a natuari exhibition of feeting and con-duct on the part of the whites on account of their antagonism to a Government by the negroes! A.—I think there was a determina-tion to carry those five parishes specially, be-cause they were

tion to carry those five parishes specially, because they were

KNOWN TO BE REPUBLICAN.

That the action of local politicians may not have furnished a further argument to intensify the feeling against the Republicans on the part of the whites, I do not pretent to deny, as to one or two parishes.

By Chairman—Referring to E. L. Weber's letter to you concerning outrages in East Felicians, I will ask you if there was not a good deal of that kind of letter-writing in Louisiana at that time. A.—Weber was one of those men who used to write such letters as that, in which he mixed up a great deal of truth and a great deal of romance. He was a very sanguine, zealous man.

The Chairman then greationed witness in sealous.

deal of romance. He was a very sanguine, zearous man.

The Chairman then questioned witness in regard to the signing of the second set of Electoral
returns, and the action of the Electoral Commission thereon, but no new facts were elicited.

The Committee then went into executive session, and adjourned till the 23d of July, to meet
at Atlantic City, N. J.

LOUISIANA.

ONE FISKE TESTIFIES.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 13.—Before the ub-Committee to-day Henry C. Fiske testified, concerning his connection with the affidavits of Dix, Hobbs, and Williams, that they had heard

Wilder say Weber did not sign the Auderson-Weber agreement, and that Anderson did not swear to it.

Witness corroborated the testimony of Hobbs and Williams, that Wilder made such state-ments, but contradicted Williams' statement

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williams.

HENRY REED,

colored, Commissioner of Elections in the
Fourth Ward of West Feliciana Parish, testified
regarding his affidavit before the Returning
Board. Being shown the original said he
signed it. Didn't pay much attention to the
oath as he didn't kiss the Bible. Though witness didn't kiss the Bible to-day he was going
to tell the truth. Witness, in detail, denied
most of the statemants in the affidavit, saying
they had been put in by the writer of the paper
and he didn't consider himself responsible.

CHARLES GECHS SWOHN.

THE HIGH HORSE

D. E. Weber stopped a few weeks ago at witness' home; said he was going to Washington, and that he had the Sherman letter in his pocket.

WHICH LANDED ARTHUR, CORNELL & CO.
THE DITCH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13.—While there is still great reticence at the Treasury Department in regard to the specific reasons for the late changes in the New York Custom-House, those who are likely to be well informed assert that he removals will be made to appear very clearly to the country as for cause. While some new partment have been developed by the investiga-tions which have taken place by the Treasury

Commission examining the question of under-valuations, still prominent causes of dissatisfaction have existed ever since the first tempt to remove Collector Arthur. It is now known that, since the action of the day, has turned loose upon me the incorrigible Senate refusing to sustain his removal, the interviewer. He rings my bell after I am in ector's immediate office, but in various divisions NOT GIVEN A CORDIAL ASSENT

to the reforms insisted on by the Department which were the result of such recommends tions of the Jay Commission as were adopted by the Treasury. In some of these reforms Col-lector Arthur, after full consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, and after having been instructed on two several occasions to carry them into effect, made known his strent ous objections to enforcing them, and it was at that time that the Secretary informed him that his removal must follow. It is also a fact that in the reductions which were ordered at that time, professional politicians and sinecures who held places in various offices of the Custom-House were retained while many of the most efficient subordinates in the service were selected for the reductions which were ordered by the Department. It is further true that, while the Department promised protection to all employes of the Custom-House who would come forward and testify be fore the Jay Commission, a number of the

most prominent of these witnesses HAVE BEEN SINCE DISMISSED by the Collector.

The Department has also reached a decision that it will be impossible to institute the necessary reforms pointed out by the Commission, now in session without a thorough change in the organization of the Custom-House, since the officials at the head, and especially some of the prominent seem to have bad no sympathy subordinates, seem to have had no sympathy whatever with the movement.

There is much regret among those friends of the Administration who are acquainted with all the facts and reasons which led to the first removal of Collectors Arthur and Cornell, that the Administration did not at the time make public its.

correspondence with senator conkling conrespondence with senator constitudes as Chairman of the Senator at that time addressed a letter, which, to say the least, was far from friendly, or even courteous, in its form and tone, asking the reasons for the removals, and descending in the letter to a system of cross-camination and innuends, which would really have justified passing the letter in the except that it dame from the Chairman of a Senate Cammittee. To this letter a reply was written. Committee. To this letter a reply was written, which covered the whole ground of the proceedings against the Collector's office, which, by those acquainted with its contents, is con-

by those acquainted with its contents, it is sidered

A FULL JUSTIFICATION
for the action taken by the President. This, however, was withheld by the executive authorities, on the grand that, although the Senate was engaged in an open attack upon the Treasury Department and the President by its action in this matter, and Senators, were afreely disseminating the proceedings of executive sessions in regard to the subject, still, as a matter of courtesy, it was a blow in the centre which disorganized the comes of the great opponent and revealed the coming man and, the thousands of the Wigwam catching the inspiration, he was immediately monimated.

To the Cameron men the friends of Mr. Lincoln and the nation should be grateful; but, as between Mr. Seward's friends and lis, it may well be doubted whether the result effected httle else than sowing the seeds of mutual jealousy and distrust. was due to the senate that he executives model not violate the proprieties, even in the face of so bad an example. The friends of the Administration feel in regard to the present phase of the case as they did at the time of the first removal, and are disposed to criticise the Administration severely for stabiling in its own light, and not gight to the continue the grant reasons. nd not giving to the country the exact reasons or these removals, which those who are acquainted with them assert would prove its full

HAVE PILED THEIR BONDS. New York, July 18.—Collector Merritt and Naval-Officer Burt, the newly appointed cus-oms officers, filed their bonds to-day, which were approved and forwarded to Secretary

NOTES AND NEWS. SUPERINTENDENT M'DOWELL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13.—Gen. McDow ell, the new Superintendent of the Chicago Cuscom-House, has had a full consultation with the Supervising Architect here, and will leave for Chicago Monday morning next, and assume the luties of his office immediately upon his arrival. TREASURY STATEMENT.

To the Western Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13.—The Treasury now holds \$849,205,900 in United States bonds to secure National Bank circulation, and \$13,-858,000 in bonds to secure public deposits United States bords deposited for circulation for United States bords deposited for circulation for the week ending to-day, \$420,000; United States bonds now held for circula-tion withdrawn for the week ending to-day,\$535,000; National Bank circulation out-standing, currency notes, \$322,702,011; gold notes, \$1,432,120; internal revenue receipts to-day, \$433,444; customs receipts, \$330,202; re-ceipts of National Bank notes for the week end-ing to-day compared with the corresponding

ing to-day, compared with the corresponding week last year, 1877, \$5,560,000; 1878, \$5,621,000; receipts to-day, \$913,000. THE POUR PER CENTS.
Subscriptions to the to the 4 per cont loan to-day

ere \$1,217,650.

ANOTHER WIFE-MURDER.

Jerry Kennedy Kills His Wife and Th Attempts His Own Life.
At 2:40 o'clock this morning a dispatch from he West Twelfth Street Station stated that a nan named Jerry Kennedy, residing at man named Jerry Kennedy, residing at No. 179 Meagher street, had shot and instantly killed his wife, and had then mortally wounded himself. The shooting is said to have occurred at about 2 o'clock. Meagher street runs west from Canal on the north edge of the railroad tracks on Sixteenth street. No cause was assigned for it, and, owing to the lateness of the hour, no further investigations could be made.

OFF TO RACINE. Lake excursion to Racine by the Grant Place Literary Club Tuesday, July 16, 1878, on Good-rich line steamer Menominee. Tickets round trip, \$1. Children under 15, 50 cents. Leaves Rush street bridge at 9 a.m. sharp. Return in evening. ood brass and string band.

NINE-TENTHS OF THE PIANOS sold are worthless after ten years' use. By the use of the equalizing scale and linear bridge the Mathushek plano becomes the most curable and needs less tuning than any other in the world. Pelton & Pomeroy, agents, No. 152 State street. STRAIGHT NEEDLE, WHICH IS PRACTICALLY

self-setting, without shuttle to thread or rattle, and double-geared throughout, are only a few ad-vantages the new Wheeler & Wilson offers over ther sewing machines. Salesroom, No. 155 State street. CHICAGO AS A BUSINESS CENTRE. The Stenben County Wine Company, of this city, in the course of their business last week, filled orders for their new brands of champagnes from Providence, R. I., Central City, Dak., and Hous-

BARHAM'S P. E.C. R will give an immediate relief and effect a cure for blind, bleeding, and itching piles. Bona fac tes-timonials from persons of high standing. "Pile Cure" Company, No. 99 Madison street. LINCOLN AND WEED.

How They First Met---Their Friendship and Consultations.

Mr. Leonard Swett Tells the Inside History of Mr. Lincoln's Namination

Discussion Over the Formation of the Cabinet.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, July 13.—In the many years elapsed since the Chicago Convention, we have all met hundreds of men who profess to have first suggested the name of Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency, or first wrote an article in is behalf, or who did something in the Convention which was pivotal, and on which the result depended. I do not, at this late date, come as a new Richmond in the field, and what is said here of that Convention should be considered in connection with the efforts of others to the same end, all of which together constituted that together constituted that spontaneous force which gave to the nation and history a name embalmed in the hearts of the pure and the good throughout the world. I write this because the article of Mr. Thur low Weed, published in your paper last Mon

bed at night, politely suggesting that he will call again, and his bland smile first greets me in the ante-room of my office in the morning.

I understand well his fertile imagination and inventive qualities, and, therefore, have purchased my peace at the expense of a promi that I would write for his paper something of the Chicago Convention, and the facts in

in Mr. Weed's letter. I arrived at Chicago on Monday before the Friday of Mr. Lincoln's nomination.

SENATOR DAVIS had been upon the ground since the Saturday morning previous. He was the Judge before whom I had constantly practiced since my admission to the Bar, and was many years my senior. Through his efforts Indiana had been induced to join Illinois in presenting the name

of Mr. Lincoln.
"If you will put yourself at my disposal day and night," he said to me, "I believe Lincoln can be nominated." This awakened the first to his proposition, and immediately the service was begun. So little had Mr. Lincoln's friends

was begun. So little had Mr. Lincoln's friends expected success, that the Illinois delegation had not even any headquarters previously engaged. The hotels were, of course, full, and the place it did occupy was obtained by inducing private families to give up their rooms for this purpose.

Of course, the first question was whether or not Mr. Weed, who was confessedly in the leadership of the Seward movement, could corry off the nomination by main strength and on the first ballot. If it should prove that he could not, then our hopes attached, for we believed Mr. Lincoln could concentrate the forces, as against Chase, Cameron, or Bates. The efforts of his friends, therefore, were directed to getting for Mr. Lincoln the strength of these men after their personal hopes should be abandoned.

Everybody who knows politicians knows that what they worship is the god of success. The friends of Mr. Lincoln knew this, and saw their chance in securing, upon the failure of Mr. Seward affirmatively to carry the Convention, a great demonstration of strength as between Mr. Lincoln and the other candidates.

tion, a great demonstration of strength as be tween Mr. Lincoln and the other candidates.

tween Mr. Lincoln and the other candidates.

THIS CHANCE LAY IN FERNISTIVASIA, which had, as I remember, fifty-four votes.

The Seward men were laboring with the delegates from that State, and so were the friends of Mr. Lincoln, and both were hopeful: but in the small hours of Friday morning, in a room in the Tremont House, two of Mr. Lincoln's friends and two of Mr. Cameron's being present, our arguments prevailed, and the Cameron men agreed to come to us upon the second ballot. They did so right nobly, and gave us lorty-eight votes. This, with other accessions, was a blow in the centre which disorganized the forces of the great opponent and revealed the coming man, and, the thousands of the Wigwam catching the inspiration, he was immediately nominated.

To the Cameron men the friends of Mr. Lin-

wen be doubted whether the reseal elected intitie else than sowing the seeds of mutual jealousy and distrust.

After the joy of the occasion had subsided, and the Convention adjourned, a Mr. Humphrevs, who was a member of the New York delegation, and who had formerly lived in Bloomington, Ill., came to me and said Mr. Weed was feeling badly at the result, and some of us ought to call upon him. I asked him to go and introduce us; but, because, as I remember, he did not know him personally, he declined, and Judge Davis and I went alone. He was at the Richmond House, accompanied by that daughter who has given to him her life. This was the first time either of us had met him, and I shall always remember the interview.

Mr. Weed did not talk angrily as to the result, or complain of any one. I remember THE SUBSTANCE OF HIS WORDS, as, with much feeling and confessing that to be the great disappointment of his life, he said: "I hoped to make my friend, Mr. Seward, President, and I thought I could serve my country in so doing."

He was a larger man intellectually than I an-

in so doing."

He was a larger man intellectually than I anticipated, and of finer fibre. There was in him an element of gentleness and a large humanity which won me, and I was pleased no less than

which won me, and I was pleased no less than surprised.

We urged upon him the propriety of making Mr. Lincoin's acquaintance before he returned. He was going for some purpose to Iowa, and we finally arranged that he should telegraph us at Bloomington what day he could be in Springfield upon his return, as we had offered, if he would do so, to meet him there and introduce him.

we inally arranged that he should be in Springfield upon his return, as we had offereil, if he
would do so, to meet him there and introduce
him.

We did meet him according to his dispatch,
and were present at the interview, which was of
a general character, upon the prospects of the
campaign and the condition of the country.

Mr. Weed's account of the interview in reference to the formation of the Cabinet is correct,
except he overestimates in regard to it the importance of Judge Davis and myself. I also
indorse all he says of his subsequent relations
with Mr. Lincoln.

About a month after the election, in conversation with Mr. Lincoln,
THE PROPRIETY OF CONSULTING MR. WEED
upon the formation of his Cabinet and the general condition of the country, which had begun
to assume a threatening aspect, was under discussion. In conclusion, he asked me to write a
letter to Mr. Weed, saying that he would like
to see him, and asking him to come to Soringfield for that purpose. I did so, and in a few
days he came to Bloomington, and Judge Davis
and myself went to Springdeld with him. Mr.
Seward had already been selected, although,
perbaps, no one knew it, and, at the opening of
the interview Mr. Lincoln announced that fact.
As to the rest of the Cabinet, it was an open
question, although some names had been fixed
upon, unless substantial objections should arise,
and others were being favorably considered.

Judge Davis and myself were present by
courtesy; but the substance of the interview
was between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Weed, and
the object was to obtain his opinions upon all
the material questions connected with the opening of the Administration. These interviews
were protracted through several days, and
every possible subject discussed.

Gen. Cameron was desirous of being Secretary of the Treasury, and the question of his
relations to the Cabinet was considered. This
was the only subject upon which Mr. Weed, as
it seemed to pass as fixed.

Mr. Lincoin hen suggested Edward Bates
and Caieb B. Smith. The se

the Blair blood was troublesome, and traced evidence of this back to the father's and Jackson's time. Mr. Lincoln replied that he must have some one from the Border States, and Montromery Blair seemed to possess more of this element than any other available person, because he lived in Maryland, and Frank, his brother, in Missouri.

Mr. Weed's parry was first made with Henry Winster Days. I thought in this he hoped for more support from Judge Davis than he actually received, he being his cousin, and finally he changed to Mr. Glimer, of North Carolina, and conditionally succeeded. Mr. Lincoln knew Mr. Glimer invorably, and the result was that he said if Mr. Weed would go to see Gilmer, who was then in washington, and there was no doubt of his fidelity, he would appoint him. The final secession of North Carolina spoiled this, and Mr. Blair was selected.

From the beginning to the end Mr. Weed did.

From the beginning to the end, Mr. Weed did not intimate that he wanted anything, either for himself or for any friend, and made no personal requests of any character whatsoever. It was simply an earnest discussion in regard to the condition of the country and what was for its interests. Both men were remarkable in stature and appearance. Mr. Lincoln was six feet three and a half in height, and Mr. Weed more than six feet. Both had rough, strongly-marked features, and both had risen by their own exertions from humble relations to the courrol of a nation whose destinies they were then shaping.

exertions from humble relations to the control of a nation whose destinies they were then shaping.

If I but shut my eyes I can recall as if but yesterday those strongly-marked figures and features photographed on my mind, as they sat in the parlor of Mr. Lincoin's home, opposite each other, anxiously considering the future, and endeavoring to avert the great danger which then bagan to threaten.

It was in these interviews that Mr. Lincoin first learned certain facts in reference to manufacture of arms which admitted of no other possible intention but that of war, and here it was that first passed over him that shadow which deepened into andness as the War progressed.

Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Weed, to use our rough obrase, naturally "took to each other" from the very day they met, and their relations grew gradually more agreeable and friendly until the day of the former's death.

Often, when knotty questions arose, Mr. Lincoin would send for him to consult, or, stating a case, ask him to arrange or suggest a way in which what he wanted to be done could be done most easily. More than a score of times, I believe, such messages have been sent through me; and, while Mr. Weed was a man always wanting political positions for the army of friends who devended on him, and sometimes complained that he did not get his share, he never availed himself of a pinch or necessity to get what otherwise he found difficulty in obtaining. He did what was wanted to be done, or devised what was to be devised, with cheerfulness, never intermingling with such services any complaints or requests, and never demanding political rewards for them afterwards.

One of these remarkable men is dead.

One of these remarkable men is dead.
For the other, all who know his inner life in the ripeness of his age will exclaim: Serus in column redeas.

LEONARD SWETT.

THE RAILROADS.

ANOTHER VANDERBILT CONFER-ENCE. Vanderbilt and his railroad managers do not seem to have gotten through their labors at Saratoga. Another meeting of the same parties has just been called, to be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel, in this city, on the 23d of this month. It is understood that the principal object of this meeting is to consider certain changes among the working officials of Vanderbilt's three Western lines. Rumors fly around thick and fast regarding these changes, but none of them can be traced to any reliable source. There seems to be an impression that all the general offices of the Michigan Central will be removed to Detroit, and that only local agents, as on the Lake Shore, will remain here to attend to the business at this end. It such is Vanderbilt's intention, he certainly will make a great mistake, for it is at this end that the Michigan Central gets most of its business, and it is right here that the general officials can do the most good.

Another thing to be considered at the meeting on the 23d is the abolition or concentration of the fast freight lines which now run over the Michigan Central and Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroads. It is believed that all the fast freight lines running over these roads, except the Merchant's Dispatch. which is Pacific Hotel, in this city, on the 23d of thi Southern Railroads. It is believed that all the fast freight lines running over these roads, except the Merchant's Dispatch, which is a Vanderollt monopoly, will be abolished as under the new pooling arrangement there will be no use for a mulitude of fast freight lines that compete with one another. An effort will be made to keep up the Blue and Canada Southern Lines on the Michigan Central and the Red and White Lines on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and Soutwestern lines that connect with the New York Central. These lines being con-

and Soutwestern lines that connect with the New York Central. These lines being controlled more or less by the New York Central, may be given life for a white, but there can be no doubt that ultimately they will be absorbed by the Merchants' Dispatch, which, unlike the others, is an incorporated organization owned almost exclusively by Vanderbilt, and does business on a commission to be paid by the roads. There are some people who try to accord credit to Vanderbilt for not allowing an advance to be smade in freight rates at this time. These people do not seem to be aware of the fact that low rail rates during the navigation season seriously injure the interests aware of the fact that low rail rates during the navigation season seriously injure the interests of this city. If the rail rates are low from Chicago, they are correspondingly low from other competing points, and vice versa. Therefore, if the rail rates are low enough to compete with the lake rates, as they now are, business is diverted from this city, and goes around it by rail. But if the rail rates are reasonably high, business will naturally seek the cheaper lake route, and must necessarily come to Chicago. Vanderbitt, by keeping the rates down during the summer, forces the bulk of the grain business to Buffalo, where the New York Ceutral gets it. During the winter season, when navigation is closed, Vanderbitt will undoubtedly see to it that the rates are raised high enough to pay a handsome profit.

that the rates are raised high enough to pay a handsome profit.

There is a probability that the managers of all other Eastern roads will be invited to attend the meeting in this city on the 23d, and that an attempt will be made to reorganize another East-bound pool. A gentleman of high reputation and great experience in the freight business has already been selected as the Commissioner of the new pool, and he only awaits the consummation of the new arrangement to receive the formal appointment to the position.

THE LOVE-FEAST.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 13.—The Railroad Confer ence at Saratoga has concluded its labors, and the results likely to be attained are highly fa worable, so far as known. The proposition of Mr. Vanderbilt to refer the question of the division of through business between the Great Western and Canada Southern to Mr. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Central, has been accepted by the former, and the matter will be heard next week. It has been decided to admit the Chicago week. It has been decided to admit the Chicago & Alton Road in the through-line stock business from St. Louis to New York. The assertion is, made that the economies about to be instituted among the Vanderblit properties will result in a saving of \$1,000,000 annually to those roads. It seems probable that the mangers of the trunk lines will meet again next week, after having thoroughly considered the questions discussed at the Saratoga Conference this week, and that entire harmony will prevail. Mr. Vanderblit's course in seeking to settle all differences between the trunk lines is highly commended.

ITEMS. On and after to-day the Michigan Central Railroad will add to its Atlantic express, which Railroad will add to its Atlantic express, which leaves Chicago daily at 5:15 p. m., another Wagner sleeping-car for New York. This sleeper is to run through to New York without change, via the Canada Southern and New York Central Railroads. Heretofore no through sleeper for New York has been sent via the Canada Southern. The cars to be run over this line have just come out of the shops, and are of a very superior workmanship, and supplied with all the modern improvements.

with all the modern improvements.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company reports that during the month of June 508 acres of land were sold for \$3,455. The cash collected on land contracts was \$4,405. The traffic on the main line in Illinois (707 miles) was \$405,500, against \$355,905 in June, 1877, an increase of \$20,683, or 5.4 per cent. There was also an increase on the lown Division of \$19,703, making the gain on the entire line for the month \$59,707. In addition to the above the SpringSeid Division earned in June (as estimated) \$14,151. The gain in earnings was in the last week of the month, after good weather set in.

Potato-Bugs and Pish of the Navy. Mr. Hamiin had selected Mr. Weiles, and therefore the only question was as to whether he was personally unfit. The result of this was that Mr. Lincoln said he would take several names suggested under advisament, but, as the result shows, he adhered to the original purpose.

IN REFERENCE TO MR. BLAIR.

Mr. Weed insisted if Mr. Lincoln took him into the Cabinot he would regret it. He insisted that

almost Providential riddance of the pests, but soon their gladness was turned into fresh trouble, for it was found that the fish, unable to direct the hard shells of the burs, died, and were washed up on the shore in largequanti-ties. Many of them have been found filled with hundreds of the bugs.

Her power was retained by force of persor charms. She led the old "boys" captive whr ever she talked "preity" to them and showed teeth. History should tell us that she used So dont, but it don't. The preparation she used may have had another name then.

BUSINESS NOTICES. In addition to its being a speedy relief and permanent cure for all kidney and urinary dis-eases, Betheads water ranks high as a specific for liver troubles and all like complaints. Gale & Blocki, State Agents, 85 Clark street.

XLCR Codfish—The Best Boneless Cod-fish in the world. Made from selected George's Bank fish. Ask your grocer for it. Put up by George P. Trigg & Co., 182 Duane street, New York LINEN SUITS.

SLAUGHTER!

5,000

Having bought the entire stocks of two of the leading Eastern manufacturers of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Suits at an awful sacrifice, we will offer the following Bar-

gains, never offered before: 1.000 Ladies' 3-pieces Braided Suits at \$1.25, former price \$2.50. 1,000 Ladies' 3-pieces All-Linen Suits at \$1.35, former price \$3.

1,000 Ladies' Extra Quality 3-pieces Linen Suita, handsomely trimmed with embroidery, at \$2.50, former price \$8.

1,000 Ladies' Extra Quality 3-pieces Linen Suita, handsomely trimmed with embroidery, axis former price \$4.50.

1,000 Ladies' Elegant Knife-Pleating, trimmed with embroidery, extra fine linen, at \$3, former price \$7.

1,000 Children's Linen Suita, handsomely trimmed with embroidery, age 3 to 14 years, at \$1 and \$1.20, former price \$7.00 and \$3.

500 Children's White Pique Dresses, eleganty trimmed with fine embroidery, at \$1.50 and \$2.

5,000 Ladder's Creutican at \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50, and \$3,

2,000 Ladies' Cruziara at \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50, and \$3, half of former price.

2,000 Ladies' White Dressing Sacques at 50, 65, 75, 85c, and \$1, less than 500 on the dollar. Bankrupt Stock of Misses' and Children's Fine Cotton
Underwear, the stock of a Broadway (New
York) Petaller, at hair price.

1,000 Ladles' Linds Dusters at \$1.25, \$1.50, and
\$1.75, cheap for \$2, \$2.50, and \$5.

3.000 pieces Pique Pigured Lawns at 85c, worth 1234.

1,000 pieces White Victoria Lawns at 10 and 1236e; worth 20 and 25c. 2,000 Parasols, 16, 18 and 20-inch, at 12% and 15c; former price, 25 and 40c. 1,000 Parasola all Silk Serge, 16 and 18-inch, at 75c; former price \$1.50.

2,000 Eigent Parasols at \$1, \$1, 25, \$1.50, \$1.75, and \$2: former price \$1.75, \$2, \$2.50, \$2.75, and

1,000 doz. Mea's Summer Underwear at 18, 20, and 250; former price 25, 33, and 40c.
500 pieces Black Grenadines, reduced to 12%, 15, 18, 28, 30, and 35c; formes price 25, 30, 35, 40, 50, and 60c-to close. 15 pieces 2 yards wide All-Silk and Wool at \$1.50 and \$1.75; worth \$3.50 and \$4

300 pieces Linen Bourettes at 8 and 10c; former price 20 and 25c.

BOSTON STORE,



ALLAN'S ANTI-PAT is the great remedy funience. It is purely vegetable and perfectless. It acts upon the food in the stoma venting its being convected into fat. To accordance with directions, it will reduce person from two to five pounds per week. "Corpulence is not only a disease itself, inclinger of others." So wrote Hippocratical disease of the present the less so to-day. Sold by druggists, or sent press, for \$1.20. Quarter-dozen \$4.00. Addit

BOTANIC MEDICINE CO., Prop're, Buffalo, N.Y. ARENDS

Or Milk Wine. The King of Foods. The original and only article of its kind. A delicious beverage of wonderful nutritive power, grateful to the masteristic stomach. No other food makes when medicious fail. Description and the weak generally, should drink Kumpra. Mark: Nature does not make fiesh and blood from drugs! Send for circulars. No agents. Only depot, 179 East Medison-st.

A. AREXD.

Originator of Kumyss in America.

The BEST made. \$3.25 per dozen qts.. delivered. 75: erunded upon return of bottles. Satisfaction guaran-ced. C. H. KELLY. cor. Wabaşh-av. and Jackson-st.

PROPOSALS. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Scaled proposals will be received at the office of J. R. Trimmer, Master of Transportation, on Halatead-st., between Carroll and Kinzie-sta, until Saturday, July 20, at 4 p. m., for the building of two masoury abutments for a double-track railway bridge over the linnois and Michigan Canal, at Ohicase.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the above samed office after this date. Chief Engineer P., C. & St. L. R. R PINANCIAL.

RANDAL H. FOOTE, BANKER TO BROADWAY, NEW YORS.

Having been for twelve years a member of New York shock Exchange and vice-freedeant of Gold Board, the highest character and experience is guaranteed. Stocks Gols, and Bonds; also, back contracts, such as "strateface," "puts, "and "calis" on large or small amounts, bought and cold on require commissions and moderate may righe. Pamphiet entitled "Well Street," and stock tables containing valuable information, mailed on receipt of 10c.

MEATS, MEATS, MEATS

She Sails into Trade s-Unions, Charging that They Are Destructive of Business-Confidence;

And Claims that That Confidence Car Only Be Restored by the Exercise of Individuality.

A Friend of the Labor Movement Argues Against the Present System of Competition.

THAT "RAILROAD-MAN" WHO DE-FENDS THE LOCOMOTIVE EN-GINEERS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

PRINCETON, Ill., July 9.—Locomotive engineers seem rather unfortunate in their champions; but then I know they did not choose them. Being off at work, they are liable to be misrepresented by folks at home. "Engineer was a little coarse, and "Railroad-Man" has ocation for martyrdom that is quite unsuited to the occasion. In fact, the martyr-market ha en so overstocked that the only articles worth room on a counter are diminutive specimens made of tin, and painted green to keep off rust. They are nice as accompani-ments to toy-donkers; but life-sized fleshand-blood martys, ready for their rations of beef and cabbage, are a perfect drug. They are more abundant than book-agents, or even sewing-machine men, and "Railroad-Man" will be sure to find himself crowded out. True, I did say there is a report that engineers intend ing an act which I characterize as it deserves: but, as it is a matter about which I profess and could have had, no knowledge, all I said must of course go for nothing provided the report were untrue, and all their defenders have to do is to deny the truth of the report, when

the case falls of its own weight.

If engineers never have violated their con tracts and do not intend doing so, my remarks on contract-breaking do not apply to them trouble of selecting phrases from my letter changing them to suit, pasting them on himsel and friends, and then calling attention to those labels as hard names hurled at them by one who

For months the air has been murky with rumors of coming riots, and one definite point in these rumors was, and is, this about engineers call out a warning to them, just as I would signal any one of them if I knew of physical danger on the track before him.

A quarter of a century ago, I was walking alone on the Pennsylvania Central after dark, when a freight-train came up behind me, and I stepped off until it passed, then followed it ring at the suddenness with which it dis appeared in the darkness. The night before; train was detained by accident in a deep cut train was detailed by accident in a deep cut, when one coming up behind ran into it, killing both engineer and fireman. As this train rushed on, I thought of the death which might be before its engineer, and, out of my anxiety for him, the Red Light was evolved, like a light-

Next day I wrote, and published, an article urging the railroad-managers to hang a reil light on the rear end of every night-train, as a light on the rear end of every night-train, as a sugnal to those coming after them; and, in one week, they had fully adopted the advice. I can be abed at night now, and feel that every engineer and railroad-traveler is safer for that system of signals thus inaugurated; and no candid man could read my letter to engineers, and feel that the motive which dictated it hal any more enmity in it than there was in the article asking for red lanterns. I have reason to believe that engineers are about to run into frightful crime and disaster, and call out to them, Stop, boys! Stop and think! Do not act like a drove of pigs! Be men, whatever befull you!

It is probable most of their mothers have exhorted them not to be pigs; for the great trouble of educating the young is to keep down those animal instincts which are ever ready to override reason; and the crime into which

brutal, in its disregard of contracts and the rights of communities.

It is passing strange if so indispensable a body of men as locomotive-enginerrs are reduced to such a state of dependence that they hold the means of life, from day to day, at the will of a capricious and arbitrary power; but, if it is true, I take it as proof that they are not well adapted to the Coolie system, and had better abandon it and go back to the eld plan of every man disposing of his own labor, without asking permission of any one else.

Every Trades-Union, or Labor-Brotherhood, is a gang of Coolies, to be hired out, or kept in, by an overseer; and, though the plan may suit the Chinese, it does not suit American men. Witness the financial ruin it has wrought!

I should judge that men who drive iron horses

the fluancial ruin it has wrought!

I should judge that men who drive iron horses would be harder to drive in gauge than other men; and if they really are placed at the disadvantage described by "Railroad-Man," it must be because they are not well-broken, and are hard to break.

The poor Union dupes of designing idlers, who live by duping them, imagine themselves iree and equal because they go through the form of voting themselves into bondage; but the greater part of all the slaves held by the ancient Jews were human cattle which had to be the slaves were human cattle which had to be a support of the slaves held by the ancient Jews were human cattle which had to be the slaves held by the

The poor Union duoes of designing idlers, who live by duping them, imagine themselves irreand equal because they go through the form of voting themselves into bondage; but the greater part of all the slaves held by the ancient Jews were human cattle which had sold themselves. Far more men have sold themselves as slaves than ever were sold by other people.

The world has always been prolific of wrongs crying aloud to be righted, and many an honest mistake has been made in the attempt to right them. It is quite probable Tades-Unions originated in honest intent to aid labor; but they have certainly and signally failed,—failed because they come between men and their individual responsibility to God, and the family, and the State.

In that compend of law, the Ten Commandments, each one is addressed directly to each individual: "Thou shait!" or "Thou shait not!" Folks are not called up in ranks to receive orders, nor will they be finally judged in ranks; and that combination which teaches men to do, at its worst, any act dishonorable in the individual man, is a decree of the Devil.

Now, it is certain that men, as members of a Union, do violate their contracts made as individuals, and, by so doing, have destroyed that confidence which is the base, the corner-stone, of human society.

Business-men, politicians, philosophers, have been sighing and grouning, writing and lecturing, about the "want of confidence!" which has paralyzed all our industries; and, to me, they seem to stand like idiots gazing into vacancy, wondering blankly whatever has become of that confidence in human integrity which used to keep the wheels of society in motion. They are like turkeys in a trap, which walk around and over the door by which they entered, always looking up, and so remaining until the hunter comes, because the corn has all been taken which drew their attention to the ground, and led thenrinto like prison built for them.

Confidence which supports society is not something which lives in the mountain-top. It is bedded deep down on

mouns; but, if not, he must defend himself from the charge.

Still, it is a bargain-making distinction between them and the lower animals, and the human sense of honor which enforces bargains and demands truth between men, that constitutes the confidence whose departure we hament. It was lost through the reachers taught by Trades-Unions, and the hasty contract-making, and consequent contract-breaking, made almost universal by Temperance So. etcs. These two agencies have literally undermined society,—made falsehood, and sham, and sniffle so general that it seems almost as if there were not enough integrity left for seed.

I told the engineers, last week, that they stand over a falsehood forty fathoms deep, on a thin layer of hollow pretenses; and here is "Railroad-Man" to prove the assertion. He says engineers are employed by the mile, and may

be discharged any moment, so have a right to quit any moment; but that they never do quit without giving notice so as not to "discommode the traveling public, or cause damage to the business interests intrusted to them," adding, "Then, if the Company fails to fill the place of the man who has quit, whose fault

place of the man who has quit, whose fault is it?"

In another place he says: "If two, ten, or a hundred engineers are of the same mind, and see fit to quit the service of the company at the same time, have they not as good a right as the company!"

If there ever was a prettier piece of petifogging, I have never seen it. Its low cunning is such a pretty affectation of infantile innocence that it reminds me of a very pious woman who urged me to sign a petition to the Mayor of Pittsburg, to prevent the sale of milk on the Sabbath. When I reminded her of the distress which infants and sick folk must indure and the serious deprivation to all other consumers of the article, by such a law as she wanted, she replied: "Let them get a double quantity on Saturday

reblied:

"Let them get a double quantity on Saturday evening, as I do!"

To my argument that milk did not come like manna, of oid, a double supply on Saturday; that the cows disregarded the sanctities, by going on with their worldly avocations on the Sabbath, and must be milked, and that milkimen could not afford to keep two sets of cows to furnish a two days' supply on one day, she replied by denouncing me as no Christian.

Hers was the childlike innocence of honest fanaticism, of which "Railroad-Man" makes a bungling counterpart. If, by an oath-bound, secret organization, a hundred engineers come to be of "one mind, and quit work at one time," they know that their action would do just as they profess they would not do,—"discommode the traveling public." If this is not so, they must know that theer are always as many engineers idle as employed. In that case, there are too many cows in that dairy, and one-balf had better be sent out to grass. Has every railroad company a mill which will make engineers, one hundred a minute, on demand? If so, they cannot be of much more account than screws or carpet-tacks; or, are engineers buzzing around every station, like mosquitoes, each waiting to send in his bill?

The purpose of the engineers, as stated in the report I have quoted, would, if carried into

send in his bill?

The purpose of the engineers, as stated in the report I have quoted, would, if carried into action, be sufficiently brutal to stamp them with infamy, though its criminaity might be palliated by the plea of blind self-intent,—such palliated by the plea of blind self-intent,—such an act as a pig might perpetrate without malice; but their purpose, as indicated by "Railroad-Man," is as much worse than brutal as an Indian is worse than a horse, for it adds the low cunning, the intelligent treachery of the savage, and the deliberate purpose to commit a known crime.—to do sneakingly, with indirectly the intent to do, an act they are ashamed to acknowledge.

edge.

This presentation of their case is a good specimen of the false pretenses on which they stand; and again, I entreat them to move their camp! Get out of that hole, boys, or it will be to you what Sedan was to the French army. Move to the highlands of Honor and Truth, and purposes you will not be ashamed to state in plain, direct English.

It is strange that any set of men who are a part and parcel of the law-making power of a

part and parcel of the law-making power of a State—men who have given their solemn sanc-tion to a State and National Government, and who continue to partic pate in its affairs—should oin to get up and maintain any counter-com-

join to get up and maintain any counter-combination.

In the early days of railroads, there was an engine-driver on the Fort Wayne Road who discovered that two locomotives, going in opposite directions, could not pass each other on the same track. He gave, as proof of his proposition, his own experience, and said:

"I've tried it twice; smashed two engines; got badly used up myself; and know that that thing can't be done."

It is a pity all engineers had not learned this much; for, if they had, they would not set their State Government and Brotherhood facing each other, and butting for possession of the track.

The old State is going East; the Brother-hood is going West; and so they crash and smash, spreading ruin and desolation all around,—each one driven by orders of the same ner mission of protecting every man in his natural right to use his own hands for his own benefit, in enforcing contracts, and restoring that confidence which can only exist with individual sponsibility and integrity for its foundation.

JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, July 11.—Mrs. Swisshelm's conribution in last Sunday's TRIBUNE is a somehat extraordinary effusion. That part of it where she treats of the deen and dark recesses ment lie hid is superlatively so. "A suberranean lake of falsehood, on a thin covering of hollow pretenses, which, like reeds, have grown, and fallen, and decayed." For the life rests on the covering, or the covering on the lake; whether it be the lake, or the covering, or the bollow pretenses, or all of them put ogether, which, like reeds, have grown, and allen, and decayed. In one sentence, it is an nfathomed lake; in another, not less than forty fathoms. She must be credited with the discovery that forty and unfathomable are nearly convertible terms. But it sends up yearly crops to look pretty. Yearly crops to look pretty from a subterranean lake! And what crops! At her lowest estimate they must be ver forty fathoms high! But, mind you, they are yearly crops. What wildest story of tropcal vegetation ever reveled in forty fathoms

The assertion that the Labor movement is based on the assumption of antagonism between the interests of employer and employe is both true and false. Does she mean that it assumes the interests of employer and employed to be of necessity antagonistic? Then it is "an un-fathomed falsehood," etc. The Labor movement would have no meaning, no vitality, no future, would have no meaning, no vitality, no future, if it did not assume that these interests may be made identical. To declaim against the present system of society would be futile,—to attack it, criminal,—were there not grounds for believing a juster state of things to be possible. And, in spite of its blunders, in spite of the wrong and self-willed methods it has sometimes used, this is the main end it has in view. But, if she means that it assumes that Capital and Labor actually are in antagonism, that the present competitive system forces their interests into opposite directions, and that its natural effect cannot be otherwise, then she speaks the words of truth and soberness; and, in assuming this, the Labor movement bases itself on one of the most serious and undeniable facts of modern liee.

Her choice of an illustration to prove the desirableness of unconditional surrender is not a

itself on one of the most serious and undeniable facts of modern life.

Her choice of an illustration to prove the desirableness of unconditional surrender is not a happy one. She presents us with a workingman, unemployed, bemoaning his fate, and his tender-hearted neighbor finding him employment, out of pity. How much better a state would be where he would be able to set himself to work. He would be under no unpayable obligation to his neighbor, hor a burden on his generosity. But has Mrs. Swisshelm ever known such a case as she depicts? Had she ever had any practical experience of what, he writes about, she would have found that, in small establishments, where but few persons are employed, and the employer and employe come into hourly living contact with each other, there is almost invariably the most cordial feeling between them. The one does not lower the wayes while he can afford to pay them; the other likes him to make money and do well on his labor. They work with and for each other. But now our admirable and never-to-be-enough-lauded competitive system comes in. A richer establishment, being able to buy a larger bill of goods, buys correspondingly cheaper. It cuts prices, and draws more custom. This enables it to buy in yet larger quantities, and at yet lower prices. The others, not having such facilities, cannot stand the smaller ones. The former employs more persons than it did, but not so many as the others taken together would have done. But a change has taken place in the relations of employer and employed. The employer may or may not know a fraction of his men by sight, but knows nothing of living and working with them. The feeling of mutual dependence and mutual helbfulness,—hands. They are placed by the capitalist in the same category as his horses and wagons, his machines and merchandies; as means whereby to gain wealth. He cannot afford time or place for sentiment. The object is to buy auitable men at the lowest possible price, just as he does for agood machine. The object of the canploye is t

helm is so earnestly striving. It is a state reached by many past dylisations and survived by none. It has always been, in national history, the sign and seal of death.

Can Mrs. Swisshelm furnish any instances where capitalists have hung back from business enterprises from the sole fear that Labor might fall them? I will furnish her with a far more potent factor. Under the system of unrestrained competition, business has become a series of speculations, so uncertain that society has found it necessary to devise bankrupt laws, under which those who fail may take refuge. These laws, dectaring that the payment of a fraction of a debt pays the whole of it, are falsehoed and dishonesty legalized. And failures under them, with "assets nominal," have been so common that conservative business men do not tage to venture their money unless they can see their way clear to lose several thousand dollars annually from this cause. And it is Labor they rely on to squeeze out this deficiency. And, in this sense, it may be true that men with means hesitate to invest them in enterprises that require its assistance. For it becomes every day more doubtful bow much more of this squeezing Labor dare be relied upon to stand.

of this equeezing Labor dare be relied upon to stand.

Although the forty-fathomed, unfathomed what-is-it is going to engulf our Government itself, Mrs. Swisshelm's side is going to win, because it has God for a leader. But how is it that the Book which is generally considered a revelation of Him is throughout, from Genesis to Revelation, ever on the side of the poor against the rich, and never with the rich against the poor? How is it that Christ, in seeking an embodiment for that which is most opposed to God and irreconcilable with His service, should have found the word in Manmon. And, with this, is there no significance in the fact that, in the only instance in which His anger caused Him to use physical force, it should be upon the money lenders and changers that He should pour out His indignation? Mrs. Swisshelm certainly has Mammon on her side, but can she have God and Mammon?

mon?

Let me say to her that her advice is not given in the right spirit to be much heeded by workingmen. They will not listen to a voice eloquent against the sins of Labor, but dumb to those of Capital. Labor has many faults to correct, many lessons to learn. It needs lessons of moderation and self-control,—lessons of faith and patience. It has to learn that restraint, especially self-imposed restraint, is just as necessary and as nobic as liberty. But who shall teach them? Not preachers drawing large salaries for two hours' talk per week, nor women who have adopted the profession of political writers. Perhaps teachers shall arise who have learned the lessons themselves in the brown school of Labor.

THE NORTH TOWN.

The following figures, taken from the books on he North Town Assesser, Mr. Petrie, show the and citizens of the North Side. Mr. Petrie ha otten through his work with dispatch and correct

to the County Board: Frank Ammon....\$ 1,830 Caspar Butz... Samuel Appleton... 800 J. Blockl.... 5,720 n Baird.... les Bachrach... ess, Ciark &

Excelsion Stone
R. M. Eddy
Elmendorf & Treat.
F. J. Ebner.
T. W. Eaton. 8,500 T. W. Faton.
8,600 F. Edler.
600 E. Earnshaw
1,600 Elsondrath & Re510 Florescein Bros.
1,400 F. Friend & Bro.
1,400 George Fergus
1,400 F. Friend & Bro.
1,200 O. F. Fuller.
1,500 Frazer Lubricator 1.080 Joseph Handley, 6.000 L. C. Huck, 1.000 W. S. Hubbard, 1.000 W. S. Hubbard, 1.000 W. S. Hubbard, 1.000 Miss Helen Hail, 200 D. H. Hills, 420 The Rev. Dr. Har-800 7 Is. 1.000 Just Killian,

Justus Kil W. D. Ker Kaeseburg & Rinn. F. H. Kales. J. Kadish.... Klein 800 I Jevne.
J. Jonas (Ald.)...J
Johnson Bros.
H. J. Junker.... 140
540 Peter Mahr.
600 Peter Mahr.
600 A. J. McDonald.
600 P. Minogue.
600 L. M. Melander &
600 Bro.
220 Thomas McDonald.
800 Hugh McGuire. Lieb Stone 300 Hugh McGuire.

S. Marcus.

S. McGarg.

S. McGarg.

1,230 The Rev. Jr. Mc2,000 Mullen.

1,340 E. B. Millar.

1,500 The Rev. Dr. P. D.

1,500 McArthur.

1,200 C. McGinniss.

800 A. J. Marbie.

1,600 A. B. Mason.

2,700 H. B. Mason.

12,900 C. H. Mulliken.

1,900 The Rev. Bishop.

3,000 McLaren.

1,000 W. McLoughila.

200 R. H. McCormick.

Mueller, Gloecker &

Mueller, Gloecker &

Mueller, Gloecker &

1,600 Co. rt Law, agent

150 D. J. McCormick
1600 Co.
1 William Niemeyer North Chicago City Raliway Co.... J. W. Odell. Oberne, McDonald & Co... Patrick O'Brien...

Peter Wood.

3,500 Western Electric

2,880 Mnf Co.

200 Wolf & Eppstein.

200 George A. Risley.

A. West & Co.

2,450 E. B. Washburne.

5,350 Watson Coal and

MARINE NEWS.

BUFFALO.
BUFFALO. N. Y., July 13.—Lake freights dul nd nominally unchanged. Clearances for twenty-four hours ending at 8 p m.—Props Staruces, mdse, Chicago; D. W. Rust, mdse, Milwaukee; D. W. Powers, 340 tons coal, Houghton; stmr Pearl, Put-in Bay, light; schrs W. S. Crosthwaite, 1,304 tons coal; Charles Foster, Chicago; Stafford, 119 tons marble, Cleveland; Sasca, Black River; Young America, 475 tons coal, Toledo; L. S. Eaton, 250 tons coal; Detroit; barges M. Spaniding, Bay City; Mariner, Saginaw.

roit; barges M. Spaniding, Bay City; Mariner, sazinaw. Vessels passing Port Colborne Lock for twenty-our bours ending at 6 p. m. July 12:
Westward—Prop Lowell, Ogdensburg to Toledo; ark Bismarck, Kingston, to Sault Ste Marie; J. I. Beck, do to Munising; Bolivia, Fairbaven to rhicago; Florida, Kingston to Port Huron; Two riends. Kingston to Cleveland; T. Howland, harlotto to Milwankee: Celia, Port Metgalf to Toledo; Mary Battle, do to Bay City: schra Jennie Vhite, Oswego to Toledo; Garibaldi, Toronto to preseden; Mary and St. Catharine, Port Robinson o Erie. to Erie.

Eastward—Props Asia, Toledo to Montreal; City
of New York. do to Ogdensburg; schrs Undine,
Erie to Hamilton; Annie Craig, from Fremont to
collins Bay.

PORT HURON, Mich., July 13. - Down-Prop canisteo, Colorado, Wissabickon, Lewis Gilbert chrs Emma O. Mayes, Emma L. Coyne.

Curperpos Winsion, Jay Gould, Oneida, Wales and consort, B. W. Jenness and barge, Fred Kelly and consort; schris Eliza Allen. J. R. Wilber. Wind-North, fresh; weather fine. Pont Hunon, Mich., July 13.—Passed np—Props Rounoke, Toledo, Abercorn. Victoria, Sanilac and consort, Burlington and barges; schris Emma L. Cogne, L. L. Watson, Evening Star, F. Wilcox. Wilcox.

Down-Props Montana, Nashua, Annie Smitb ind consort, Kate Williams and barges.

Wind-South, gentle; weather fine.

LAKE TREIGHTS. Corn vessels were in fair demand yesterday a ormer rates, except for Kingston, for which por charters were made at the unprecedented rate of the Room was taken for 20,000 bu wheat and 190,000 bu corb. The prop Empire State corn, and the Portage wheat and corn to Buffalo, latter at 1½c corn and 1½c wheat. Schrs P. Rogers, B. Mitchell (Saturday), and the J. Wade, N. Wilder, Col. Cook, and D. G. Bort (Friday afternoon), all corn to Kingston at 4c. In the afternoon the schr Hartford, corn to Kingston at current rate.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
MILWAUKEE, July 13.—Grain freights are nd unchanged; quotable at 1%c for wheat to Buf-Engagements to Buffalo-Prop Scotia, 30,000 bu wheat, 8,000 bu rye, and 35,000 bu oats, on New York through rates. In store here to-day, 360, 000 bu wheat, against 280,000 the same day las year, and 1,197,000 in 1870.

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., July 13. - Arrive Robert J. Hackett, Havana; schr William McGreg or, Helena. Cleared-Props J. S. Fay, Egyptian; schrs C. McGill, Escanaba, Sunfise, Pelican. Passed Up—Prop Chinal Passed Down—Prop Peerless.

THE EMMA MINE

Very Curious Lawsuit Ending in a Very Curious Verdict.
The Emma Mine has been up again in the

Court of Common Pleas at London in a unique form, where the Emma Silver-Mining Company (limited) claimed damages against those who called it into being, in respect of improper rains acquired in the course of its promotion,-Messrs, Lewis & Son, thetal-brokers at Liver pool. While the mine was still in the hands of certain American proprietors, they were the English agents employed to effect sales of the ore at a commission of 21/4 percent. In 1871 Mr. Arthu Lewis paid a visit to the mine, which was then practically in the hands of Messrs. Park Stewart. It was ultimately agreed between the the latter were to co-derate in the formation of a company to purchase the mine, and to re ceive in return for certain ill-defined service 250 paid-up share's worth over £5,000. The plaintiffs further alleged that Lewis & So were then perfectly aware that the mine was by no means worth the sum asked and obtain for it from the shareholders; that they knew it to be nearly worked out and unlikely to prove remunerative, and that, as promoters of the Company, they had suppressed these fact which it was material to communicate to the i

which it was material to communicate to the in-tending shareholders.

On the other hand, the defendants, while ad-mitting that they had received the paid-up shares, and that Mr. Arthur Lewis had paid one visit of inspection to the mine, denied that they had acted as promoters of the Company at all, and still more strengers by that they had entered into any corrupt agreement or conspiracy to suppress facts, or had known that the mine was then comparatively worthless and exhausted: The £5,000 payment was made to them, they contended, in compensation for the loss they would necessarily sustain when the mine passed into English hands, the commission on sales effected for English owners being only 1 per cent. The jury professed themselves unable to say whether Messrs. Lewis & Son had or had not conspired with the American vendors, and whether they had or had not suppressed or misstated any facts likely to influence the minds of purchasers in the promotion of the Company. That the defendants were promoters, so far as that was a question of fact for themsell, the jury were agreed; and they further expressed a general intention of finding a verdict for the plaintiffs for the amount actually received by the defendants in the transaction, with interest and dividends. How far such a verdict may be effectual to carry out the Intention of the jury will be a matter for grave consideration. Mr. Justice Denman, whost ried the case, intimated that he should not be prepared to direct any judgment at all until further argument after the long vacation. If conspiracy had been established, the damages to which the Company would have been entitled would have been entitled would have been the difference between £1,000,000, the sum which it was then, at the largest estimate, worth. In addition to the contention that Messrs. Lewis & Son knew the real value, or rather the real worthlessness, of the mine in 1871, when the English company was formed to tered into any corrupt agreement or conspirate suppress facts, or had known that the mi rather the real worthlessness, of the mine i 1871, when the English company was formed t buy it, was by no means successfully estab-lished.

Maj.-Gen. William McBean, V. C. Maj.-Gen. William McBean, V. C.

New York World.

One of the most remarkable officers of the British army died on the 25th ult. at Woolwich, Maj.-Gen. William McBean, Victoria Cross, late Colonel of the Ninety-third Highlanders, in which regiment he enlisted in 1835 as a drummer-boy. When the regiment left Quebec in 1848, he was a Company Sergeant. Aug. 10, 1854, while serving in the Crimea under Sir Colin Campbell, Color-Sergeant McBean became Ensign. and Dec. 8 Lieutenant, besides obtaining the Crimean medal and clasp, the Medjidle and the Turkish medal. He went through the Indian campaign with distinction, getting his Captaincy April 16, 1858, with the Victoria Cross for "distinguished personal Bravery in killing eleven of the enemy with his own hand in the main breach of the Beguin Bagh, at Lucknow, March 11, 1858." Besides aiding in the relief of Lucknow he was at Cawnpore, Saraighat, Kalee, Muddie, Allegunge, Bareilly, Pusgaon, Russelpore, and Mithowiie, earning the India medal with two clasps, as well as the V. C. After this he was Brevet-Major, Aug. 10, 1860; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Oct. 29, 1873, thus realizing the ambition of his life-time,—to command the regiment of which he had been the humblest drummerboy. In every rank he proved his efficiency, and he was idolized by the regiment in which he passed the forty-three years of his life. Ou the least of October last he was promoted to its Colonelcy, as Maj-Gen. M'Bean. When, a week before his death, after undergoing a hazardous operation, he was told that he could not survive many days, he expressed a wish that he might be taken to the hospital at Woolwich, in order that he might "die amongst the soldiera." His wish was complied with.

4,000 2,000 450 1,850 1,200

George Surgis...
200 Perry H. Smith...
200 M. Skinner...
800 H. Schlotthauer &
1,800 Son...
1,600 G. W. Schnable...

The Dangers and Enjoyments of the Fourth.

Extraordinary Cruelty of a Party of Youngsters.

They Send a Hapless Cat Skyward Attached to a Rocket.

What They Think on the Coast of the

THE FOURTH.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
SANTRANCISCO, July 6.—Such of the population as remained in town through the holidays and have lived through the trying Fourth of July are engaged in a devout thanksgiving that it is over, and, as usual, are making some faint move toward remodeling the laws which govern fireworks. They have been of a peculiarly annoying character this year. There have been none of the fireworks on a magnificent scale which used to collect such crowds in the plazar to see George Washington and the American eagle in sheets of living flame, and in as many variations as a popular melody.

The entire pyrotechnical department was delegated to the rising generation. It is but fair to say that the work was prosecuted with essful results.

the season has been the Chinese bomb, which, as its brief, comprehensive name signifies, contains within one small globule an infinity of mischief. It discharges with a peculiarly sharp, short, malicious sound, like the crack of a rifle close at hand.

There were no less than twenty-three fires during the twenty-four hours required to cele-brate the National Independence. The acci-

brate the National Independence. The accidents in consequence of runaways were almost as many, and of the number of youngsters who have since been crawling about in bandages, it can be said their name is legion.

Their choice amusement has been the torture of dumb animals. One pretty trick was the affixing of a bit of burning punk to a dog's tail. Another performance which went off with great celat was tried upon a cat, a black cat at that, which will insure for the partiaking updates.

They first tied to the hapless cat, or tied the hapless cat to, a huge rocket. In addition to this, one of the largest Chinese bombs that could be procured was tied to the cat's tail, and the fuses of both fireworks set off at once. The cat has not been seen since the rocket att

cat has not been seen since the rocket attained its highest altitude.

One playful infant who was supposed to be amusing himself with a Fourth-of-July pocket-pistol walked up to a defenseless Chinaman—who anticipated nothing worse than the hood-lum's ordinary annoying attentions—and, resting the toy against the Chinaman's body, discharged it. The Chinaman died a few hours afterwards, and it was discovered that the smiling infant had been amusing himself about town all the morning with his father's revolver, stolen for the occasion.

In short, although there was something of a procession, the Fourth of July has been simply a carnival of mischief and destruction for the growing hoodlum.

rowing hoodlum.
In a city of frame buildings, high winds, and Inited water supply, it is hardly right that the national holiday be celebrated simply that the children may be amused. A few more holidays like the one just past and some Fourth of July will sweep our city from the face of the earth.

A GOLDEN WEDDING. A golden wedding of a somewhat unique char acter was celebrated last week. It was the fiftieth anniversary of the day when a gentle nnn, known throughout California simply a Sister Francis, became the bride of the Church.

She is the Lady Superior of St. Joseph's Catholic Female Orphan Asylum, and the ounder of all the Catholic orphan asylums in California. Having come to the State in its earliest days, from the Home Convent in Maryland, Sister Francis is as well known as any of the pic Her beaming, motherly face in the starched quaint-shaped cap of the Sister of Charity, is weil known in the haunts of men, as circum stances have made her a woman of business as well as a healer of sorrow and a dispenser of

With that strange foresightedness which seems peculiar to the organizer of Catholic so-cieties, the orphan asylum was located on a spot which was then a wild sand wilderness, distant, and not easily accessible, on Market street, almost at the intersection of Mont-Topographically, Market street should be the

artery of the city, and commercially it is really getting to be so.

For many years the Orphan Asylum was the main feature, and in holiday time, when there main feature, and in holiday time, when there were processions and merry-makings, the little orpnans, in soap-glistening faces and clean pinafores, were marshaled out upon the steps to see the fun, for the good Sister thinks there are many pleasant things in the world beside the "peace which passeth understanding" of convent life, and permits her charges to see all they can—with safety.

But the march of improvement swept away the quiet convent, with its high walls and pretty

But the march of improvement swept away the quiet convent, with its high walls and pretty gardens, and the Palace Hotel rears its stately height over their sometime place.

Sister Frances nas a brand new, spacious, sunny nunpery, built around a court after the style of the old countries, with birds and trees, flowers and fountains, nestied in the heart of it, and only the cold cheerless stony-looking windows—for what is more cheerless than a convent window where a curtain never flutters and a face never beams—turned to the outside world.

world.
The convent crowns a hill. St. Joseph's Mound, and commands a magnificent land and water view.
It was here that Sister Frances' golden anni-

It was here that Sister Frances' golden anniversary was celebrated.

There gathered around her friends, of all ages and all degrees, old men and young, old women and young, and little children. Some of these latter were the grandchildren, and even in a few instances the great grandchildren, of those who had at some time been under her charge.

Her presents were as many and sometimes as valuable as those of a fashionable bride, and the givers are by no means contined to those of her own creed, for Sister Frances was here through all the trying times of early days, through the many fires which in those times laid the city waste; through epidemic and misfortune, which brought her in her works of charity in contact with many men of many kinds.

Amongst other valuable gifts was a diamond cross, presented by the parents of a young lady whe hed as one time here.

cross, presented by the parents of a young lady who had at one time been placed under her charge.

The donor made his gift more valuable by asing to the venerable Sister of Charity that she might do with it as she willed, a privilege of which she took immediate advantage by do-nating it to the poor,—an action which be evi-dently foresaw, and only made his gift in dia-monds to convers, a constitution of the contract.

monds to convey a graceful compliment to the good sister through whose hands he chose to

SAN FRANCISCO.

ranged for a considerable distance, and has since died of his injuries.

People report the entire country round his mountain home to be plunged in the deepest mourning. Indeed, work was almost entirely suspended from the moment of his accident until the issue should be known, for he was loved passing well.

until the issue should be known, for he was loved passing well.

He has lived in Grass Valley for over twenty-five years, and has been mainly instrumental in opening out the mineral wealth of that county. It has always been regarded as sufficient promise of honest dealing when the Watt Brothers took a mine in hand, a compliment which is paid to very few men either in California or Nevada.

By some chance their mines always paid dividends and paid them up to the last workings, until they were ready to abandon the mine.

They were just opening up a couple of new mines, and Mr. Watt had just been to visit one in the July dawn, for it was only 5 o'clock in the morning when the accident befell him.

This little incident shows him to be an early riser and a brisk worker. He knew every man in his employ by name, and had a smile and a joke for all. His personal popularity was something extraordinary.

Golden Wedding of a Somewhat Unique Character.

> His friends used to try to induce him to come to San Francisco to live and take the place which his wealth and position would accord him. But he always clung to his mountain home, where he reigned in the hearts of the Defeat of Mollie McCarthy.

People.

His morning walk through the village was like the triamphal march of a popular Prince. Old and young hailed him. The children ran to him, the very dogs wagged their tails at his

dragged for a considerable distance, and has since died of his injuries.

approach.

It is told of him that when the hard times began to pinch, all the mining Superintendents met, and, looking to him as the leader, proposed to cut the miners' wages down from \$3 to \$2 per day. "Boys," said he—everybody was "boys" with him from United States Senators down to the men in the mines: "Boys, you may pay what you think right, but I will pay \$3 white I can. The work men are the boys that will suffer for these hard things."

Such utter unselfishness in business is rare.
Such utter unselfishness in business is rare.
The entire nature of the man, its sweetness and gentleness, and the ready help of his hand when it was needed were so well known that he was looked upon as one of the characters of the State, and his name became a password as a symbol for all that is beautiful in good-fellow-

ship.

By his death not only many men lose their best friend, but the State mourns the loss of a man who has been of incalculable good to the country in opening out its resources in many

MOLLIE M'CARTY. The Californians have probably the fault of over-confidence in their own productions in a most excelling degree.

It is possible that sporting-men have never

received so complete a set-back as in the defeat of Mollie McCarty in her race with Ten Broeck, at Louisville, Kv. All sorts of rumors as to foul play are liberaly spread around, and they are willing to attribute the mare's defeat to any cause on earth ex-

cept the mare's necessary of the cept the mare's incompetence.

The latest story is that she was sold by private sale to Budd Doble ten days before the race, and the money said down, condition being made that the sale should not be made known until Winter is severely censured for thus delivering her over into the hands of a jockey without

ing her over into the hands of a jockey without informing the public.

A great deal of money was lost on her, for the betting ran pretty high, one man, who is not a sporting man, having bet \$5,000 on her. It is possible that some bet pretty high on State pride as well as on the horse.

The more reasonable assert that it is impossible for any horse to go East and run under favorable auspices. An Eastern horse may come to California and do well under the bracing stimulus of the climate, but the Eastern ing stimulus of the climate, but the Eastern

and weakening.

Some visionary proposes to build an intermediate track at Salt Lake, but that would not in any measure obviate climatic difficulties.

In this emergency there seems nothing left but to dispense with the competition, or acclimatize the animals thoroughly before they run.

THE THEATRES At the California we are having our third dose n two years of "Henry V."

We have had it with all the original scenery,

costumes, and cast, excepting Rignold. This was when his fordship was angered at somehing or other, leaving Shook & Palmer to scramble around for a Henry as best they might. oor Lawrence Barrett was whirled across the ountry by lightning train to take his place, and ucceeded in making one of the most magnifi-

cent fiascos of his professional career.

We had Rignold at the Grand Opera-House at
the same time without any of the original
scenery, cast, or costumes, and he created no We have him at the California again without

We have him at the California again without them, and the result is no better. Rignoid is unchanged, save that he wears a bigger shelt, and has brought his wife with him.

She has the classical features of a Hermione and a pair of the biggest solitaire diamond earnings that have been seen on the California stage for some months.

There was a wild curiosity to see her here, for, although the Rignoid fever never raged here in its most writenient form, he is considered handsome enough to whet the curiosity of the ladies as to what manner of wife he has taken unto himself. One thing is certain, there can never be any professional jealousy between them, for their acting is about equally good—and bad.

and bad.

Joe Murphy will be replaced at Baldwin's on Monday by the "Octoroon," which is being mounted with excessive care, and is to be played by the so-called Union Square Company, Rose Wood, leading lady, Jaines O'Neill, leading man.
Tony Pastor follows Harrigan & Hart at the Bush Street Theatre, and, as usual, will coin money. He always does an immense business

money. He always does an immense business in San Francisco.

A little Chicago actress, Miss Katy Mayhew, was married last week to Mr. Harry Widmer, leader at Baldwin's, and our most accomplished chef d'orchestre.

Katy Mayhew will visit you months with "M'iiss," a story of California if a dramatized from Bret Harte by Clay Greene, a California dramatist. She is a clever little actress, and, if she be not handicapped by too much California, may succeed.

JASSABTH.

STRAY THOUGHTS.

You sing of the wo that o'ershadows the love Whose fragrance is shed at the feet Of the few, who receive it, but will not return An incense as lavish and sweet. But think of the joy, of the licaven-fed bliss, In the giving of love ever stored; And then you'll forcet the emoitering draught That over its sweetness is poured. We turn with our friendship to some chosen heart,

And, giving, we give it for ave; Our lives then are changed, for the light of that name
Shines 'round us by night and by day.
But stop not to doubtingly question their love—
Let our own be so strong and so true
'Twill master each feeling that threatens to rise
And darken the sky's azure hue.

There's many a soul that is stirred to its danths With feelings it never can tell,
Whose life-work will be but to keep within bounds.
The love that too strongly would swell.
And how do we know but the hearts we so prize.
Are brimming with love like our own,
While over the struggle the silence of years,
Mayhap of a lifetime, is thrown?
But, when they have passed from the valley below

Mayhap of a lifetime, is thrown?
But, when they have passed from the valley below
To the Garden of Beauty above,
The veil will be drawn, and disclose to the eye
The depths of their half-expressed love.
FIDELIS.

Artificial Stone.

dently foresaw, and only made his gift in dianionds to convey a graceful compliment to the
good sister through whose hands he chose to
dispense charity.

AN OLD CALIFORNIAN GONE.
Although there is no name better known in
the Golden State than that of William Watt, it
is possible that his fame has not penetrated outside California.

Yet many visitors who came in contact with
the leading mining men of the coast will recall
the big Scotchman whose life seemed a perpetnal holiday, and for whom every one had an
especially cheerful greeting, as he had a cheerful greeting for every one.

Their first thought will doubtless be that it is
impossible so splendid a specimen of physical
manhood cam be dead.

He stood six feet three, was built proportionately, and looked a very Titan in strength. He
had a large, handsome, Carlyle nead, a mass of
thick iron-grav hair, a kindiy beaming face, and
an accent just sufficiently Seotch to make it
pleasant to listen to.

It would have been sad to see such a frame
stricken down and wasted by disease, but it is
sadder yet that he should dhe a sudden and violent death in the vigor and flush of manhood.

His horses took fright on the wild mountain
road the other morning at some failing branches
in a biaze, the woods being on fire, and ran
away.

He was pitched violently from the wagon and

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE

Mr. Burling on the Duties of a Government Superintendent.

Materials Purchased for the Building in a Way Contrary to Law.

- EDWARD BURLING.

OUTIES OF A GOVERNMENT SUPERINTENDED.

To the Editor of The Tribune. To the Editor of The Tribuna.

CHICAGO, July 14.—As my connection with the Chicago Custom-House and Post-Office building is about to cease, and as it has been so frequently reported that unnecessary delay has been permitted, I deem it proper, for the information of the public, to call their attention to the methods which govern a Superintendent of the methods which govern a Superintendent of any public work conducted under the orders of

the Treasury Department.

To begin: It is to be understood that the De partment, under the orders or the Secretary, has the sole and entire charge, and all orders of very kind relating to the work must proceed from that source. The Superintendent is simply an executive officer, and has no voice in anything relating to the work under his charge, except to see to its proper execution. He does not, nor can he, make any contracts without the orders or approval of his Department, nor can he make any purchases except such as are immediately necessary, without first asking and obtaining

permission so to do.

He is sometimes asked for an opinion in regard to the manner of doing a certain work, and quite as often his judgment is ignored, principally because he is not in a position to fully understand the reasons governing the case; but in most cases relating to execution of the work his advice is taken; in cases relating to plan or polley to be pursued, the decision is generally reserved to the Department.

It is to be understood that the Department is in turn controlled by law, which forbids the making of any contract or incurring the expenditure of any money beyond the specific appropriation for the same. For example, the appropriation of \$400,000, made for this work in 1877, was only sufficient to complete the masonry of walls and put on the roof, and some other small details, and as a consequence nothing more could be done until another appropriation was made.

The condition of the work in the building at the present time is as follows: Every job of work authorized or directed by the Department is now in progress; the roof, which is contract work, is now in process of completion, and other jobs partly completed. No orders of any kind for the further prosecution of the work have been received, and is expected that the coming week will finish all that is now in hand, except the contract-work, and will about exhaust the material provided for it.

That the Department is busily engaged in the work of completing the plans necessary for the further prosecution of the work, is known, and it is expected that the unithing a very short time advertisements will appear asking for proposal for the windows and doors, stairways, elevator, steam-heating, etc.

This statement is made for the purpose of

This statement is made for the purpose of showing the public that the compaint of also progress cannot be charged to the Superintendent in charge, as all matters relating to the work, outside of his duties as an executive discovery are quite beyond his courted. er, are quite beyond his control.

I have been for thirty years engaged in the

I have been for thirty years engaged in the building business, most of the time as a professional, and think that I understand how to do, and have generally had the authority to do, but my connection with this work has taught me that no one, however capable and energetic is may be, can do anything more than to pursue the course marked out for him. The system employed by the Government is calculated to secure good work, but it is at an increased cot, abounding in vexatious delays, and does not always secure the best soults.

From what is thus briefly stated, it will be seen, that the slow progress of the Chisson Custom-House cannot be charged to a desire of the part of the Superintendent to prolong the job for his own private ends, and wheever may be in charge of the work will be frequently asked, "When is the Custom-House to be completed?" and the only answer he will be able to make is to each the question "When?"

pleted?" and the only answer "When?"
In leaving the work, I feel that everything has been done, within the limits of my instructions, that could be, to secure good work and a faithful application of the funds provided, and an quite willing to leave the matter to the amount of my successor.

E. BURLING.

CONTRACTS TALK WITH ONE WHO KNOWS. Yesterday afternoon a TRIBUNE reporter ran cross a gentleman who is affairs of the new Custom-House, when the fol-

lowing conversation took place in regard to work done under proposals: "By the way, I see you called attention to the law, in THE TRIBUNE the other day, relating to the making of contracts for the construction of public buildings. It was a construction of public buildings. It was a good thing to call attention to the statute, as it may remind some people of their duty in the premises. There has been too much lawlessness on the part of officials in ignoring this law when it suited their purposes to do so. I recollect that—in 1873, I think it was—some of the friends of John M. Mueller

was—some of the friends of John M. Mueller boasted that he had worked through a contract with the Government for sawing stone which was a good stroke of work.

Well, as there had been an absence of advertisements in the Chicago papers, I thought to gratify a little curiosity by looking the matter up, and ascertained that, sure enough, such a contract had been made without the least attention to the requirements of the law; and it turns out had been made without the least attention the requirements of the law; and it turns out now that, under this very contract, which I think any lawyer would declare to be wid, Mueller has received from the Government about \$165,000. There is a fine opportunity for a positive on this contract to the contract of the cont you newspaper gentiemen to moralize on this incident, and to show what such evasion of law

you newspaper gentlement to moralize on the leads to.

THE SAME VICIOUS SYSTEM,

I notice from the statements that you have already made public, has been continued to his very time. That sawing contract was made under the Mullett administration by Supt. Rakkin, who is now bathing his fevered brow in the cool and placid waters of the Clyde. But the Hill administration is almost equal to that of the former Chief, for he made a contract with the same lucky contractor in 1876 for the covering, hauling, and handling of stone, which took out of Uncle Sam's Treasury upwards of \$40,000, and I learn that a good deal of the work is being done on the new building under accepted proposals. Thus the brick which is used in the building is purchased without reference to that mandatory law. The copper, and a good deal of the iron-work, the sewer-pipe, the lime gravel, cement, flagging-stones, and all such items, are purchased and paid for with uter disregard of legal requirements. It matten little whether these materials have been familished as cheapily as they could have been promptly my with the terms of the law. It is this recisies disregard of law on the part of officials whether these materials have been familished as cheapily as they could have been familished to fire familished to first the familished familished familished famil eads to.
THE SAME VICIOUS SYSTEM,

I can't tell. You can judge as well as I. You The reporter called at the Custom-House and was there refused the information on the ground that it would be inconsistent with the public interest at this time to furnish it.

TOBACCO SEIZED. LOUISVILLE, July 13.—Government of yesterday seized the tobacco factory of Guarrant, in Calloway County. The Go ment claims that large shipments of the have been made without payment of The amount seized is about 25,000 pounds

SPOR' BASE-

An excellent attendan kees yesterday, and the joved, especially for its r. The home team went fir was muffed by Peters. once, and attempted to hit, but was thrown out luckier, and scored his In the second inning an made, but in the fifth M muffed by Foley, and, ond, Cassidy hit well to scored. He could not h

third, however, had n

In the fifth inning Mil

from Holbert.

by two runs made off erstruck out, Creamer hit ball got away, When it second Harbidge threw but azain the ball got aw one over the fence, and Bennett was also allowe hit. This made the scoriminer the visitors took made off hits. Dalrymo one to right-field fence, Peters' out. Goodman he took first, and Da Goodman started threw well to hea of course, Dalrymple McClellan returned the umpire said "Not or over the fence let in Go visitors the lead, but in took hold of the stick withey won the game them. by two runs made off er took hold of the stick we they won the game then led off with a hit and se flew out to Golden, but sen's run by a long right Anson followed with and Ferguson was sent to bas McCiellan hit a bounder well enough, but before McCiellan hit a bounder well enough, but before mind what to do with it first. Cassidy hit a loug was taken, but it hevert son, with Ferguson on t second. Larkin placed mirable bounder betwee sending in the two runs self, Hankinson blazed and got it off into right bring Larkin home with

and got it on into light bring Larkin home wit made the score 8 to 4, at neither side made anyth eighth inning Goiden an Weaver and Bennett wet a good one in that no ru made in the last two trip CHICAGO. McClellan, 2 b... Cassidy, r. f.... Larkin, p... Hankinson, 3 b. Remsen, c. f...

Total .. Dairymple, l. f. ers, s.s.... Foley, 3 b..... Creamer, 2 b. Bennett, c.... Holbert, r. f... Golden, c. f... Weaver, p.... Total.

Innings— 1 2
Chicago ... 1 0
Milwaukee ... 0 0
Runs earned—Chicago, 2
Two-base hits—Start, 1 ennett, 1. Total bases on clean bit Total oases on cream one
kee, 11.
First base on errors -Ha
McClellan, 2; Dalryaple,
1. Chicago, 4; Milwanke
Errors affecting the score
2; Foley, 1; Bennett, 1;
Left on bases—Anson, 1
lan, 1; Cassidy, 1; Larkin
rymple, 1; Goodman, 1;

rymple, 1; Goodman, 1; Weaver, 1. Chicago, 8; Bases on called balls—Of Double plays—McClellan Goodman oodman. Passed balls—Harbidge, Wild pitches—Larkin, 2 Strikes called—Off Lark off Golden, 2.
Balls called On Larkin Golden, 5.
Struck out—Peters, 1;
Umpire—J. O. Julian,

The game was char plays, which greatly del sidy made three excelle Anson would very likely if some one had obliged usual, Harbidge was the and, though painfully inning, he kept on plued a pretty burst in a lith. and, though bainfully inning, he kept on pluck a pretty busytime all thre to have a desire to hit man's feet, giving narde his catcher. Larkin was fielder, getting several hosing none of them. He sixth inning, when he take the ball from Stout. Start and Ferrus business, and the formgame, especially disting one-handed stop of a bit soon. The latter is labor vantage of a very lame play somewhat.

The play on the other and yet not so oad, exemett's errors except one second. His catching that decidedly off day, here in good form. In bert and Goodman made The same clubs will afternoon of this week. Inasmuch as the Chica, was no rebellion against

Inasmuch as the Chicas was no rebellion against two or three of his most had changed the result of have been the best reason decisions at home plate, Start had Dalrympie out the hair on a ba'd magainst the gentleman's knows of, but he has me ment at odd times.

CLEVELAND, OTHER Stars, 6. Eleven inning LONDON, Ont., July 1 chesters, 0.
Dustque, Ia., July 18
ley, of Greeley, 5.
This is the day we ion
loss the cleanth work.

lose the eleventh week top, but yet ahead of the done all the howing it from Cincionati. It has there, and it will be a hat the good boys whom will do some good blayin have gotten. The record as follows:

kee; Worcester vs. Utis Kochester, at Rochester; at Buffalo; Star vs. Fores maker vs. Holyoks, at La TURSDAY—"Chicago vs. kee; "Cincinnati vs. Host dence vs. Indianapolis. Tecumseh, at Longon; Woweso; Manchester vs. Star vs. Forest City, at C Springfield, at Lansingbur WEDNESDAY—"Chicago cago; Worcester vs. Roch

E CUSTOM-HOUSE.

ling on the Duties of a vernment Superintendent.

ls Purchased for the Building a Way Contrary to Law.

WARD BURLING. A GOVERNMENT SUPERINTENDERS.

o the Editor of The Tribune.

o, July 14.—As my connection with ago Custom-House and Post-Office is about to cease, and as it has been so recorded that uppercessaries.

is about to cease, and as it has been so by reported that unnecessary delay has nitted, I deem it proper, for the informer public, to call their attention to swhich govern a Superintendent of ework conducted under the orders of v Department. ander the orders or the Secretary, has and entire charge, and all orders of d relating to the work must proceed source. The Superintendent is simply two officer, and has no voice in anything o the work under his charge, except to proper execution. He does not, nor take any contracts without the orders

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e as often his judgment is ignored,
y because he is not in a position to
lerstand the reasons governing the
in most cases relating to execution
ork his advice is taken; in cases relatin or policy to be pursued, the decision
hy reserved to the Department.
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controlled by law, which forbids the
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rice same victors system, from the statements that you have ace public, has been continued to this and public, has been continued to this ace public, has been continued to this of that sawing contract was made. If has a swing contract was made as follows a contract with lacky contractor in 1876 for the coverage, and handling of stone, which took cite Sam's Treasury upwards of \$40. learn that a good deal of the work is e on the new building under accepted. Thus the brick which is used in the spurchased without reference to that ylaw. The copper, and a good deal con-work, the sewer-pipe, the lime, tement, flagging-stones, and all such purchased and paid for with utter of legal requirements. It matters ther these materials have been furcheaply as they could have been by with the terms of the law. It is this is regard of law on the part of officials to taking about.

E Supervising Architect can send divately to Iour or five firms notice in material will be needed for the Building, and he arranges it to give to C, at such price as seems to him, he may not have cost the Govannes, and not he cost the Govannes, and not have cost the Govannes, and no

porter called at the Custom-House, there refused the information on the at it would be inconsistent with the erest at this time to furnish it.

TOBACCO SEIZED.

n.i.e. July 13.—Government officers seized the topacco factory of P. M. in Calloway County. The Government that large shipments of topacco made without payment of taxant seized is about 25,000 pounds.

SPORTING.

BASE-BALL.

CHICAGO-MILWAUKEE. kees yesterday, and the game was heartily en-toyed, especially for its many brilliant features. The home team went first to bat, and Harbidge once, and attempted to reach home on Start's hit, but was thrown out by Holbert. Start was nekier, and scored his run on Ferguson's hit. In the second inning and the third no runs were made, but in the fifth McClellan's bounder was made, out of the same of the second, Cassidy hit well to right-field, so that Mac secred. He could not have gone further than third, however, had not the ball gotten away from Holbert. In the fifth inning Milwaukee tied the game by two runs made off errors. After Foley had

by two runs made off errors. After Foley had struck out, Creamer hit to McClellan, and the hail got away. When the runner started for second Harbidge threw beautifully to Mac, but again the ball got away. Bennett then sent one over the fence, and Creamer reached home. Benett was also allowed to score on Golden's hit. This made the score even, but in the next inning the visitors took the lead with two runs made off hits. Dalrymple led off with a nice one to right-field fence, and got to second on Peters' out. Goodman made a hit, on which he took first, and Dalrymple third, Harbidge threw well to head him off, and, of course, Dalrymple started for home. McClellan returned the ball promptly, but the umpire said "Not out." Foley's two-baser over the fence let in Goodman. This gave the mistors the lead, but in the seventh the Chicagos took hold of the stick with so much effect that they won the game then and there. Remsen led off with a hit and stole second. Harbidge few out to Golden, but Start brought in Remsen's run by a long right-field hit for two bases. Anson followed with another right-fielder, and Ferzuson was sent to base on balls, filling them. McClellan hit a bounder, which Peters handled well enough, but before he could make up his mind what to do with it Ma: had sculled over first. Cassidy hit a long dy to Dalrymple, which was taken, but it neverth-less brought in Anson, with Ferguson on third and McClellan on second. Larkin placed a most useful and admirable bounder between Foley and Peters, sending in the two runs and taking second himself, Hankinson blazed away at the first ball, and got it off into right centre far enough to bring Larkin home with the sixth run. This made the score 8 to 4, and decided the game, as neither side made anything after that. In the eighth inning Golden and Holbert came in and ruck out, Creamer hit to McCiellan, and the made the score S to 4, and decided the game, as neither side made anything after that. In the eighth inning Golden and Holbert came in and Weaver and Bennett went out. The change was a good one in that no runs and only one hit were made in the last two trips. Following is

THE SCORE.

CHICAGO.	14	R	B	F	P	4	E
Harbidge, c		5 0	0	1		2	1
Start, 1 b		5 2	3	8	13		0
Anson, 1. f		DI I	1	2 3 3 2 2 2	0	0420820	9
Ferguson, s. s		4 1	1	3		4	4
McCleHan, 2 b		5 2		9	3	2	7
Cassidy, E. f		D U	2	2	9	0	4
Larkin, p. Hankinson, 3b		4 1		0	2	8	7
Hankinson, 3b		4 1		7		2	×
Remsen, c. f	***	4 7			1	U	
Total	12	0 0	20	10	97	10	7
NILWAUKEE.		. 0	200	19	~	TO	1
Dairymple, l. f	181		1	0		0	
Peters, s. s.		0	o	20	1	4	
Goodman, 1 b		1			11	0	0
Foley, 3 b			ĩ			0	i
Creamer, 2 b,		1				3	1
Bennett, c			ĭ	ī		0 2 3 1	8
Holbert, r. f		0	0			3	i
Golden, c. f			. 3	4	i	0	ō
Wesver, p		0	1	i	17	0	i
	1 4 4	-	-		I	_	I
Total.	3	7 4	9	12	27	13	15
Innings- 1 2	3 4	5	6	7	8	9	1
Chicago 1 0	0 1	0	0	6	0	0-	
Milwankee 0 0				0		0-	4
Runs earned-Chicago,	; Mil	wau	kee	. 2			

Two-base hits-Start, 1; Anson, 1; Foley, 1; Benuckt, 1.
Total bases on clean hits-Chicago, 15; Milwan-Total bases on clean hits—Chicago, 15; Milwauke, 1.
First base on errors—Harbidge, 1; Ferguson, 1;
McClelan, 2; Dalrymple, 1; Creamer, 1; Golden,
1. Chicago, 4; Milwaukee, 3.
Errors affecting the score—McClellan, 2; Peters,
2; Foley, 1; Bennett, 1; Holbert, 1; Weaver, 1.
Left on bises—Anson, 1; Ferguson, 2; McClellan, 1; Cassidy, 1; Larkin, 1; Hankinson, 2; Dalrymple, 1; Goodman, 1; Foley, 1; Golden, 2;
Weaver, 1. Chicago, 8; Milwaukee, 6.
Bases on called balis—Off Weaver, 1.
- Double plays—AcClellan and Start; Holbert and Goodman.

oodman.

Passed balls—Harbidge, 1; Bennett, 1.

Wild pitches—Larkin, 2.

Strikes called—Off Larkin, 18; off Weaver, 10; Balls called—On Larkin, 19; on Weaver, 14; on

streek calcule—On Larkin, 19; on Weaver, 14; on Golden, 2.

Bails calcule—On Larkin, 19; on Weaver, 14; on Golden, 3.

Struck out—Peters. 1; Foley, 2; Creamer 1.

Umpire—J. O. Jullan, of Indianapois.

The game was characterized by many fine plays, which greatly delighted the public. Cassaly made three excellent running catches, and Anson would very likely have caught something if some one had obliged him with a fly ball. As usual, Harbidge was the feature of the game, and, though beinfully injured in the eighth inning, he kent on pluckily to the end. He had a pretty busy time all through, for Larkin seemed to have a desire to hit the ground at the batsman's feet, giving harder work than usual for his catcher. Larkin was the busiest kind of a fielder, getting several hard balls to handle and losing none of them. His best play was in the earth of the woresters, has been expelled on account of drunkenness.

An exchange save: "Bond, the pitcher of the Boston Base-Bail Club, and Sullivan, of the Lowells, will attend Holy Cross College, at Worester, Mass.', next year, both having gave educating themselves."

The play on the other side was not so good and yet not so oad, except in spots. All Bennett's errors except one were bad throws to second. His catching was excellent. Peters had a decidedly off day, but the rest of the team were in good form. In the eighth inning Holbert and Goodman made a pretty double play. The same clubs will play here Wednesday afternoon are fine indianapolis. European distance in the lindianapolis. The Resolutes of support. It was about time, for the wandering Hartfords had beaten the indianapolis elubyand has goon East to blay with some semi-professional club.

The Resolutes, of Elizabeth, N. J., have been dislanded for want of support. It was about time, for the wandering Hartfords had beaten the mining, the with a flex bat had a pretty busy time all through, for Larkin was the Curisting that the Larkin was the Dusking the fit was a fit he last had a feelet of the Sulling the fit was a fit

ternoon of this week. Imamuch as the Chicagos won yesterday there hasmuch as the Chicagos won yesterday there was no rebellion against the umpiring, but if two or three of his most extraordinary decisions had changed the result of the game there would have been the best reason for finding fault. Two decisions at home plate, and one at first when Start had Dalrympic out, were enough to raise the hair on a baid man. There is nothing against the gentleman's honesty that the writer knows of, but he has most extraordinary judgment at odd times.

knows of, but he has most extraordinary judgment at odd times.

OTHER GAMES.

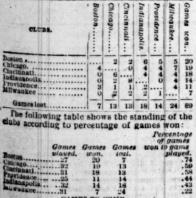
CLEVELAND, July 13.—Forest Citys, 3; Stars, 6. Eleven innings.

LONDON, Out., July 13.—Dubuque, 21; Greekers, 0.

DUBUQUE, Ia., July 13.—Dubuque, 21; Greeky, of Greekey, 5.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

This is the day we long flave sought, and we dose the eleventh week of the season not at the top, but yet ahead of the gentlemen who have done all the howling this season,—the party from Cincionati. It has been a hard fight to get there, and it will de a hard flight to keep there, but the good boys whom Ferguson shouts at will do some good playing to keep what they have gotten. The record up to last evening was a follows:



Following are the announcements for games his week, those marked with a star (*) being or the championship.

for the champtonship:

Mownay—whicago vs. Milwaukee, at Milwaukee, worester vs. Utica, at Utica: Lowell vs. Monester, at Rochester, at Rochester, at Hochester, at Hochester, at Rochester, at Rochest

ingleid, at Lansingburg.

MEDNEADAY—Chicago vs. Milwaukee, at Chicago vs. Tecunseh, at London; Star vs. Bufalo, at Enici Manchester vs. Eric, at Eric; Haymaker — Pittseid, at Lansingburg.

Taussoay—Cincinnati vs. Boston, at Cincinati; specificate vs. Indianapolis, at St. Louis; Streeter's. Mochester, at Rochester; Lowell vs. Malla, at Buffalo; Star vs. Hornell, at Hornells—lia; anniester vs. Forest City, at Cleveland; anniester vs. Davenport, at Davenport.

Star vs. Hornell, at Hornellsville; Worcester vs. Tecumseh, at London; Milwauree vs. Forest City, at Cleveland; Lowell vs. Rochester, at Rochester. Naturbay—"Chicinnati vs. Boston, at Cincinnati; *Providence vs. Indianapolis, at Indianapolis; Hartford vs. Utica; Worcester vs. Tecumseh, at London; Manchester vs. Hornell, at Hornellsville; Milwaukee vs. Forest City, at Cleveland.

Hornellsville; Milwankee vs. Forest City, at Cleveland.

RESUME OF THE WEEK.

Following are the results of the games played last week, those marked with a star (*) being for the championship:

July 8—Peoria, 3; Boston, 1.

July 9—*Chicago, 8; Milwankee, 2.

July 9—*Chicanati, 12; Providence, 4.

July 9—*Chomanti, 12; Providence, 4.

July 9—Nochester, 10; Manchester, 9.

July 9—Rochester, 10; Manchester, 9.

July 9—Lowell, 17; Pittsfield, 4.

July 10—Manchester, 5; Rochester, 4.

July 10—Star, 6; Tecumseh, 3.

July 10—Star, 6; Tecumseh, 3.

July 10—Haymaker, 7; Loweft, 3.

July 10—Haymaker, 7; Loweft, 3.

July 10—Milwankee, 2; Peoria, 0.

July 11—Poston, 8; Indianapolis, 4.

July 11—Hornell, 21; Cleveland, 7.

July 12—Weinicago, 6; Milwankee, 3.

July 13—Boston, 12; Indianapolis, 4.

THE CRICKETS.

July 12—Chicago, 6; Milwaukee, 3.
July 13—Soneago, 6; Milwaukee, 4.
July 13—Soneago, 6; Milwaukee, 4.
July 13—Soston, 12; Indianapolis, 4.
THE CRICKETS.

The most important inovement among the International Clubs during the week has been the disbanding of the Cricket Club, of Binghamton, or, as the Buffalo Express puts it, "the extermination of the Binghamton insects." It was caused by having no money to pay with and poor attendance at games. The players are likely to be widely distributed. Ward is said to have signed with the Providence Club, and is also assigned by some papers to the Syracuse Stars in place of Mack, whojhas, it is said, been released. Dickerson has been engaged by the Cincinnatis, and has arrived in that city. It is said that one or two others of the team have gone to Oswego. The breaking up of the Crickets does not greatly affect the standing of the leading clubs for the Association's flag. Buffalo and Star are tied for first place and Tecumsch is third. The Binghamton Times thinks that Heifer. Smiley, Stoughton, and Shoupe will go to Albany. The Buffalo Express notes that Phillips, formerly of the Buffalos, has this season been connected with three nines that have disbanded, viz.: the Live Oaks, the Eries, and the Crickets. The same paper also moralizes thus: "The system of permitting a city have disbanded, viz.: the Live Oaks, the Eries, and the Crickets. The same paper also moralizes thus: "The system of permitting a cinb without financial strength sufficient to carry it through the season to enter for the champion-ship pennant and play out its schedule games abroad, pocketing the \$75 guarantee, and often much more, and then to throw up the sponge when the time for return games comes along, is to our way of thinking altogether too thin for further toleration. Some plan should be adopted. to our way of thinking altogether too thin for further toleration. Some plan should be adopted whereby such irregular speculative ventures would be terminated." To which it is proper to add the advice to go softly: the whole idea of the International Association is to see who can swindle the other fellows out of the most money. The Express man read all about that some months ago in these columns. But he shouldn't use bad language, because there are half-a-dozen more clubs in the Association which will be snowed under within six weeks.

One of the most remarkable breaks of the season is the following, from the Clipper: one of the most remarkable breaks of the season is the following, from the Clipper:

Now that Indianapolis has made a change of base to St. Louis, why does not Chapman of time Milwaukee urge a still more advantageous transfer of his team from Milwaukee to Brooklyn? Our people here are hungering for a good, reliable team to represent the metropolis. By all means let us have the Milwaukees, and then we'll see if we cannot give them a push up the hill nearer the goal of the pennant. Our local co-operative nines are so badly managed, and so little interest is attached to their contests, that our people would rush to see contests between a strong nine like the Milwaukees and the teams they have yet to play. Besides, we are anxious to see the Bostons play here, and also the Chicago, Cincinnali, and other clubteams. The Milwaukee, under the name of the New York nine, would draw paying crowds here during the next three months, and then it would be easy to organize a very strong team for the grand campaign of 1879. By all means, let Chapman oring his Milwaukee team to this city.

And this is the same paper and same man who grand campaign of 1878. Sy ain means, let Chapman oring his Milwaukee team to this city.

And this is the same paper and same man who spent last spring find winter in blackguarding the League, saying that matters were much better managed by the Internationals, and that under the latter's autspices the season about New York would be very prosperous, and the people would have better exhibitions than ever before, etc. Now, in the name of all the saints, what has Chadwick done with his pets—the Alaska, the Witoka, the Fly-Away, the Brooklyn, the Crystal, the Enterprise, and, above all, Douglas' team, which is now plaving around New York! And still Chad has come begging around for a League club to play in his city. around for a League club to play in his city, and let him see a game of ball once more, GENERAL NOTES.

The city and county employes will play their return game of base-ball at the White-Stocking Park to morrow afternoon.

Jack Nelson has been formally released from the Indianapolis Ciub@and has gone East to play with some semi-professional club.

peet that the last-named club will be the greatest hospital in the country inside of a mouth,—like the Buffalos of last year.

The name of the Excelsior Club, of Baltimore, Md., has been changed to the Baltimore Club. A. H. Henderson, connected some years ago with the Lord Baltimore Club, has assumed the management of the Baltimore (Lub. Mr. Henderson has in view the formation of a professional club in Baltimore next season.

The New York Werd of Mondes season.

The New York World of Monday says: " A movement is now in procress fooking to the formation this coming fall of a New York stock-company nine, to go into operation in 1879. Clapp and Bradley are talked of as the catcher and pitcher of the coming nine, and the grounds will be Fleetwood."

It is understood at Rochester, N. Y., that the

and pitcher of the coming nine, and the grounds will be Fleetwood."

It is understood at Rochester, N. Y., that the Directors are making a move for the purpose of securing at least five or six of the present mine for next year, though until recently it was believed Rochester would not put a professional nine into the field again. The Club has been doing so well the past three weeks that there began to be a very different feeling, and the pine may possibly be reorganized next year.—

Boston Heraid.

Chadwick, in the World, prophesics that Boston will win the pennant, with Chicago second, and Cincinnati third. He is also forced to make the following admission, which must have taken his heart's blood, in view of what be has all along said about the League: "The League has made it so costly for players to leave the path of honesty in their dealings with their employers that crookedness in the League arena has well-nigh ceased."

The Tribune has the pleasure to introduce in the following paragraph the champion ass of the generation. He is employed on the Indianapolis Journal, and here is the paragraph which entitles him to the proud distinction of the biggest fool in the West: "Wonder how long the Chicagos will keep this sort of thing up. For six weeks they have lost the first game of each series and won the succeeding two games. It may be an accident, but it looks very much as though the White Stockings were doing things on a system, and, unless there is a change soon, things will begin to have a decidedly crooked look." No comment is necessary.

In reference to the prospect of the National Club of Washington joining the League next year, a note from a gentleman in Washington says: "Mr. Young said to me yesterday that the assertion that he had anything to do with the affair was false. The National Club is now run by Messrs. Bennett, Seanlan, and Cavaningh, the latter a brother-in-law to Snyder. It is pretty sure that these gentlemen would like to go into the League if they can get a team strong enough. They have le

fielding as opposed to batting will look at the record in question they may possibly learn something. In view of the remarkable way in which Wall White was whacked about, the following from the Commercial will be of interest: "Will White's pitching was wonderfully effective, and old ball-men were more than ever continced that he is the 'best pitcher to-day in the country, sir.'"

country; sir."

The release of Pike by the Cincinnatis, announced last week, did not cause much surprise to ball-players. They knew it was only a question of time when either he or McVey must go out, and the management chose just as the public expected they would. They have engaged Dickerson of the late Crickets to fill Pike's position. He is said to be a promising youngster. Pike has not settled as yet where he will go.

youngster. Pike has not settled as yet where he will go.

In view of the ardent desire of outside clubs to get games with League organizations, the Chicagos and Milwaukees have altered their arrangements for this week somewhat. Instead of playing Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, as has been the custom, they will play Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. The first two of these games will be played in Milwaukee, but Wednesday's game will be played here, a special agreement to that end having been entered into by the managers of both clubs. For the last two days of the week, the Milwaukeeans have engagements in Cleveland with the Forest Citys. Monday, the 23d, they play at Rocheater. The Chicagos will probably play in Peoria or Davenport the last of this week.

The play this week will be of the most inter-

ter. The Cheagos will probably play in Peoria or Davenport the last of this week.

The play this week will be of the most interesting character as affecting the championship, inasmuch as Boston and Chedinati coine together. These two clubs are bunched with the White Stockings for the lead, and their play this week will enable one to make a lively guess at the winner of the flag. In the interest of having things even, the Cheago folks devoutly hope that the Bostons may lose all three of the games. They are not far enough down on the list of games lost. The other League games will be indianapolis and Providence. It is expected that they will play two games in St. Louis, and next Saturday's in Indianapolis. There is sufficient closeness between Indianapolis and Providence for fourth place to make their struggle a good one.

The Enquirer says: "Fred Waterman, of the original Red Stockings, basturned up as the pitcher of the reorganized Eorest Citys, of Rockford." It is not the same man at all.—Chicado Tribune. December 10 of your boomerangs, old fellow.—Chicado Tribunes and: "The Dicher is an original Boston man who has been in New Orleans," which in no respect resembles the statement that he is Fred Waterman; of the Reds. If the Enquirer man had known anything about the Loue Stars and R. E. Lees, crack clubs of New Orleans, be would have known that Waterman was from the former, and that he came North with them in 1871.

There is a singular difference in the facts about the two games of Thursday as given in different the terms of Thursday as given in different the came would have known that Waterman was from the former, and that he came North with them in 1871.

was from the former, and that he came North with them in 1871.

There is a singular difference in the facts about the two games of Thursday as given in different papers. As to the Providence Cinclinati game, for instance, a dispatch to the Giobe-Democrat says: "Five errors by Will White, Jim White, McVey, and Kelly in the second, aided by three safe hits, gave the visitors five uncarned runs. At this juncture loud cries of, Pike' were made by the Jewish part of the crowd, who are much incensed at his release, and highly prejudiced against McVey." But there is nothing in the Cincinnati papers wout the demand for Pike. Per contra, the Giobe-Democrat speaks will of the crowd and the prospects in the Boston-Indianapolis contest, but a dispatch to the Enquirer puts the crowd at 600, and says the Indianapolis Club will not draw any more this season. It therefore declares the experiment a failure.

The Boston Herald's London (Can.) special of

therefore declares the experiment a failure.

The Boston Herald's London (Can.) special of Wednesday says: "The people refuse to patronize the Tecumsehs any longer, and it is more than probable the Directors of the Club will succumb to the pressure and disband at the end of the week." The Cheago Club may possibly think that there is one man in that nine (if it should disband) who would make the White Stockings the strongest team in this country. On this same subject the following from the Rochester Democrat is of interest: "We were informed last evening, on very good authority, that the Tecumsehs had disbanded, and that Goldsmith and Horning, their left fielder and pitcher, had joined the Buffalos. It is also reported that the Buffalos have secured Pike, into of the Cincinnatas. If this be true it is indeed important news in base-ball circles, and will make a marked difference in the standing of the clubs in the international race."

QUISTIONS ANSWERED.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

E. W.— "When does Milwaukee play at St.

Louis" Answer—Sept. 3, 5, and 7.

A. B.— "A bet B that the Chicagos would beat the Milwaukees Thursday; who won?" Answer—Bet was a draw.

E. T. - "Who pitched for the first three games played here by the Milwankees this year." Ansurer Weaver pitched June 12 and 13; Golden pitched June 15. Milwauker.—We do not file scores except of games between League clubs, and cannot, therefore, give you the information you need. Write to U. G. Yoan, Indianspons; he knows.

DAVENFORT.—"In game of ball at Davenport on the Fourth, A bet B that the Davenports would beat the Sheffields 15 to 1. The score stood 14 to 0 in favor of the Davenports. Who wins?" An-

o in favor of the Davenports. Who wins?" Answer—A.

A. B. B.—"Is there a club at Janesville, Wis., and can you give the names of the players?" Answer—A local amateur nine was announced for that city, but have seen no accounts of any games played by them.

A. M. B., WATERTOWN, Wis.—"Please give base-bits and errors in Indianapolis-Cincinnati game of June 1?" Answer—Base-aits for Indianapolis, 11; for Cincinnati, 7. Errors for Indianapolis, 12; for Cincinnati, 9. Score, 6-5 in favor of Indianapolis.

J. H. H., OWATONNA, MINN.—"Two hands out, man on third; batter sends fly to fielder, wnich is muffed. The ball is thrown to short-stop, who fields it to second oase, where the batter is touched out. Does the man on third base, who gets in enforce the batter is put out, score a run?" Answer—Yes.

Crown Point.—"A match game of base-ball

CROWN POINT. - "A match game of base-bal

Crown Point.—'A match game of base-ball being played, was called on account of rain at the end of the first half of the seventh inning. At the last equal innings the game stood 14 to 19; at the end of the first half of the seventh inning the game stood 19 to 19; how shall it be decided."

Answer.—A draw; see Sec. 8, Ruie 2.

Z. Y.—'(1) I bet I could name four winners in four games on the same day; I was right on three, and the other game wasn't played out beyond fourth inning; do I win or lose? (2) Same bet and same circumstances, except that the other game'—the fourth—was a tie at about tenth inning; do I win or lose here?" Answer—Both bets are drawn.

R.—'(1) How many of this year's Chicago team are married? (2,4 What route do League clubs take to go to St. Lbuis? (3) My do you not say how many people attend home games?" Answer—(1) Anson certain, and three more doubtful. (2) Decends on where they start from. (3) Because the exact truth would not satisfy the readers, and a Tribuker reporter cannot lie.

SMITH.—'A bets B that the Chicagos will not

a TRIBUKE reporter cannot lie.

SMITH.—"A bets B that the Chicagos will not score on more than two innings to-day. This bet was made on Thursday. The clubs played four innings and began the fifth, when it was stooped by rain. B ciainas no play. A claims stakes, as no mention was made of a game to be played."

Answer—The bet should be drawn. There is no doubt as to what! A and it were really betting on.

doubt as to what A and B were really betting on.

Short Stop, Anamosa.—"(1) There were base—runners on second and third bases; the one on second ran to third, not seeing the man there; who can be put out, or who does third base belong to?

(2) There were base-runners on second and third as before; both started to run; the one who had left second reached third; the ball was thrown to home plate, whereupon the umpire called the man who was running from third home out. He was not touched by the ball at all. Was he out?"

Answer—(1) Either or both can be put out if touched by the ball at he other, excepting, only, if both should stand on it at the same time. Then the man who run up from second would be the one out if touched by the ball. (2) He was not out, unless touched by the ball. (2) He was not out, unless touched by the ball. (2) He was not out, unless touched by the ball. The umpire seems to have thought he was forced, but he was not (see Sec. 2, Rule 5).

Manitowoc—"(1) Are the following men right

seems to have thought he was forced, but he was not (see Sec. 2, Ruie 5).

Manitowoc—"(1) Are the following men right of left-hand batters: Brown, Cassidy, Hankinson, Clapp, and Shaffer, of Indianapolis? (2) What is Barnes' record as a batter this year—also, as second baseman? (3) Is Nichols a curve-pitcher? (4) What should an impire do in case a player forgets to touch a base after a foul, and then comes in when none of the nine make any claim? (5) Where are Beals, Mann, Ryan, Seward, Cuthbert, and Malone? (6) What is Zettieln doing? (7) Which catcher is considered the best thrower from home to second." Answer—(1) Shaffer is left-handed; the others are all right-handed. (2) Have not the figures for any other than Lesgue players. (3) Yes. (4) Give the runner out. (5) Beals is in Nevada; Mann, we never heard of: Ryan was in Philadelphis not long ago; Seward is in St. Louis; Cuthbert is also in St. Louis; Malone is catching for a San Francisco club. (6) He is a deputy in the District Attorney's office in Brookiyn. (7) Merely a matter of opinion, which cannot be medded with here.

ARKER, WARKERIA.—"(1) Where is Shoup, of opinion, which cannot be meddled with here.

ARNER, WARKESHA.—"(1) Where is Shoup, late of the Binghamton Crickets, playing now? (2). How does Ward's record compare with Wheeler's and Cory's? (3) is Bussong with the Uticas? (4) Who of League players have made aome-runs in League games this season? (5) Please name the Louisville nine of 1876, and teil where they are playing now? (6) Is E. E. Gault playing in the Forest City Club of Cleveland?" Ansider—(1) It was announced that he had gone to the new Owvego Cinb. (2) Having played against a dimerent class of clubs and with different support, there is no comparison possible. (3) He

with Buffalo; Shaffer. with Indianapole; Lafferty, lately with Eric; Nichols, not playing. (6) Don't know that he is; have not seen his name in their

E. M.—"In the second inning of the Chicago-Providence game July 6 how many earned runs were there, and how were they made?" Asswer—To begin with, bases on called balls do not count at all in figuring on earned runs; they are neither base-hits nor chances for outs. In the inning referred to the earned-run calculation is this: Cassidy to first on a bit; Hankinson to second and Cassidy to third on former's hit, both in and Start to second on latter's hit. Remsen was already out, Anson should have been out, and Ferguson's out should have been third out, leaving Start on second. Earned runs were two, by Cassidy and Hankinson.

THE TURF.

On the morning following the great Ten Broeck-Mollie McCarthy fizzle and fraud at Louisville, THE TRIBUNE, in its dispatches from that city, gave some of the inside facts of the matter, and showed conclusively that, aithough so far as the owners of the contling horses were concerned, the race was run on its merits. there were a great many things about it the ex-planation of which by the managers of the affair would give the public an amount of satisfaction to be obtained in no other way.

The first thing which the gentleman who organized the race and seems to have derived

away the mystery that surrounds BUDD DOBLE'S ALLEGED INTEREST IN THE SCHEME. While the preparations for the race were in progress, a report was started, and gained con-siderable credence, that Doble had a hand in the management of the mare; in fact, that she was under his charge and control. At that time Mollie McCartny was supposed to be still the property of Mr. Theodore Winters, of San Francisco, the President of the Pacific Coast Jockey Club, and a gentleman whose wealth and social standing made it impossible that he should be concerned in any transac-tion which savored in the slightest degree of fraud or deception. Col. Conley, who arranged the "match," emphatically denied to a repre septative of THE TRIBUNE, when this rumor

all the benefits therefrom should do is to clear

first gained currency, that there was the slight-NO POSSIBLE INTEREST IN THE RACE, active or silent, and that the use of his name in connection with that of the California mare arose solely from the fact that Doble's car was chartered by Mr. Winters for the purpose of transporting Mollie McCarthy from San Francisco to Louisville and return. After the race at Louisville was over, a California man, in conversation with another gentleman from the same State remarked that Mollie did not belong to Winters at all, but was the property of "Lucky" Baldwin, Budd Doble's father in-law. He further stated that 'the purchase of the mare was made

should have been made, or livey should have canceled their contract with "office forthwith, and then given the public their reasons for so doing.

This corroborates what The Thirdness aid about the race the day after it was run, and the suggestion that the Loubville Jockey Club knew of the condition of the horses, and should have canceled the contract with Conley, is a proper one. The Club claims to be a very high-toned organization, but it permitted the most outrageous swindles to be perpetrated on the patrons of its grounds the day the race was run, in the matter of programmes, ice-water, etc., the Club's main object, seemingly, being TO GOUGE THE UNFORTUNATE STRANGER at every possible opportunity. The St. Louis Globe-Democrat presents this phase of the matter very nicely, as follows:

Not only was every law of hospitality violated, but it seemeds if there was an emulation as to who could perpetrate the biggest gonge. The outrageous sam of \$20 was charged for a common hack to make a single trip to the race-course. One man indignantly refused \$10 for the use of a horse and buggy two bours and a half. Street-car fare on the line to the course was put up to 25 cents. For a little lunch, such as usually was sold for 25 cents, the sam of 70 cents was charged, and everything else its proportion. Even a glass of water cost the thirsty vision 10 cents. If all history can furnish an example of a lower stratum of meanness than this, it is recorded in some old book that nobody reads. Louisville will probably have cause to repent of her shaby conduct.

On the whole, it is highly probable that the next man who thinks of getting up a great "match" between well-known horses will reflect on the fate of Doble and Conley, and conclude to indefinitely postpone his operations in that line.

RACES AGAINST TIME.

There is a general disposition in turf circles, and the public mind generally, to regard, if not with distrust and suspiciou, at least with indiference, the trials against time, on which semany equine reputations have

given the advantage of a running start, going under the wire at full speed, and is not obliged to fight his way through a lot of horses, all of whom are struggling hard for the lead, and perhaps pull to the outside to get clear of them. In view of these facts, a great many people do not regard TEN BROECE'S TRIAL PERFORMANCES as anything wonderful, since his time at all distances has been nearly equaled by other horses in actual races, who had no specially prepared track, or stable companion to accompany them, but took things as they found them, running just fast enough to lead a field of horses home, there being no effort to beat time, and the jockeys not knowing how fast they were going.

And the strictures applied to the time tricks

horses home, there being no effort to beat time, and the lockeys not knowing how fast they were going.

And the strictures applied to the time trials of running horses are also in a measure true of similar contests by trotters. There are plenty of these that can show a very fast mile when not bothered by other horses, who, if pitted in a race against animals that can stay right with them from wire to wire, will give it up and be INGLORIOUSLY DEFEATED.

Smuggler is one of these. It is tall very well for the admirers of a horse to invent excuses in which toe weights, etc., play a prominent part; but many of the wild breaks which end in toe-weight trotters being distanced are due more to a faint heart than any disarrangement of mechanical appliances. No amount of fancy "fixits?" can make a dead-game trotter out of a softhearted horse, and the sooner the friends of animals affected with a want of resolution quit presenting this kind of excuses for defeat, the better.

LULA IS ANOTHER TROTTER that can show a very fast mile when alone on a track, and free from the exciting influences of other horses, the ring of the judges' bell, and the inevitable noise and confusion which attends a race. Put this mare in a free-for-ali race, and the chances are that she will not get a place. But her failure as a trotter is not due to quitting, for she is too well bred to stop, but to a peculiar nervous organization almost always found in trotters with a strong dash of thoroughbred blood in their voins, and of which Lula and Grafton are good examples. There are many other trotters that in trial contests would prove formidable competitors of the present record, who in actual races are never considered dangerous, but a list is not necessary. When animals like

would prove formidable competitors of the present record, who in actual races are never considered dangerous, but a list is not necessary. When animals like

GOLDSMITH MAID AND RARUS,
after defeating all that oppose them, are used for trotting against time, nobody doubts their claims to greatness, because they have been proven in many a hard struggle; but let an animal whose only claim on the public was the ability to trot a mile in fast time, endeavor to travel around as a "star," and the attendance at its exhibitions would be slim indeed.

A REAL FOUR-MILE RACE.

In order that the readers of The TRIBUNE may learn something of how a four-mile heat race can be won by a good horse, and not a faint-hearted fellow like Ten Broeck, who in his recent match with Mollie McCarthy fairly staggered through the last mile, and recled under the wire in such a state of exhaustion that it was doubtful whether he would live or die. The race in question was run by Lexington and Lecompte at New Orleans, April 24, 1835, both being four years old.

THE SECOND HEAT

win, Budd Doble's father-in-law. He further stated that 'the purchase of the mare was made while she was at Omaha en route to Louisville. This genticman also said that the sale had been kept a Frown Secret by all the parties interested, but that he was personally aware of the transaction, having seen the draft for \$10,000, the price of the mare, sen by Baidwin to Omaha.

All this, from subsequent developments, appears to have been perfectly true. It will be remembered that, within a day or two after the race at Louisville, the intelligence was telegraphed all over the country that the mare had been sold to Budd Doble, and by him shipped to Kankakee. This was a very plausible story, but, unless Doble and Couley can prove that the story of the mare's while while she was at Omaha, as stated, with the proviso that she was not to be delivered until after the rullillment of her Louisville engagement, it will knot Heber The MATTER any, since, for the bonglet of all parties, the public included, it would nave been better to have stated this fact when the story was started that Doble was in no way interested in Mollie, and a statement of that fact would not have been feuorant of the Omaha sale when he told a Tribuck man that Doble was in no way interested in Mollie, and a statement of that fact would not have injured matters in the slightest degree.

After the race was ran there were some rather every comments upon it made by pages all the provision that the slightest degree.

After the race was ran there were some rather every comments upon it made by pages all the provision that the slightest degree.

After the race was ran there were some rather every comments upon it made by pages all the subject of his reid, which up to this reick released a little doin of which might be heard here and there where some rather every comments upon it made to the first might be the provision to the first might be heard here and the first limits of the made of the first mich the every poor in the law of the first mich the every poor in been sold to Budd Doble, and by him shipped to Kankakee. This was a very plausible story, but, unless Doble and Conley can prove that the story of the mare's while while she was at Omaha was untrue, they are placed in a very equivocal position. Even if Mollie McCarthy was sold at Omaha, as stated, with the proviso that she was not to be delivered until after the fulfillment of her Louisville engagement, it will Not Heber The Matties any, since, for the bengett of all parties, the public included, it would nave been better to have stated this fact when the story was started that Doble was managing the mare. Col. Conley colld not have been feworant of the Omaha sale when he told a Tribuxe man that Doble was in no way interested in Mollie, and a statement of that fact would not have injured matters in the slightest degree.

After the race was run there were some rather to ever the country, and the Cincinnati-Enquirer, in the course of some spinarks upon the subject, characterized Comley and Doble as who would white-saw this devil out of his dominion if they could but final a market for its suiphur." This highly-colored statement was untrue and entirely unwarranted, and when Col. Conley saw it he was naturally enraged, and a few plants of the was defined and which they closed the second mile. Time, 1:51. Again the mirrah rises as they pass the stand. I again the mirrah rises as they pass the stand. I again the mirrah rises as they pass the stand. I again the mirrah rises as they pass the stand. I again the mirrah rises as they pass the stand. I again the mirrah rises as they pass the stand. I again the mirrah rises as they pass the stand. I again the mirrah rises as they pass the stand. I again the mirrah rises as they pass the stand. I again the mirrah rises as they pass the stand. I again the mirrah rises as they pass the stand. I again the mirrah rises as they pass the stand. I again the mirrah rises as they pass the stand. I again the mirrah rises as they pass the stand. I again the mirrah rises as they pass th

who would write-saw the devit out of his dominion if they could but if his at market for its suiphur." This highly-colored statement was untrue and onlively unsurpanted, and when Col. Comber saw it he was paturally conreced, and a few hints recarding the possibility of a libel suit being instituted speedily set matters right. About this recarding the possibility of a libel suit being instituted speedily set matters right. Comber the saw in the collection of the saw it was a sharper spur, and when his force the fixed he saw it was a sharper spur, and when his force the side of the matter be said that two wocks before the fixed he said that two wocks before the said that two wocks are said the said of the said that two wocks and a very discretely said the said that two wocks and the said that two wocks are said the said that two wocks and the said that two wocks and the said that two wocks and the said t Florida before his return East, Mr. Taylor has decided to return here with the horse on the 1st of September and allow him to make a fall season of two months. The general opinion of horsemen seems to be that Col. Taylor has done more to improve the stock of horses in this vicinity, by bringing Florida here, than before been done by any one man.

TRACK TALK.

Friendship Park, the only trotting track at Pittsburg, is for lease.

Pittsburg, is for lease.

Col. Peine, of Vicksburg, has bought the well-known running horses Kilburn and Patriot. The story that the mare Blossom, recently purchased by D. B. Irwin for \$2,000, had a record of 2:30 is incorrect.

The Clydesdale stallion Prince of Wales, owned by H. W. Beard, died at McLean, Ill., recently, from congestion of the lungs.

Cannon, the jockey who rode Thurio, a winner in the Grand Prix de Paris, was presented with \$2,500 by Count Sortykoff, owner of the horse.

with \$2,500 by Count Sortykoff, owner of the horse.

The trotter Clara J., secord 2:28, has been purchased by a Mr. Jewett, of Lowell, Mass., and wards trosted at the New England meetings the summer.

Carnival, by Sweetmeat, died recently at the Cobnam (Eng.) stud-farm, aged 18 years. He was the sire of the dam of Chesterton, winner of the late Ascot Stakes.

Adelaide is out of form this season, and doing herself no credit. Splan thinks that she may round to "before fall, however, and has the same hopes in regard to Calmar.

BILLIARDS.

SECTION'S DEFINISE.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Sexton is out in a card defending his action in claiming forfeit from Schaefer. He says: "Much of the condemnation, and in a few instances personal abuse, that has been showered upon me is due to an impression that my course in claiming profit has been unprofessional. This impression never could have gained ground had not Mr. Albert Garnier sought to gain credit for a chivalire forbearance and generosity by representing that in the only analagous case that has ever

occurred in billiards he declined to claim forfei from Maurice Vignaux in 1875, and by further from Maurice Vignaux in 1875, and by furthermore representing that, having \$1,000 in his
safe, he could have temporarily advanced it to
the stakeholder in order to have saved Schaefer
from forfeit had he known the players' money
was not up in ample time. As to
the Vignaux-Garnier match, the latter
compromised it. The reason he abandoned his
claim of forfeit through a compromise that
gave him the championahip medal, I now hold,
is that, had he pressed the claim to a decision,
he could have received, even had the decision
been in his favor, but \$250 along with the medal,
and would have to pay the expenses
of the abandoned match, viz., \$350. As
to his regret that he did not
learn that Schaefer's money was not up while
it was yet time to advance \$1,000, he learned of
it four days before I did. He was the first
person outside of the stakeholder's office to
hear of it. Mr. Ellingwood Garnier's personal
friend informs me he went up to Garnier's

friend informs me he went up to Garnier's

berson outside of the stakeholder's office to hear of it. Mr. Ellingwood Garnier's personal friend informs me he went up to Garnier's room on July 1, and informed him my money was up, so that unless Mr. Schaefer's was up on that date the latter would incur forfeit. Schaefer was also told at the same time, and telegraphed at once to have the remainder of his stake depocited.

Much ingenuity has been expended to make it appear that the failure to put up the lacking \$1,000 was due to the fact that Frank 'Farker, whose alleged duty it was to put it up, had been disabled by an accident. But did Schaefer, upon being notified by the stake-holder's cashier, telegraph to Farker in New Jersey! Not at all. He telegraphed to Chicaro, whence as all. The longer had to come, if it was to come at all. The tolographed to Chicaro, whence as the lacking stake-money good had there been a chance for bint to do so.

Now as to my claiming forfeit. I did not learn until the 5th of July that I was entitled to it. It was not until the issue of his paper of July 6 that the stakeholder most fide me. That notification also contained the telegram addressed to the stakeholder by Schaefer's representative:

Curcaso, July 2.—Did you receive the \$1.000 telegraphed you yesterday?

M. Barssingen.

The object of this telegram was to claim sympathy from the public by making it appear that the money had been telegraphed the stakeholder had been interrupted in some unknown manner. No money whatever was telegraphed the stakeholder had been interrupted in some unknown manner. No money whatever was telegraphed the stakeholder had been interrupted in some unknown manner. No money whatever was telegraphed the stakeholder, the match could have gone on without a hitch demanded their deposit was late, and lentiled to receive forfeit.

I am satisfied I would not, in all probability, have otherwise known I was entitled to receive forfeit.

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I am satisfied I July 6 that the stakeholder notified me. That notification also contained the telegram addressed to the stakeholder by Schaefer's representative:

Chicaco, July 2.—Did you receive the \$1,000 telegraphed you yesterday?

M. Bensinger.

The object of this telegram was to claim sympathy from the public by making it appear that the money had been telegraphed in time, but its transmission to the stakeholder had been interrupted in some unknown manner. No money whatever was telegraphed the stakeholder on July 1. This disingenuous dispatch led the stakeholder into notifying me publicly through his paper. I am firm in the belief that it, instead of sending this dispatch, the Chicagoans had quietly on the afternoon of July 2 transferred the thousand dollars from the Central National Bank to the stakeholder, the match could have gone on without a hitch unless the other side, not wishing to go on, had demanded their second thousand back on the ground that their deposit was late, and I entitled to receive forfeit. Having once claimed it, all doubt as to the policy of retaining it vanished as soon as it became clear that the telegram of July 2 was a deceit. I do not charge that they contemplated forfeit, because I cannot know their intentions; but I am satisfied that, had I not on June 27, beaten Slosson by a score of 600 to 338, Schaefer's money would have been up on time, spite of the accident to Parker.

There have been our ways, since I was awarded forfeit in which the match could have been carried forward. I proposed two of these ways: for the other side to make good for the money forfeited or for them to increase the stake, and thus cover their present loss in the event of my being defeated. The other two propositions could not, in good taste, have emanated from me, and so I shall not mention them. As a matter offact, the representatives of Mr. Schaefer have made but two propositions. Each involved my relinquishing the forfeit, to which, at the meeting of the stakeholder's office on July 9, they admitted, what no reaso

HOW CHICAGO TREATED NEW YORK.

HOW CHICAGO TREATED NEW YORK.

The following, from the Turf, Field and Farm, due here to-morrow, is of interest, anent the present billiard discussion:

In October, 1871, the billiard reporter of the Turf, Field and Farm acted as stakenolder in the first game of the home-and-home match between Maurice Daly and Aibert Garnier, played at Chicago. While in that city we made a match, backing Maurice Daly to play against Henry khines for \$500 a side, the contest to take place in New York or Brooklyn, ten days after the sucond Daly and Garnier game. We drew up the articles of agreement, which, after signing, were transferred with the forfeit money (\$250 from each) to Mr. James Cusick, the stakeholder. No cuplicate of the agreement was taken by ma, as Mr. Cusick said he would have the articles published in a Chicago paper and forward a copy. We had hardly reached New York when the memorable fire broke out which destroyed nearly one-haif of Chicago. Of course we received no copy of the agreement, and were somewhat surprised when Cusick, Rhines, and Garnier reached this city to carry out their contracts. We had given the money up as lost. On Monday, Nov. 7, the date of the match, is on Monday, Nov. 7, the date of the match, is on Monday, Nov. 7, the date of the match, in the meanting the arrangements at the hall, we were startled by a telegram from Daiv: "Come over; Al Smith has claimed forfeit." Upon repairing to New York we were surprised to learn the agreement called for the balance of the money to be put up twenty-four nours before the match. In the meantine Mr. Smith had waived his right to the forfeit and permitted the match to proceed. He said the match had been made in good faith, and he did not propose to take advantage of any technicality. Yet be wanted it Totaknetly understood he had won the forfeit. As the match terminated, Mr. Smith, instead of winning the Forfeit of \$250, lost somewhere in the neighborhood of \$1,000. Our reacers will remember this same gentleman as the backer of O'Cheary, the pedestrian, i

PEDESTRIANISM.

THE O'LEARY-SCHMEHL EXHIBITION.

An immense crowd of people visited the Exposition Building last night to witness the closing of the walking-match between O'Leary and Schmehl, and as the contestants neared their goal there was considerable excitement manifested in the result. Schmehl finished his 250 miles at ten minutes to 10 o'clock, amid the shouts of the assembly. Many rushed forward and sought to carry the victor about the track. and sought to carry the victor about the track. He was escorted to his room by his attendants, after walking once more round the track to show himself to the audience, and his feet were

after walking once more round the track to show himself to the audience, and his feet were examined. There was not a blister, not a callous, and no inflammation to speak of. It is evident that Schmehl is a good walker, as he left the track in fine condition, and thought he could walk twenty-five miles more if necessary. He walked his 250 miles in seventy-three hours and fifty minutes, beating O'Leary's time by considerable,—that is, with odds eiven by O'Leary. Schmehl was to walk his 250 miles while O'Leary was walking his 275, though it was generally understood that the two men were not walking against each other, but against time. O'Leary's best record for a 250-mile walk is 67:44:28, while Schmehl's time for the same distance was 73:50, a difference of a trifle over six hohrs. He made his 249th mile in eleven minutes and twenty seconds, and his 250th, in eleven minutes and sixteen seconds.

After Schmehl left the track, the crowd pressed forward to watch O'Leary, and cheered him on his way with good-natured antiause, while one or two friends of his walked with him to give him encouragement. He had walked nearly 273 miles at the time Schmehl closed, and he was still nearly as fresh as ever. His 273d mile was made in 10:50. He finished at 10:33 o'clock. He was taken off the track in fine condition, was soonced off, and then he retired to his dressing room, where he was met by a number of his friends. The Transwa reporter gained admission, and asked Mr. O'Leary about a dispatch which it had been rumored that he received a challenge from Yaughn, the British pedestrian. He said he had received a telegram from Ai Smith stating that a challenge had been published to the Spirit of the I mae, and desiring him to write to him conterning the matter at the Gilsey House. New York, where Mr. Smith would be to receive the letter. He was at Erie, Pa., when he sent the dispatch. That was all Mr. O'Leary professed to know about the matter, but it seemed to be his private opinion that the challenge came from Yaughn. If this is

Chicago, and will endeavor to secure the whole of the Exposition Building. The match is to come off in November, and, if it is a go, will probably be the biggest thing on record, as it will be for the championship of the world, and thousands of people will witness the perform-

THE RIFLE.

DR. CARVER'S GREAT FEAT.

Special Disputed to The Tribuna.

NEW YORK, July 13.—At 11 o'clock this morn-Naw York, July 13.—At 11 o'clock this morning Dr. Carver, the famous rifle shot, began the phenomenal performance of breaking 5,500 glass balls in 500 minutes with Winchester rifles. The shooter used six rifles. He was dressed as lightly as possible, and looked in splendid condition. Twenty barreis of class balls confronted him as he stepped forward to the place arranged. Before beginning to shoot, he said he was not overconfident. ning to shoot, he said he was not overconfident as to the result, and only knew he would not attempt the feat again for \$20,000, and was sorry he had agreed to perform it. He would give any man \$500 who would shoot the same number of balls from a post.

CHICAGO VS. WARREN. The fourth telegraphic offnand challenge match between Thomas Post Rifle Club and the Warrea (Ill.) Club was shot Friday evening.

Warrea (III.) Club was shot Friday evening. The novel features was that only bulls-eyes counted. Following is the acore, from which it will be seen that Chicago won easily:

CHICAGO TRAM.

Fred W. Borcherdt. 55005055553600-35
B. J. Gleason: 05050505555-30
W. H. Chenoweth. 0550005555-30
W. H. Chenoweth. 0550005555-30
W. H. Chenoweth. 0550005-35
L. H. Drury. 500555005-35
S. M. Tyrrell. 0005505500-15

M. W. Lyman, Captain. J. C. Borcherdt, Umpire. J. C. Kambbell 00 5 0 0 5 0 5 5 5—25 George Wells 00 5 0 5 0 5 5 5—20 H. W. Poss 00 5 5 5 0 5 0 5 0 5 5 5 5—20 F. S. Spafard 0 5 5 5 0 0 5 0 0 0 0 5 5 5 5—20 J. C. Woodworth 0 5 5 0 0 0 0 0 5 0 0 0 0—15 J. C. Woodworth 0 5 5 0 0 0 0 5 0 0 0—10 John Bird 0 5 5 0 0 0 0 5 5 0 0 0 0 0 10

AQUATIC. THE FARRAGUTS EXPLAIN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 11.—The public in Chicago wonder why this Farragut Boat-Club are not more proficient in the art of fast rowing. The Club has a large membership, an elegant boat-house, stocked with eighteen or twenty boats, and wby is it that their crows sent to regattas about the country to represent the Club are so often beaten by small-town crews, with whom

they compete every season? The Farraguts, out of sixty-five members (so say the newspapers), ought to present a crew that could walk away with anything in the country, not excepting the Columbias or the Shoe-wae-cae-mettes, or even the powerful Moines. In answer to all these surmises and surprises I would like to explain. The public are misinformed or have erroneous ideas in regard to the purpose of the Club. We have a social Club as well as a Boat-Club, and are organized for the purpose of enabling the members to enjoy the pleasures of rowing on the lake in safe boats, and all the conveniences a good boathouse pleasantive located can surply. All first-class boat-racing is done in shell boats, and in Chicago we have no suitable water for that kind of rowing. The slightest breeze causes the water in the lake to be too rough for shell boats; and it is only seldom that a crew can practice for speed.

The Farraguts make no great pretensions in the racing line, for the reasons above stated, as well as that the members are all business men, whose only leisure hours are in the evening. There is much sport connected with attending and taking part in a rowing-regatta, which a few of our members take advantage of every season during their vacations, purely for fun and recreation, not expecting victories, although many races have been won by our club, and a goodly number of medals are worn by the members to-day.

The nearest point where smooth water can be found suitable for shell-boat practice is at Riverdaic, on the Calumet River, a distance of seventeen miles from Chicago. Here the Farraguts own a boathouse also, where a few of the members do occasional rowing. Here would be the place to train crews as many are trained in the East. Selecting men especially for each position in the boat, the men to be those who have no dusiness, in order that they can give their whole time to rowing, their expenses always paid, the crew to attend strictly to training all the season, and to work in the gymnasium during the winter, etc. T

CHAMPION SCULLING-MATCH.
WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 13.—Cour day met C. Hanian's representative Vincent, and a match was arranged

WRESTLING.

Robert Wright, of Detroit, who wrestles at 153 to 157 pounds, offers to wrestle collar-and-elbow or side-fall with any man in the country weighing less than 160 pounds, stakes to be \$100 and hall money.

The Sub-Treasury disbursements

The receipts from the tax on spirits mounted to \$16,438 yesterday.

The Rev. Dr. J. Chamberlain, of Madras

dia, is at the Tremont House. Capt. Samuel P. Ferris, of the United Col. J. J. O'Brien, of the United States Army, New York, is at the Sherman House.

The internal revenue receipts amounted to \$25, 248 yesterday. Tobacco yielded \$5, 452, and

The Nationals hold a grand mass-meeting Wednesday night at Madison and Market streets,

The Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, of

Brooklyn, N. Y.. who has just returned from Cal-ifornia, is stopping at the Tremont House.

Henry Gannett, A. C. Peale, J. E. Mush-back, and Clifford Richardson, of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C., are at the Sherman House.

The Provision, Grain, and Stock Board fill resume the calling of local bank, railway, and all resument bonds, at 2:30, including in the at Government bonds. ast Government bonds.

The South Town Assessor and his Depu-

is are harrying up the work on those real-estate oks with the object, aim, and end in view to re-ra them to the County Clerk Saturday. J. T. Cifumasero, of J. V. Farwell & Co., nd one of the Trustees of the Couch estate, re-urned yesterday from a tru to the Pacific Coast, nd may be found at the Tremont House.

The temperature yesterday as observed by sanasse, optician. No. 88 Madison street (Trinsie Buliding), was at 8 a. m., 75 deg.; 10 a. m., 6; 12 m., 77; 3 p. m., 79; 8 p. m., 76. Baromter at 8 a. m., 29.57; 8 p. m., 29.55.

At 5 o'clock yesterday piorning Officer homas Grady found a female child about two reeks old lying on the basement steps of No. 229 gden avenue, wrapped up in a shawl and basket. twas taken to the Foundling's Home. C. C. Smith & Co., abstract-makers, e gone out of business and closed their office. reafter Mr. Smith will devote his time and rejes to the constantly-increasing work in the tract Department of the Recorder's office under

At a meeting of Union Lodge, No. 9, I. O. D. F., Thursday evening, the following officers were duly installed by D. D. G. M. J. L. Barnum; E. E. Edgerton, N. G.; F. L. Hussander, V. G.; James Warhurst, Recording Secretary; Thomas E.

services of Mr. Burling as Superinof the Custom-House cease at noon to-, and the presumption is that Gen. Mc-will be on hand to take charge of the work. information, however, has it that he will in Chicago for a week yet.

The Floating Hospital Association gives of the that it will begin operations Thursday morning at 9 o'clock. At that hour the steamer Lady ashington will be at Clark street bridge, ready to ke all who may be on hand to the North avenue er, which has been fitted up for the accommodation of the beautiful and the steamer of the beautiful and the steamer of the steamer

The new house of the Farragut Boat Club, thated at the foot of Twenty-fifth street and the ske shore, will be informally thrown open Saturay afternoon and evening. The bullding cost bout \$4,000, and contains \$2,500 worth of poats, the friends of members are invited to be present rithout special invitation.

Last Monday evening Deputy Grand Maser Michael Cohen, assisted by Past-Grand Irarown, installed the efficers of Duane Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F., as follows: Adolph Lasner. N. .; Louis Wood, V. G.; M. M. Gerstiy, Treaser; H. R. Hopkins, Secretary; S. Gluck, Varden; M. Abrahams, O. G.

The R. W. Deputy P. G. George H. Fro-oese installed Thursday evening the following ficers of Progress Lodge, No. 524, I. O. O. F.: S. Riesenfeld, N. G.; George W. Kroll, V. G.; acob Kahn, Secretary; Joseph Sugar, Treasurer; ohn Keys, I. G.; M. Levy, O. G.; Charles Bern-tein, R. S. N. G.; H. A. Getz, L. S. V. G.

At 9:30 yesterday morning a man named

The evening of the 12th Bridget Sullivan, The evening of the 12th Bridget Sullivan, to years of age and a widow, residing at No. 163 Quinn street, while walking along Halsted street, fell upon a step in front of No. 1321, badly breaking her left leg near the ankle. She was removed to her home, and is now lying in a precarious condition. as the swelling has prevented the doctors from resetting the bone.

The credit for the recovery of the body of Robert Smith, who was drowned in the lake at the foot of Harrison street, should have been given to James McGinnia, a railroad employe out of work, instead of to a police officer. Without any incentive whatever, the young man worked in the water, for over two hours. He has also somewhat of a record for rescuing drowning people.

Coroner Dietzsch yesterday held an in-nuest upon Rosa Bessner, 5 weeks of age, who died of lack of nourishment at No. 25 Cleaver street; Joseph Heinrich, who died of cholera in-fantum at No. 422 Chicago avenue; and upon Au-gust Felchner, who died at No. 38 Armitage road of injuries received by being drawn into a shaft in the repair-shop of A. S. Piper & Co.

he repair-shop of A. S. Piper & Co.

The newly-elected officers of Chicago Lodge, No. 263, I. O. B. B., have been installed by the Worthy Grand Officers, Messrs, Rubowetz and Schnadig: M. Oesterreicher, President; Ed kich, Vice-President; L. Hartman, Treasurer; R. Singer, Recording Secretary; H. Rosenthal-Financial Secretary; J. Levy, Assistant Monitor; A. Boehm, Lecturer; M. Freidman and A. Greene-baum, Guardians.

baum, Guardians.

The following officers of Thorvaldson Lodge, No. 41, K. of P.. were installed Monday evening by G. C. E. C. Hace: P. C., A. Michelson; C. C., P. Pederson; V. C. H. Jacobson; P. A. P. Soderling; M. of E., F. Forsberg; M. of F. J. Pederson; K. of R. & S., N. N. Holm; M. at A., C. Culmsta: I. G., J. Jenson; O. G. N. W. K. Welde. At their previous meeting L. Schreiber, was elected for Representative to G. L.

At about 7.30 yesterday recogning France.

At about 7:30 yesterday morning Eugene F. Hickey, a switchman in the employ of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, while attempting to board Engine No. 96 as it was leaving the shops, missed his footing and was instantly killed. The remains was taken to his home, No. 12 Dillon street, where he leaves a wife and two children. Deceased was considered a faithful, sober man, and had been in the employ of the road for the past five years.

The cornet band recently organized in the Sixth Battalion now numbers some twenty-five instruments, and includes some of the best musicians in the city, certainly not a single one who has not had at least two years' experience. A few evenings ago they were sworn in the State service for five years and elected the following officers: George W. Spence, leader; S. T. Wilcox, assistant leader; H. R. Keiser, Secretary; and F. S. Grant, Treasurer and librarian.

Grant, Treasurer and ibrarian.

Last evening a meeting of Irish Nationalists was held in Burke's Hotel to discuss the preliminaries of the picnic to be held Aug. 15. Arrangements were made as to the number of tickets
likely to be sold. It was stated that the Second
Regiment had fixed upon the 8th, so as not to conflict, and an adjournment was then had to Wednesday evening. Among the speakers mentioned as
having accepted invitations to be present were
Benjamin F. Butler and Clark Luby.

At 11 o'clock Wednesday morning the statue of Senstor Donglas will be unveiled at the monument by the Committee, which consists of Judge Trambull Robert Lincoln, Melville W. Fuller, Judge Caton, Potter Palmer, Gov. Koerner, of St. Clair, G. W. Fridley, of Kane, and benator Plumb, of La Salle. Though the unveiling is informal, the grounds will be open to the public. If any remarks should be made, which is as yet unsettled, they will be by Judge Caton. At 11:15 yesterday morning a team of

At 11:15 yesterday morning a team of horses attached to a farmer's wagon, owned and driven by Charles Miller, residing near Bowmanville, ran away on Larrabee street, and at the corner of Menomonee coliided with a street-car. Mr. Miller was thrown against the car, and severely mjured. Dr. Meyer, who attended him at No. 252 Mohawk etreet, easy he sustained a severe concussion of the brain, and can hardly survive. He is 36 years of age, and has a wife and four shuldren.

shildren.

Thursday Eugene C. Race, G. C. of Illinois, installed the following officers of Cosmopolitan Lodge, No. 6, K of P., for the ensuing term: P. C., Audrew Carpenter; C. C., John Brennan; V. C., Martin Best; P., William Bowden; M. of E., George N. Lydston; M. of F., Leonard Hudon; K. of R. and S., Henry Gant; M. at A., Eugene Comstock; I. G., R. J. Hill; O. G., William Bowden, Leonard Hudon; George N. Lydston; Trustees, George N. Lydston; Trustees, George N. Lydston; Trustees, George N. Lydston; John J. Healy; Rolled Committee. William Bowden, Leonard Hudon; George N. Lydston; Trustees, George N. Lydston; John Brennan, Henry Gant.

The first course of stone above the founda-tions is now being laid at the new City-Hall. This is of granite, and is being procured as rapidly as cossible from the Hollowell quarries in Maine. There has been some little delay heretofore in the hipments of the granite, but now the greater part.

There was nothing new or strange in t Sturges-Randolph tournament yesterday. "Jack himself went home Friday, considerably under t weather, and kept indoors yesterday, courting t quiet and shade of his own pleasant home preference to mingring with the bulls and bears the Board of Trade. Mr. Monroe, his lawyer, ha not heard from Judge McAllister, but suppose it would be some days before he would be able t attend to his judicial duties. In the meantime, the matter will take a rest. Mr. Randolph goes quietly about his regular duties, with no thought of possible future troubles. No new moves are looked for until Judge McAllister recovers from his attack of rheumatism. There was nothing new or strange in

The Socialist, published in Cincinnati, The Socialist, published in Cincinnati, refers in its Chicago news to the recent meeting at the Tabernacie in favor of "national trade-union organization," and then says: "On Sunday following, the Section held a business meeting, at which the Lehr und Wehr Verein continued its attacks against the National Executive Committee. It seems strange that the Chicago membership, which reached its present strength only through the liberal policy of political and industrial organization of the Socialistic narty, should allow those who openly declare their hostility to political action to pack their business meetings and acopt resolutions which the whole Section knows is contrary to their honest belief. Especially is it ridiculous that Paul Grottkan, a person who has no knowledge of the party history, having but just arrived from Germany, should don the blue bloase of the military Lehr und Wenr Verein, and presume to sneer at the ballot-box in a country where, above all others, the hallot-box, properly understood the malheious purpose of the Vorbote plotters, they would teach them that our long struggle to build up in Chicago a reasonable political and trade-union movement has not been in vain."

It may be interesting to many of the read-

It may be interesting to many of the readers of The Tribune to know that there is a man in this city who is able to travel about and attend to his business with two good-sized bullets in his brain. This is true, as many can attest. It will be remembered that about two years ago, a police officer on the West Side named J. F. Koenig came in contact with some burglars, and in the row received two pistol shots in the nead, and for a long time his life was desparted of Both balls entered his forehead, and the weapon was, at the time of its discharge, so close as to powder-born the skin, the burn being plainly visible now, as are the scars of the wounds. But he possessed an iron constitution, having been once before cut nearly in pieces with a knife, and he weathered the gale. To-day he has both the buillets in his brain, lying near the back of his head. When he was shot he weighed 200 pounds, and now he only weighs 119. One peculiarity of this case is that his taste is utterly destroyed. He can place a great quantity of salt in a bowl of soup and eat it down without the slightest inconvenience. He was considered one of the best officers on the force, and now, although his reasoning powers are but slightly impaired, he is rendered weak from the terrible ordeal through which he has passed, and is nofit for work. He is in moderate circumstances, owning a small crockery store at No. 425 Milwaukee avenue. The physicians say that he is liable to orop dead at any time. It may be interesting to many of the read

Ree avenue. The physicians say that he is liable to crop dead at any time.

The amateur editors, who are to have a convention here this week, have begun to arrive. Yesterday some fifteen registered at the Palmer House, and double that number are expected to-day, while the remainder will come in to-morrow and Tnesday. To-morrow afternoon the Illinois State Amateur Press Association will hold its third annual convention. W. T. Hall is the President. Tnesday morning the members will take a tour through the various newspaper offices, and visit other places of interest. At 2 o'clock p. m. the Western Amateur Press Association will be called to order by the President, C. Clem Chase, and much important business will be transacted. In the evening the delegates will attend the theatre. Wednesday morning the session of the National Amateur Press Association will begin, and it is expected that 125 amateurs will take part in it. Great interest is manifested, and among the principal business the election of President seems to be quite prominent. There are four candidates for the office: George W. Hancock, editor of the Club; W. T. Hall, editor of the Western Amateur, both of Chicago; Joseph P. Clossey, editor of our Free, Lance, New York; and Correl Kendall, of Boston. Considerable campaigning has been done in the amateur jour anis regarding the candidates, and the result will be looked forward to with much interest. The programme of the delegates for Thursday is a ride on the Grand Boulevard in the morning, a baseball match at Lincoln Park at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and a moonlight excursion on the lake during the evening.

An item appeared in yesterday morning's An item appeared in yesterday morning's TRIBUNE, reported from the West Lake Street Station, stating that Alfred Dill, late of No. 796 Carroll avenue, had died of small-pox, after a week's illness; that Dr. Lewis had attended him, but that he was unaware of the nature of the disease until after a consultation with Dr. Shumway, who pronounced it a case of small-pox. Also, that the case had some alarming features in that the neighbors who had visited the deceased darky his Also, that the case had some ing features in that the new who had visited the deceased duri illness were ignorant of the nature of the Dr. John R. Buchan, in a card to this denies the above. He says that, as some persons had been reflecting upon the profehracter of Dr. Lewis, he deemed it but say that Dr. Lewis had called upon him is a second of the case of the ca say that Dr. Lewis had called upon him Monday evening last, and that the two Doctors had visited the patient, but Dr. Buchan was of the opinion that it was not small-pox, though Dr. Lewis thought otherwise. He called again Tuesday morning, and was not satisfied then that the case had developed into small-pox, and thinks now that the case was a very occuliar one. Thursday morning Dr. Lewis called upon Dr. Buchan again, and said it was a case of small-pox, and so reported it to the Health Department. Mrs. Mary C. Dill, wife of the deceased, also writes a card, in which she states that the facts were reported without her knowledge or consent. Dr. Lewis had suspected small-pox on the 8th inst., but declined to give an opinion, and she agreed to his delay. Her husband had taken medicine given by a quack some weeks before, which might have produced eruptions similar to small-pox. Wednesday evening last the consenting physician was unable to express an opinion in regard to the case. She has seen several hundred cases of small-pox in hospital, and is satisfied that the character of the disease was changed by the poisons taken. She is satisfied that the cleavis did all he could for her husband during his filness. ning last, and that the two Doctors had visit

THE COUNTY BUILDING. The County Treasurer paid \$75,000 over to he city yesterday.

All of the Assessors' have returned their books to the County Clerk, except in the Towns of West, South, and North Chicago, and Hyde Park, Lake, and Jefferson. Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday will be murderers' days in the Criminal Court. Carey's trial is set for Monday, Vilinger's for Tuesday, and Weiland's for Wednesday.

The Sheriff's office was closed at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Closing so early excifed some remark, but it was universally considered that the Sheriff and his subordinates were busy looking after a second term.

In the Criminal Court yesterday James Corbett pleaded guilty to walking off with a halter to which a horse was subsequently discovered to be attached, and he was given twenty days in the County Jail. Frank Powers was arrested a few days ago

Frank Fowers was arrested a lew days ago na ca sa at the instance of the Chicago Stampling Company. He filed the accustomed petition and saked for a discharge under the insolvent act, but resterday he came into court and withdrew the potition. The claim against him is for \$629, and the inference is that he has paid it, or made it all right.

Complaint is made that the water supply is insufficient to keep the jall sewers clean and at the same time afford water to supply the wants of the building. The question of tapping the main on Illinois street to supply the jall is being considered, and it would seem to be for the interest of public conners.

A newly-appointed Notary Public came to the County Clerk's office yesterday afternoon to register, and, being at leisure, exhibited a circular indorsed by some one at Springfield recommending him to go to a certain establishment to get his official stamp. The County Clerk is puzzled to know what the relations of the Secretary of State's office are with the establishment in question, and so is the newly-appointed Notary, who is trying to find some other place to get his stamp made.

Contrary to expectation, and the announcement of the day before, the tax cases were resumed in the County Court yesterday morning. In the objections of Thomas Lyman and Rachel and Joei Prescott, the same being that they had been assessed on property which did not belong to them at the time, but which subsequently came into their possession, the objections were overruled. Following this the city school-tax case was taken up. Massrs. Bonfield, Smith, and Perkina appearing for the city. Mr. Roby replied for the objectors, and the matter was taken under advisement,

THE CITY-HALL. The license receipts were \$800. The Disbursing Clerk paid out \$1,200 in

rial increase over the preceding one, but a decrease from the same week last year.

from the same week last year.

The school janitors are being paid for June; that is, all who call at the Comptroller's office get their scrip for that month.

The Treasurer's receipts were: Water-Office, \$1,984; Collector, \$1,330; Comptroller, \$170; total, \$3,485. He paid out less than \$1,000. A case of small-pox was reported at No. 294 Noble street. There were two deaths from this disease last week,—the first for nearly two

months.

A committee representing the Labor Council was at the rookery in the afternoon interviewing aldermen, and protesting against the awarding of the contract of the city printing to the Tele-

Notices are being sent to the delinquent saloon-keepers to take out a license. Next week the Mayor's police will go forth, and prosecutions will begin.

Among the building permits issued were the following: Fred Blaner, two three-story brick dwellings, Ohlo, near Clark street, \$4,500 each; J. R. Harvey, two-story and basement brick, No. 127 Fulton street, \$2,500.

The County Treasurer turned over to the city \$75,000 on account of taxes collected,—\$61,000 being in cash and the rest in warrants. The bulk was for taxes of 1877, but \$1,000 belonged to 1873, and \$4,000 to 1874. The recently-elected School Inspectors have not yet qualified, since it is not known whom the three are to succeed. The names of the two others will doubtless be acted on Monday night, and if they go through, the five will take the oath of office and no dispute will be likely to arise.

and if they go through, the five will take the oath of office and no dispute will be likely to arise.

Not more than half-a-dozen Aldermen visited the City-Hall during the day, and none of them could contribute snything new regarding the Superintendency of Police. The Mayor had nothing to say, and Mr. Hickey stated that he was ignorant on the subject. Those of the twenty-two who were seen still continue to assert that there has been no break, or, if there has been, that only one or two have fallen off. The eleven claim, as usual, that their ranks have been swelled to eighteen, and that only a little time is needed to fetch the other one needed. The impression grows stronger that them mayor will give Hickey plenty of time, and some say that be will keep him in office as long as his (Heath's) term lasts. This, however, is doubtless due to enthusiasm. Nothing came out about Monday night except that the reported scheme to secure delay, aliuded to in yesterday's TRIBUNE. was acknowledged by one of the Police Committee to be 'the way in which time could be gained." The friends of Mr. Washourn continue quiet, and no one seems to know what they are doing, if anything. It is said that, if Hickey's name is again presented to the Council, some documents will be presented on the subject of corruption, and speeches made,—the old, old story, probably, as he has been Superintendent. As has been stated in The Trausuxe, no one can tell definitely what is to be doine, and scarcely enough leaks out upon which to base as theory. The Aldermen themselves are mixed, and, as neither side has yet held a cancus, all will remain at sea until some agreement is made.

CRIMINAT.

Edward Johnson was held in \$500 bail for further hearing by Commissioner Hoyne this morning, for passing a counterfeit quarter on Robert

Keiley, of 43 Ohio street. John Jaman, a house-mover, and seven of his laborers were yesterday arrested on disorderly warrants procured by W. D. Palmer. They movd a house which Palmer did not want moved. All gave ball to the 18th.

Arrests: Henry Kibler, violently assault ing John Hopson, a colored blacksmith on Fourth avenue; ten youths who persisted in bathing in the lake in full view of North Division residences James Brady, horse-thief; and Michael Nash, picked up in the West Division while roaming about for no good purpose.

william Burmeister, saloon-keeper at No. 288 Sedgwick street, left his saloon temporarily yesterday afternoon, and upon his return found a youth making off with the contents of the cash-drawer, amounting to ahout \$4.50. At the Chicago Avenue Station the prisoner gave his name as William Lewis, but his real name is said to be Eddie Lawrence. Early Friday evening two men driving

Larry Friday evening two men driving a team and wagos stopped on Morgan street, near Harrison, and one of the horses laid down from sheer exhaustion and overwork. They went on their way at once, and the animal was cared for by John Leonard, of No. 92 William street, but died during the night. It is supposed that the men were horse-thieves. John Smith, 40 years of age, and claiming

to be a hardworking laborer from Joliet, was yes-terday arrested for the larceny of a horse and bug-gy belonging to Joseph Hoff, of No. 714 Effectal avenue, which was left standing in front of the Board of Trade. John Aller, of 3933 Haisted street saw him unhitch the horse, andestart to drive off, and hailed Officer Casey, who made the arrest. off, and hailed Officer casey, who made the arrest.

Mr. and Mrs. Craig, against whom warrants were sworn out by Dr. Harcourt on a charge
of attempted blackmall, have not yet been arrested: They have left the city, doubtlers, and
will not be heard of again, probably fearing the
consequences of a trial. Dr. Harcourt desires to
correct what he says was a misstatement in his
story of the affair as published in The Tribuxz
the other day. It was there stated that the womme
left his office screaming. He says that such was
not the case, and that he did not so state.

Detective J. M. Scott arrived in this city

a post-office.

The Humane Society received complaints from several brominent citizens yesterday morning of an aggravated case of cruelty to a horse, said to have been perpetrated by Warren Springer, who keeps an iron yard on South Clinton street. He is charged with beating the horse over the head until the horse was completely deranged, and also putting a twister on the horse's mouth in such a manner that the sines were torn open several inches. The officers of the Society immediately investigated the case and found the evidence such that athey procured a warrant and arrested Mr. Springer, and took him before Justice Morrison, who held him in bonds of \$200 for a hearing Mon-

Early last evening a Milwaukee avenue car Early last evening a Milwaukee avenue car going north was obstructed near Indiana street by an express wagon, the driver of which refused to turn out of the track or move on faster. Officer John O Connor, who was on the front platform and in citizen's dress, jumped out, when a young man who was standing in the wagon commenced lashing the car horses about the heads with a whip. The officer ordered him to desist, where upon the fellow turned his whip and dealt the officer a terrific blow with the buttenid of it, knocking him senseless, and cutting a severe gash fully three inches in length on the back of the head. The fellow was arrested by Officer Wasmund, and gave the name of C. A. Carter.

Justice Summerfield vesterday held the

gave the name of C. A. Carter.

Justice Summerfield yesterday held the following: C. Tunnichiff, keeping a pawn-shop without a license. \$20 fine; James Broderick, assaulting Michael Alien, \$400 to the 17th; Daniel Adams, runaway from Wabasa, Ind., sent to the Home of the Friendless; Mazgre McClusky, Marv McMahon, Annie Steinbeck, Margaret Hickey, \$30 fine; William Cross and Fred Milier, snatching a pocketbook, \$300 to the 15th; Henry Resmes, James Curran, Francis Ebert, vagrants, ten hours to leave town; William Bridgemun, vagrant, \$50 fine. Justice Morrison held Anton Stickler in \$1,000 bonds to the 17th for the burglary of H. B. Marks' house, corner of Twenty-sixth street and Western avenue; Charles Schubert, shooting Frederic Senneeberger on the Fourth of July, \$3,000 to the 2-di William Conroy, larceny, \$500 to the 17th; Patrick Moore, \$100 fine for the larceny of a horse and buggly from James Sweeney, of No. 612 Fulton street.

A battalion of the offscourings of humani-

A battalion of the offscourings of humanity assembled at the Central Hall on the night of the 5th to finish up the glorious celebration, and some semi-respeciable young men dropped in to see the fun at about hair-past 1 o'clock in the morning. A row ensued, and in the melee William Wasserman, of No. 177 West Van Buren street, was attacked and had a watch and chain, valued at from \$125 to \$150, taken from him, which he has never seen since, He caused the arrest of Lawrence Sharkey, afellow named Brady, and James Dignan on suspicion. The trial was commenced before Justice D'Wolf yesterday afternoon, and a partial examination of witnesses took place, when the Court adjourned, and the case was continued until next Saturday at 2 o'clock. Mr. Trude, counsel for Sharkey, says that the whole thing is a put-up job on the young man, and that he is respectable. Dignan was discharged, there being no proof against him. A battalion of the offscourings of humani-

on the young man, and that he is respectable. Digman was discharged, there being no proof against him.

New and interesting developments continue to grow out of the civil suit of Morris vs. Wegwarth, tried before Justice Polack last Thursday afternoon, in which the latter was accused of forging a receipt for \$1,900 in payment of a note given by Wegwarth to Morris for property purchased. As witnesses, Wegwarth had two men named Franz Rudolph and Conrad Kase, who swore that they saw Wegwarth Day the \$1,900 to Morris and obtain the receipt. The case was tried before a jury, and a verdict was found for the plaintiff, who immediately had Wegworth arrested for forgery, and subsequently the two witnesses for perjury. The warrant was given to Frivate Detective Dennis Simmons and Constable Hartman, who went in a buggy to Desplaines Friday night and arrested Asse. On their way in Kase became frightened and "laid down." He wanted to know whether he would be allowed to turn State's evidence, and when he arrived at the office of Justice Pollak he confessed that the whole thing was a put-up job, and that Wegworth had got him and Rudolph to swear as they did. Rudolph, who was also arrested, when he heard the words of Kase threw up his hands and exclaimed, "The game is up." and forthwith confessed that he never saw the money paid, and knew nothing about the case. The two were bound over by Justice Pollak to the Criminal Court is bonds of \$2,000 each Nesterday afternoon Norris swore out another warrant for the arrest of Wegwarth's house last evening, with a fair prospect of catching their man. Should this be accomplished, his trial on this charge will come up Monday morning, as will also the trial for forgery.

LOCAL POLITICS. GEN. MARTIN BREM.

Carl Pretzel is out for Gen. Beem for Congress. He writes up the General, and gives this descriptive

gisto Chicago, he graduated in the Law College under Jude Hooth, who was then Deah of the cuity. He has been practicing successfully r since, and has heretofore persistently de-

MR. JOHN D. HOXIE

denies that he has Congressional aspirations,
says that his name will not be used this fall in

most forgetting the needs of Chicago, and the navigation of the Hillinois River.

SEVENTH SENATORIAL.

The Executive Committee of the Republican League of the Seventh Senatorial District met in the club-room of the Tremont House, and resolved that the voters of the district meet at the usual place in each voting precinct for holding elections, and elect the number of delegates to which each precinct is entitled in the League, for a term of six months from and after July 27, 1878. The basis of representation is one delegate for every 100 Republican votes, and one delegate for every 100 Republican votes, and one delegate for every function of fifty votes or over, providing each brecinct shall have at least one delegate, which makes the following apportionment: Evanston, S. Jefferson, 4; Lake View, 4; New Trier J. 2; Northfield, 2; Niles, 1; Norwood Park, 2; Elk Grove, 2; Barrington, 2; Mairfe, 3; Hahover, 2; Palatine, 3; Schaumberg, 1; Wheeling, 2; Cleero, 7; Leyden, 1; Lyons, 2; Proviso, 3; Riverside, 1; Calumet, 2; Thornton, 3; Worth, 2; Bloom, 1; Lemont, 1; Orland, 2; Palos, 1; Rich, 1, 1; It was decided that the election for delegates take place July 27, between the hours of 6 and 8 of clock in the evening.

PRIMARIES.

The Democratic primaries for the election of committeemen to form the new Central Committee were held vesterday in the various city precincts and County Commissioner districts.

TEMPERANCE.

THERE WAS SUNSHING AT LAKE BLUFF YES-TERDAY, and, in consequence, the small crowd which has inhabited the camp-grounds for the past week was augmented by the arrival of a considerable number from Chicago, Wankegan, and the smaller towns along the line of the railway. The day was given up to the use of the State Reform Club, and all the exercises were under its anspices After attending the usual praver-meetings after breakfast, the people assembled in the main tent at 10:30, the attraction being Mr. A. B. Camp-bell. President of the Reform Club, who spoke on "Prohibition." He said that although prohibition was decidedly right and important, moral 'suasion should not be overlooked; the two should go hand-in-hand. Moral sussion meant lifting a drunkard out of the gutter and setting him on his feet a saved man. It was the field-work of the temperance fight, and prohibition was the result. Drinking men and prominion was the result. Drinking men might be saved by pointing out the certain ruin that would overtake them and their families, but the same result could not the reached by appealing to their befuddled intellects. Religion must ac-company successful temperance work, and the light of God's love shone through every pledge

light of God's love shone through every pledge that was signed.

Mr. Campbell then related his own experience; how, at the age of 12, years, he came home drunk, and how his parents kinelt and prayed for him. As a man he signed the pledge, became a pronibitionist, and had eyer since remained true to his vows and principles, The address was closed with some remarks concerning the prospects of the prohibition cause, the apeaker believing that, though success might not be achieved right away, its ultimate triumph was certain.

Mr. J. M. Hiatt of Seymour, Ind., was then called upon, and gave h history of the work in his town, one which formerly bore a yery hard name. During the past year, agreat to lorn had been effected, and one result had been the accession of about 175 persons to the church, and at the last election the Red Ribbon licket was successful.

Mr. Hist was followed by "Jack" Warburton, who made a few remarks in his usual style, after which the meeting adjustment.

THE AFTERINGON MEETING, which was held in the same place at 2:30 o'clock, was opened with praver and singing, after which Dr. Reynolds, of Red-Hiddon fame, was introwas opened with prayer and singing, after which Dr. Reynolds, of Red-lipbon fame, was introduced, and proceeded to preface his remarks with Scriptural selections. He then detaited his experience as a drunkard, which is familiar to all. He then branched off to the political side of the temperance, question, and decided that although he was a Republican by principle he would never vote for a whisky candidate, no matter by what party his mame was put forward. Religion and temperance went together, and had it not over for the women's crusade the speaker would have been in Hell. Dr. Reynolds closed by paying an eloquent tribute to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union for the work it was doing insaving drunkards.

Dr. Whitney, of Kewange, was the next speaker. He said he did not believe in pushing one method of work to the exclusion of others. Different men. all laborers in the temperance vineyard should act. In union. At this point the speaker burst forth with an exhortation to the young laddes present not to marry men who drank, and the advice was vigorously applianced by a baildheaded man in the audience. The evils of alcohal were then dwelt upon, the speaker likening, strong, drink to a white which triged on an exhausted horse.—when the work was done, the animal was worn out.

R. W. Crampton spoke briefly, saying that he believed in specifid lines of work, which, taken as a whole, would present effective results.

THE REV. DR. HATFIELD was the married and the captered his grati-

a whole, would present effective results.

Was then called forward, and expressed his gratification that God was expressly recordized in the temperance platform. The idea of teaching temperance and religion at the same time was the right one, and could not fail of success.

Last evening a union experience-meeting was held in the Clark Streat Chapel, lasting until 12 o'clock. It was addressed by Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Branneman, and Mr. Jones, a reformed man.

The exercises to day are under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and will be as follows: At 10:30 an address by Miss F.E. Willard; at 1 o'clock, a juvenile temperance meeting, addressed by Miss Kimball; at 3 o'clock, a lecture to reformed men, by Mrs. S. M. I. Henry; at 8 o'clock, a general meeting, to be addressed by Miss Willer I. Missikimball; and others.

The grounds have dried off nicely, and a large attendance is expected.

WIDEKIND-BRENTANO. THE COMMITTEE ON GERMAN of the Board of Education met yesterday afternoon for the purpose of considering the charges recently brought against Mr. Widekind, a teacher of German in the public schools. These charges are, in brief, that he furnished untruthful information to the Times that the Hon. Lorenzo Brentano nac the Times that the Hon. Lorenzo Brentano nad rented a house of his on LaSaile street to be used for purposes of prostitution; and that, according to the allegations of the Staats-Zeitung, Mr. Widekind is addicted to certain practices which can only be considered as in keeping with a loose system of morais. There were present at the meeting Messrs. Prusing and Vocke, of the Committee on German; Mr. Brentano, who really brings the first charge; Mr. Hesing, appearing for the Staats-Zeitung.

sing and Vocke, of the Committee on German; Mr. Brentano, who really brings the first charge; Mr. Hesing, appearing for the Staatz-Zeitung, which brings the second; Mr. Widekind himself; and lastly, the lady to whom, as alleged in the Times paragraph, Mr. Brentano had rented the house in question for the purposes designated. Hers was the unromantic name of Brown. She was neatly dressed in black, wore one of those taking English walking-hats, richly trimmed in materials of the same color, and, with her paie face and deep black eyes, presented an appearance calculated to impress the susceptible. Of this she seemed to be not entirely unconscious.

Mr. Prussing called the meeting to order, and intimated that, as no official charges had been received against Mr. Widekind, it was in order for Mr. Brentano to state his case. All that had appeared so far had been published in the papers with no names signed, and, as such, the information was wholly unofficial.

Mr. Vocke explained that it was urzed that the publication of the charges seemed to make it necessary for the Committee to take cognisance of them. If Widekind had conveyed improper or untrue information to any paper reflecting on Mr. Brentano, the Committee to take cognisance of them. If widekind had conveyed improper or untrue information to any paper reflecting on Mr. Brentano, the Committee should take prompt and decisive action in the premises. If, also, the charges of immorality against Mr. Widekind in the sloudst-Zeitung articles, and asked Mr. Brentano had been invited to be present and give all the information in his possession regarding the published charges.

Mr. Prussing produced The Thirauns and Sidatz-Zeitung articles, and asked Mr. Brentano if he would indorse them as statements of facts.

Mr. Brentano wasn't prepared to indorse inewspaper statements. All he was ready to do—and he was very willing to do it then—was to furnish he had been invited to do.

Mr. Voche said that Mr. Hotz had sudddnly been called away from the city, and, as he desired to

heard, he moved to adjourn.

Mr. Prussing thought this the proper course, and Mr. Brentano said he would be just as ready at a future time as then, although, as all the parties were present, he should prefer te go on.

After some further talk, the Committee did adjourn, the time being left indefinite, as it was uncertain just when Mr. Hotz would return. When he does, however, all parties will be notified when it will be convenient for the Committee to come together.

LIBUTS. RUCKER AND HENELY. A dispatch from Camp Supply, Arizons, was received yesterday at military headquarters, dated the 12th, conveying the sad intelligence of the death of Lieut. Rucker of the Sixth Cavary, death of Lieut. Rucker of the Sixth Cavairy,—
a young officer highly esteemed in the
army, and well known here. He perished in a
brave but fruitless effort to rescue a comrade,
Lieut. Henely, from drowning, in a river near the
point named. The details of the fatal event have
not come to hand. The dispatch, which comes by
way of Camp Bowie, merely says that Lieut.
Rucker was drowned at 7 o'clock on the 11th inst.
in a desperately neroic but vain attempt to rescue
Lieut. Henely from death. His body was recovered, after a search of three hours and a haif,
about a mile and a haif away from the scene of the
calamity, all the troops and the Indians being engared in the search. Every endeavor was made to
resuscitate the officer, but in vain, although skilled
treatment was applied during the night. The body
of Lieut. Henely was also recovered, and the remains of both the young men will be sent to Camp
Bowie.

This will be sad news to many people in Chicago
who were related to, or intimately connected with,
the unfortunate young men.

OBITUARY.

This will be sad news to many people in Chicago who were related to, or intimately connected with, the unfortunate young men.

Lieut. John Anthony Rucker was the eldest son of D. A. Rucker, Assistant Quartermaster-General of the United States Army, and orother-in-law to Gen. Phil Sheridan. He graduated from West Point in 1872, having been appointed at large by President Grant, and spent three years in the Military Academy. He distinguished himself above many in his regiment in fights with the Apaches. and had the reputation of being one of the finest riders in the American cavalry. He was a young man of splendid physique, and immense personal strength and activity. For the last two years he has been commanding the Indian acouts in Arizona.

in Arizona. Lieut. Henely graduated from the Military Acad-emy in 1872. He enlisted in the volunteer service early in the War, being then a mere boy, and after-wards in the Eleveuth Infantry, and while serving wards in the kleventh Infantry, and while serving there was recommended by all the officers for an appointment at large at West Point. Through the influence of the Hon. John Kelly and others he was appointed by President Johnson to the Military Academy. He graduated in 1872, —standing thirty-five in a class of seventy,—and was appointed Second Lieuteaant in the Sixth Cavalry. He distinguished himself in a fight with the Southern Cheyennes in Kansas, and has ever borne the reputation of a brave soldler and gentleman.

The news of the sad affair was conveyed from headquarters yesterday to Gen. Rucker.

EDUCATIONAL.

MEETING OF THE COUNTY BOARD. The adjourned meeting of the County Board of Education was held yesterday morning for the purpose of electing teachers. All the men were present, and Mr. S. S. Gardner was in

Mr. H. B. Lewis offered the following: Resolved. That the engagements made by this Board of teachers or other employes shall be subject to cancellation by the Board, and all persons employed by this Board are hereby notified that they are engaged and accept the position under such condition. and accept the position under such condition.

The resolution was adopted.

The election of teachers was then proceeded with, and resulted in the choice of the following-named persons: Misses Rice, Byrne, and Curtis, and Messrs. Jones, Shuman, and Payne.

Michael Quinn and E. S. McDonald were nominated for the position of engineer. A vote resulted in the election of Quinn.

On motion of Mr. Lewis, the Committee on Buildings and Janitors was instructed to report to the County Board any needed repairs at the Normai School.

ing school year was turned over to the Judiciary Committee. On motion, it was decided to pay the salaries of the Principal and engineer in twelve monthly in-

On motion of Mr. Maher, the revision of the on motion of Mr. Maner, the revision of the course or study and the rules and regulations was referred to the Committee on Text Books and Course of Study, together with the County Superintendent and Principal.

The July salaries of the Principal and engineer were audited, after which the Board adjourned until Aug. 24 at 10 o'clock a. m.

ART-NOTES.

MISS ANNIE C. SHAW has in her studio four or five new oil landscapes which represent well her versatility and ability. One, intended for the Exposition this fall. has a similarity to her picture in the National Academy last spring, representing an opening through the woods, cattle in the foreground, and open country beyond. Another is an upright picture of a row or procession of poplars, and a third a view of flat country with several windmills and a sluggist stream. Quite different from any of these, is a moderate-sized landscape representing a scene so common that it is hard to describe.—two thickets, an overgrown wall, etc.—but beautiful in quality

of color, and quite contrasted in its warm tones to the grays and greens which Miss Shaw generally prefers, though marked with refinement always characteristic of her.

A successful experiment is another picture of a wet twillight, looking down a suburban road lined with cottonwood trees, and the light giancing from the stone flagging and the buddles in the road. A large study of a Jersey buill's head completes the recent noteworthy pictures in the studio.

pletes the recent noteworthy pictures in the studio.

It may be doubted whether there is among landscape painters in the West a superior to Miss
Shaw in refinement of perception, strength of handling her subjects, and downright honest development of the gift that is in her.

The outdoor skettching class of the Academy
under Mr. Spread will meet for the first time
Wednesday at half-past 1. The class in porcelain
painting under Mrs. Preussner meets Tuesday at 9.
The present model at the Academy is in German
peasant costume of a Dorothea or Magnerite charneter, and the most attractive subject for sketching for some weeks. L. C. Earle has made a full
length water color study, which is to be placed on
exhibition.

ing for some weeks. L. C. Earle has made a full length water color study, which is to be placed on exhibition.

THE SECIETARY OF THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN has addressed letters to several of our public-spirited citizens who are traveling abroad, suggesting their pringing back with them to the Academy objects of art which will be useful as materials for study in the schools, and may be obtained inexpensively abroad and brought into the country for an art-institution duty-free. The late William E. Boggett set an excellent example when he imported the marole copy of the winged Victory, which now constitutes one of the chief ornaments of the Academy, and he did it avowedly as an example. It is through such liberality of private citizens that the supply of copies for study, autotypes of works of the Masters, objects of ceramic art and opiciabrac appropriate for still-life study, costemes, casts, architectural plates, books and periodicals upon art, and all the various equipments of a liberal school of art, must be secured.

There has always been a lioural spirit towards fine art in Chicago, and no doubt our traveling public, being reminded of it, will make response in some form.

RECEIVERS' REPORTS. THE REPUBLIC LIFE-INSURANCE COMPANY. Mr. Ward, as Receiver of the Republic Life-Insurance Company; filed a report showing the busi-

ness of that Company from Jan. 21 to July 12, Balance on hand Jan. 21......... Total..... DISSUESEMENTS. .\$223,944 Real estate expenses ... Taxes
Legal expenses
Offset claims.
Real estate bought
Loans on mortgares.
Expense for prosecuting stockholders.
Dividend of 15 per cent
Office expenses
Miscellaneous
Receiver's expenses
Actuary Total Cash on hand Oct. 9, 1877.... Bills receivable..... Loans and mortgages

Total ... 2,246 235 286 3,493 2,000 128 142 30 8,161 Real estate expenses.
Abstracts
Taxes paid.
Bilis payable
Interest.
Offsets
Miscellaneous
Losns and morrgages.
Cash advanced by Rece THE CHICAGO LIFE.

In the case of Needles vs. The Chicago Life-Insurance Company, on petition of the Keceiver he was authorized to institute any and all necessary suits to foreclose the real-estate securities which have corrected by the securities which have corrected by the securities which suits to foreclose the real-estate securi have come into his hands as Receiver, a in the property at sales if necessary, at begin or defend any other suits with re the Company's assets. WALDRON, NIBLOCK & CO. Benjamin F, Crosby, Receiver of

Balance on hand ..

CORRESPONDENCE.

Tramps.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicago, July 12.—In to-day's issue CRICAGO, July 12.—In to-day a issue of your paper I noticed with some amusement an article suggesting a method of "utilizing" that much-cursed class commonly denominated "tramps." Being myself a tramp, I would respectfully beg

Being myself a tramp, I would respectfully beg leave to submit one or two propositions bearing upon the same subject.

What is to be done with the discharged soldiers, who will, in turn, from necessity, themselves become tramps? It looks to me a good deal like robbing Peter to pay Paul, and that the discrimination as between soldiers and tramps would be in our favor. I would further suggest that as there are not more than 2,000 Indians hostie to the Government (who have become so through a systematic process of "economy" at Washington, which has reduced their "trations" to a mere pittance), that "utilizing" the tramp for the purpose of indian warfare would make but small inroads upon our present numbers. Then, again, we should not consider it in the light of punishment, as we would hail with delight such an opportunity of improving our present condition; and as to the hardships of frontier life, we have become quite as familiar with ill-usage as the generality of mankind, and as to "tramping" consider ourselves equal to the average soldier, though possibly may not prove as feet of foot under certain circumstances of time and place. However, should your worthy correspondent's suggestion be carried out, I trust there will be no partiality toward either sex, and in this counection would nodestly suggest that a goodly numier of the "fashionable" yet idle females of our day, be likewise impressed into service by the Government as moral sponsors to the unfortunate Lo, a class who have nothing to do but spend unearmed money, read novels, and wait for something to turn up. Of course there must be some "Christianizing" power to counterdo but spend unearned money, read novels, and wait for something to turn up. Of course there must be some "Christianizing" power to counteract the baneful iniluence of a horde of worthless tramps. "Idleness is the workshop of hell." slike for the rich and poor. Give us all work, keep out the pauper labor of Europe, and the tramps will soon become "utilized."

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

CHICAGO, July 13.—It is a deplorable fact that the citizens of Chicago are supplied with a more inferior grade of fresh meat than almost any other city in the country. It is true that thousands of people here buy meat of peddlers and others who have neither ice nor other requisites for handling meats, and who have no reputation at stake. They buy crippled and overheated animals, and meats, and who have no reputation at stake. They buy crippled and overheated animals, and hams that have soured in curing, all of which are most unheathful and dangerous food. The market-men who have built ice-vaults, and have prepared themselves to carry on a legitimate business, some years ago, at their own instance, increased their license tenfold for the purpose of having the city authorities employ competent officers to inspect the markets and condeum all meats unfit for consumption. In this they have not succeeded. The writer, on visiting more than a hundred markets in the city, has failed to find one that has ocen visited by a Meat-Inspector within the past two years. If there are provisions for this matter, for the sake of the health of the city during this hot weather, it certainly ought to have attention. Even the little that has been done in this direction is believed to be labor lost, from the fact that it is done too late. The proper time for inspection is before the animal is killed. While it is the practice to take cattle or hogs off the cars or from the road when they have traveled until they are tired, and the blood heated, and slanghter them in that condition, we shall never have good meat. It should be the rule that they stand twelve to twenty-four hours, and be quiet and cool as possible before killing, and when killed should be bled immediately, while they are in condition to bleed freely; then see that the carcass is thoroughly cooled off and entirely rid of all animal heat before any curing process is begun; otherwise all the ice, ice-vaults, or other expensive preparations will never make the meat good. In most places in the old countries this rule is rigidly enforced by Meat-Inspectors in authority, and, while they have weather as warm as we, by having the animal in proper condition before slaughtering, the meat is keen for days even without ice.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, July 13.—I am sure that quite a large number of your readers who are interested will be bleased to know that a free lecture on "Lands and Homes in the West" will be delivered by the Rev. Father John Pichier, a Catholic missionary of long Father John Pichier, a Catholic missionary of experience in the West, now resident pas experience in the west, now resident pastor at Hanover, Kas. The lecture will take place at Maskell Hall, Desplaines street, Sunday afternoon, July 21, at 3 p. m. All who are interested in procuring information on this subject, and especially our Catholic citizens of every nationality, are cordially invited to attend.

There are thousands of fadustrious, worthy families in this city whose condition would be very materially benefited by going West and building up There are thousands of and ilies in this city whose con

homes for themselves in that productive and progressive country. But to do this will necessarily require some capital,—say \$500 to \$2.000.—and many citizens, especially grocers, saloonists, and politicians. may not favor or encourage this movement, for selfish motives and self-interests. Still we should not forget that, by moving into the country, these people of limited means may not only promote their own and the spiritual and temporal welfare of their families, but they may also make room and employment for others who are without work, and who have no means to go anywhere.

By securing a home, on land no matter how humble, any man, with a little capital, courage, perseverance, and self-reliance, can, in a few years, enjoy more happiness and much more independence

SUBURBAN.

EVANSTON. The Baptist Church will hold its Sunday evening service, commencing to-day, at 6 instead of 8 o'clock, during July and August. The Rev. E. B. Hulbert will preach this morning.

Evening services at the Congregational Church

Evening services at the Congregational Church will be suspended for the present.

Mr. W. E. King, of the Institute, will be married Thursday to Miss Jennie Alsip, of Chicago.

The silver wedding of Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Breed was the most notable social event South Evanston has known for some time. Upwards of 200 gnests were present.

The Rev. C. H. Zimmerman, having assumed editorial charge of the Golden Censer, a religious newspaper published at Rockford, has resigned the pastorate of the South Evanston Methodist Church, and his resignation has been accepted. Prof. II. F. Fisk will preach in that church this morning and evening.

All the teachers who served in the High-School and public schools last term have been reappointed for the coming years by the Board of Education, with the exception of Miss Groves, who resigned her position, and will be succeeded by Miss Alice Kitchell.

The annual anniversary of the Evanston Branch of the Chicago Bloic Society will be held in the Methodist Church this evening. Officers will be elected, reports read, and an address delivered by the Rev. Dr. Hatfield.

elected, reports read, and an aduress delivered by the Rev. Dr. Hatfield.

clected, reports read, and an address delivered by the Rev. Dr. Hatfield.

The Hyde Park Trustees held their regular meeting yesteriany afternoon, with all the members present.

The Treasurer reported balance cash on hand, \$6,947.61; and that on his late visit to New York he had succeeded in having all interest coupons paid at the American National Exchange Bank for a commission of one-quarter of 1 per cent.

The following was adopted:

Rossolved, That the Attorney of the Village be and he is hereby directed to commence suit against Asa D. Waldron, late Treasurer, and his several sureties, upon each and every one of the official bonds given by him to the village other than and in addition to the last bond upon which suit is now commenced.

Resolved, That the Board appoint a committee who shall, with the assistance of an expert, layestigate and report to the Board all material facts shown by the books and papers of Waldron, Niblock & Co. and W. L. Scott & Co., and also showing if they can ascertain when and where the village money was lost, and by wom, and where the village money was lost, and by wom, and where the village money was lost, and by commenced that the responsibility may be set where it belongs, and in order to ald the village in the recovery, if possible, of such losses, or a portion thereof.

Messrs. Wright and Potter were appointed a Committee to secure the co-operation of the South Park Commissioners in the 'improvement of Stony

streets.

The Attorney was instructed to report an amendment to Chap. 18 of Revised Ordinances permitting owners of property to lay gas-pipes on their own lands and requiring gas companies to connect with the same without unreasonable charge for

with the same without unreasonable charge for the same.

It was resolved that the contract with John K. Beatty for the construction of Forty-first street sower be declared annulled, not having been completed as required by said contract, and that the Committee on Streets, with the President, be authorized fo contract for the extension of the completed part of the sewer to such point as, in their judgment, the necessities of the people required, and in such manner as will not release the surestee of Beatty on his bond.

Mr. Green offered the following:

Resolved. That an appropriation of \$3.500 be made for opening a drain thirty feet in width along the west side of Stony island avenue, from the south line of Ninety-first street to the north edge of the low lands between Ninety-first and Ninety-second streets.

Laid over and made the special order for next Laid over and made the special order for next

Laid over and made the special order for next meeting.

It was resolved that the Superintendent be directed to report the clocality of fifty street-lamps that can be dispensed with and that after Aug. 1 that number be dispensed with.

The following resolutions were also adopted:

Resolved, That so soon as the contractor to furnish broken stone and screenings shall commence to deliver material to the village, the Superintendent shall proceed to place said material as rapidly as the condition of the streets may require upon the west part of South Chicago avenue, east of Stony Island avenue; Stony island avenue, south of Sixty-s-venth street; Washington avenue, north of Fifty-seventh street;

BROILING HOT.

What People Suffer Who Have Not the Ac-

St. Louis, July 13.—This has been the hot day of the season, the mercury ranging between 9 and 4 o'clock from 90 to over 100 in the saids 9 and 4 o'clock from 90 to over 100 in the snade. Nearly thirty cases of sunstroke were reported at the City Dispensary and hospitals during the day, and fully as many more have probably occurred of which the authorities have no record. Nearly every physician one meets can report from one to three cases in his private practice. Sixteen deaths have occurred to day from this cause alone, and twenty-two buring permits have been granted in three days, which include only two of the fatal cases of to-day, it is not unusual to have the same degree of heat here, but so many cases of sunstroke and so many deaths from that cause in the same length of time were never known before. These

many deaths from that cause in the same length of time were never known before. Thosas Mason, who obtained considerable reputation as a humorist writer in the *Republican*, this city over the signature "I. X. Peck," fell dead in the streets of Elston, Mo., to-day from anstroke. Mr. Mason had numerous friends in New York, where his family now is.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., July 13.—John Coldwater and William Scangonbacher died to-day from sunstroke. Two cases of sunstroke also occurred among the hands on the Burlington. Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad abore this city, though it is not known whether they will prove fatal or not. Eight horses were prostrated in this city and vicinity to-day by teat. The present is the longest spell of continued hot weather known in this neighborhood for a number of years. The mercury resterday and to-day ranged from 98 to 100 according to location, the heat appearing greatest on the hills. There has not been a day for a week on which the thermometer has not at some time gone above 95. the thermometer has not at ac above 95.

Buck & Rayner's essence of pure Jamaica Ginger prevents summer complaints:

MARRIAGES. THOMPSON—RAYNE—In Fairplay, Wia, July 4 1878, by Alexander Sampson, Esq., Mr. J. F. Thompson, of Dubuque, son of the Hon. John Thompson, asd Miss Grace Isabell, daughter of R. W. Rayne, Esc. of Chicago. No cards.

HINDLE—WENTWORTH—July 8, 1878, at the red-dence of the brice's mother, by the Rev. Mr. Forbas, George O. Wentworth, of this city, and Miss Ratell Hindle, late of Washington, D. C. Hudde, late of Washington, D. C.
DOULEY-VAN RIPER.—In this city, July 7, 172,
at the St. James Episco-al Church, by the Rev. 2, 1,
Harris, D. D., G. J. Dooley, of Green Bay, Wis., ma
Miss Wealthy Van Riper, of this city.

SHEAHAN—On the 12th inst., in this city, a 1 clock a. m., of heart disease. John Sheahan.
The deceased was a pative of the Parish of Glina Comhe deceased was an ative of the Parish of Gin Wexford, Ireland, and during his long res leage was highly esteemed and respected the and sterling qualities. The funeral will take place from his late r south Halsted-st., to-day (Sunday) by

GRIFFITHS-On the 13th inst., at her late resence, 909 Fu.ton-st., Miss Mary E. Grimtha, in the st year of her age. Funeral Monday, 15th, by cars to Northfield, Cost

days.

MONHEIMER—Henry Monheimer, aged 33 years at 7 p. m. on the 12th inst., of congestion of the brain, at the resistence of Charles H. Schwab, Esq., No. 618 Michigan—avil be taken to Cincinnati for burial.

Est Cincinnati papers please copy. 242 North Halated-at.

HISLER—In this city, July 13, at his late resident,
No. 880 Indiana-av., August Hisler, aged 45 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HEDWIG—In this city, July 13, While, infantsocof.

O. B. and Katie Hedwig, aged 2 months.

Funeral from No. 206 Forquer-st. to-day at 9 o'clock.

m., to Graceland.

MARONEY—July 13, 1878. at 11:50 p. m., Mrs. Electric Maroney, at her late residence, 122 West Harrison-st.

Buffalo papers please copy. ANNOUNCEMENTS

MRS. LATIMER'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. WHICH offers every advantage for a liberal education will reopen Sept. 16 at 814 Michigan-av.

A NEW MOVE. Every visitor to the new and elegant establishment of R. T. Martin, Nos. 205 and 267 State-st., pronounce it a fire a feel seec.

A feel seech third is severtisements are familiarise been constantly before the public, still there are may who have never visited the establishment, and for their benefit a few details are here given. The bases requires the entire four-story building, having a frontage of 40 feet on State-st., and extending 150 feet in depth, Nos. 285 and 297, between Jackson and via Buren. The main floor contains an immense story of planos and organs of every description for the josobay as well as retail trade. On this floor is a department for specialties, now occupied with a stock of Rogarisms of specialties, now occupied with a stock of Rogarisms of the four will accommodate the fur department. In the water this floor will accommodate the fur department from the upper floors is a splendid furniture opartment—a department for mattresses and bedding uphoistery department, order department, togetism with special rooms, on the fourth floor, devotes with special rooms, on the floor departments. In the with special rooms, on the fourth floor, devotes with special rooms, and organs, this plane, and pecking offers, in the plano and organs, this plane, and the plane and organs and furniture departments. In the water the plane and organs and for going and pocking of the floor of the flo

NOS. 265 AND 267 STATE-57.

CILVER FOR GREEN BACKS—WE ARE CLOSING out that big stock of silver-plated ware, of the Meriden and Rogers Bros. make, very rapidity buyers will bear in mind that this is an unusual chaace, as the goods were taken in trade, and can therefore be said by under value. Casters, \$1.57 and up; ice-pitchers, \$2 and up; cake-baskets, \$2 and up; berry dishes, \$2 and up; berry

TO BENT. TO RENT. Offices, en suite or single, AT LOW RATES. CHARLES GOODMAN. Room 43, 116 Washington-st.

TO RENT. No. 30 Rush-st., Brick Dwelling, 10 rooms, in good order. \$40 per month. CHARLES GOODMAN, Room 43, 116 Washington-45.

TO RENT. Store No. 108 South Clark-st, In first-class order. CHARLES GOODMAN. Room 43, 116 Washington-st. HAIR GOODS.

PALMER HOUSE HAIR STORE.
The best place in Chicago for Hair
Goods, wholesaic or retail, important
Goods, wholesaic or retail, important
Goods, wholesaic or retail, catalorase
free. Miss. HATTIE M. HULL. Wholesale and Retail, Send for price list. Goods sent C. O. D. asyshem in the send of the wide list. Goods agent for the "MULTIFORM. Wigs made to order and warraned. Self-wide with the work of the wide with the work of the wide with the work of t My Fat. SARATOGA WAYE of natural curly hair improves woman looks wonderfully. You will have good other after seeing it. sent C. O. B. Mrs. TiOMPsob. Other waves, 33. 210 Wabash av.

CUT FLOWERS.

Our new State-Room Trust, No European Lourist can afford to take an ocean trip without it. Tourists' outifit a specialty. CHARLES T. Wilst. 144 State-st. PHILADELPHIA

AWN MOWERS, Wholesale and Retail. Vasca Laws Fountains, everything for Lawn or Garden. H. 6. SAVAGE & CO., Seedsmen and Florists, 77 State-DENTISTRA.

eranc

The Pope and I News from

RELIG

Growing Oppos the Methodis

The Internationa ference---Dr.

Cree Notes and Persona Abroad --- Chur

To-Da THE VAT THE POPE AND FA Rome. June 16 -- So I Rone. June 10-50 in the the reports in circulating in the Vatican that shall gratify our readers ticulars of more than continuous than continu

This is the opening parage communicated to the Opin ent described as "un egra no signature, but it is attri-one of the three great Bas be high attainments and his high attainments and liberal sentiments. Amon reports it tacitly claims statement of facts. throughout I do not press if transmitting the art in some parts much conder position to state that all relate to Padre Curci corr declarations (made by hir general conversation both publication of his letter to Leo XIII., and may, taken as some guarantee c as regards the rest: The first acts of the new Church matters would have ent way from that marked es said that Leo XIII. was res

and persons. Those the new Pontiff did no

the new Pontiff did not detected in his intent. Only a fond on all sides we have, same; things go on just as and they are all alike. "The fact is, the Holy Fath tificate with an error. In! Cardinals he restored to the thority that Pius IX. had a had succeeded in forming no longer sought either he They were his creatures, at the Church in a manner ab XIII., who disapprove edure, would, with a his mind, restore the and anthority as Prince thus he committed a great too late, his Holiness better majority of the Card and compensate him. Creject any idea of moderati also creatures of Piu necessity of an iron h uons, would save the the interests of any on The Pontifi was not position organized to

understanding as to the m wishes of their Sovereigh. One of the first acts of the for the ex-Jesuit Pader Cut to him by Cardinal Franchi. desired to see terminate afflicted him much. Padreself grieved in having do might have displeased the Poready to submit humbly to to the Fatthful. He in demonstrating that his work dissidio? was not in any godetrines of the Church, and refused to sign the retracter Pontiff Plus IX. In that retrained to sign the retracter Pontiff Plus IX. In that retrained to sign the retracter Pontiff Plus IX. In that retrained the temporal power of the Stention of the Catholics froe elections; third, the imposs and the Kingdom of Italy things, "said Padre Curci, in ize. Rather than do so I we They must make up their min is a fact which cannot be do may be the form of governme the nation will not divide; as that this is the state of things into the nonice life, that religing the thought of the conditions and the tranchi several times already required. Pathe wish that the matter some impartial person, and it thought thinness, intrusted it! Guiseppe, who had been a fror many years.

This not with standing. Pad Franchi several times, and length on the conditions and and its relations with Italy, versations they spoke of the and Padre Curci expressed his who am in the habit of Providence in all tworld, maintain the beliet o

ple comes from above, see the done. But this example of a above everything else, serve splittual Court. Wherefore has brought things to a point Pontifical Court to abolish in Pete in virtue and in morals. It the Quirinal." Padre Curci, in another commonstrate the necessity for The fanatics, to get rid of the would have no need of pois fanatics of another kind haleo XII. To those of our clent to maintain intact the the "prison." Padre Curci the unhealthiness of the Yearmer. The Pontiffs grounds in the Quirinal, a Castel Gandolfo. If Pius Lyears of his life at the Vatic and a strong constitution, and had during twenty previous and had during twenty preventionated to the place; but mountains, for the last inhabitant of the mand delicate by nature, at the Vatican. As all and when he does so we wantly, but not for the fanct Unita Cattolica and the Cithis occurs we will pity him qualify as imbeciles or train."

Don Giuseppe Pecci, in definition of the posters.

of the Pontiff, went to Pade hide from him that his Holi resolve the matter in a way not to wound his amour and in a position to receive him Curci wrote with nis own which, being read to the leven a larger and ma This done, Padre Curcl dime into retreat, and it was to Grotto Ferrata. Cardin the convent, had given his chad chosen his cell, when I laduential persons had put for and induced him to promised. The Holy Fat had occurred and highly in Tathers of Mondragone, —w persons above allued to.—

years. The mercury yesterday and ged from 98 to 100 according to locate appearing greatest on the hills, not been a day for a week on which someter has not at some time gone

MARRIAGES.

VAN RIPER—In this city, July 7, 1878, mes Epiaco al Church, by the Rev. 8, 8, 7, G. J. Dooley, of Green Bay, Wia, rad by Van Riper, of this city.

DEATHS.

N-On the 12th first. In this city, at 1 the of heart disease, John Sheahan. Sediwas sharive of the Parish of Glinn. Com-irciand, and during his long residence in a highly esteemed and respected for his -day (Sunday) at 1 o'clock, to Graceland

FIMER'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. WHICH every advantage for a liberal education, sept. 16 at 814 Michigan-av.

IEW MOVE.

TIN. NOS. 265 AND 267 STATE-ST. NOS. 285 AND 287 STATE-ST.

RE GREEN BACKS—WE ABE CLOSING
its stock of silver plated ware, of the Mercro Bros. make, very rapidity; buyers will
that this is an unusual chance, as the
ken in trade, and can therefore be soid far
Casters, S.1.87 and up; fee-pitchers, Sbaskets, S.2 and up; fee-pitchers, Sbaskets, S.2 and up; fee-pitchers, SMARTIN'S, 285 and 207 State-st.

O RENT. , en suite or single, AT LOW RATES, CHARLES GOODMAN. Room 43, 116 Washington-st. O RENT.

tush-st., Brick Dwelling, us, in good order. \$40 per month. CHARLES GOODMAN, Room 43, 116 Washington

O RENT. o. 108 South Clark-st., first-class order. CHARLES GOODMAN, Room 43, 116 Washington-st.

HAIR GOODS. PALMER HOUSE HAIR STORE.
The best place in Chicago for Hair
Goods, wholesale or retail, Improved
Goosamer Waves a specialty. 40 Monroe. or 270 W. Madison-st. Catalogues
free. M&S. HATTIE M. HULLs Wholesale and Retail, Send for price-list. Goods sent C. O. D. anywhere. Sole agent for the "MULTIPOIM." Wigs made to order and warranted, EURNBAM.

My Pat. SARATOGA WAVE of natural carly hair improves woman's looks wonderfully. You will have none other after seeing it. Sent C. O. D. MRS. THOMPSON. Other waves, 83. CUT FLOWERS.

WERS Cut Flowers made up in all, designs for deddings. Rodeptions, Fanerals.
HOVEY & CO., 56 Madison-3

Our new State-Room Truck,
No European teurist can afford
to take an ocean trip without
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CHARLES T. WILT.
CHARLES 1.44 State-st. LAWN MOWERS. LADELPHIA ERS, Wholesale and Retail. Vasca, Lawn erything for Lawn or Garden. H. G. D., Seedsmen and Florists, 77 State st. DENTISTRY.

The Pope and Father Curci-News from the Vatican.

RELIGIOUS.

Growing Opposition Among the Methodists to Itinerancy.

The International Jewish Conference---Dr. Patton's Creed.

Notes and Personals at Home and Abroad --- Church Services To-Day.

THE VATICAN. THE POPE AND FATHER CURCI.

London Times.

Rome. June 16.—So many and so contradictor.

Roxe, due to so many and so contradictory are the reports in circulation regarding things passing in the Vatican that we (the writer) believe we shall gratify our readers by publishing some particulars of more than common interest.

This is the opening paragraph of a long article communicated to the Opinione by a correspond-ent described as "un egregio amico." It bears no signature, but it is attributed to a Canon of one of the three great Basilicas, well known for his high attainments and learning, and for his liberal sentiments. Among many contradictory reports it tacitly claims to be an authoritative statement of facts. How far it may be so throughout I do not presume to pronounce, but in transmitting the article in a condensed, and in some parts much condensed, form I am in a position to state that all those portions which relate to Padre Curci correspond exactly with declarations made by him in private and in general conversation both before and after the publication of his letter of April 29, addressed to Leo XIII., and may, therefore, at least be taken as some guarantee of the author's veracity

as regards the rest:
The first acts of the new Pontiff gave hope that

as regards the rest:

The first acts of the new Pontiff gave hope that Church matters would have entered upon a different way from that marked out by Pius IX. It was said that Leo XIII. was resolved to change system and persons. Those who knew the precedents of the new Pontiff did not doubt that he would succeed in his intent. Only a few months have passed, and on all sides we hear, "Even Leo XIII. Is the same; things go on just as before. They are Papes, and they are all alike."

The fact is, the floy Father inaugurated his Pontificate with an error. In his first discourse to the Cardinals he restored to the Sacred College the authority that Pius IX. had appropriated. Pius IX. had succeeded in forming a Sacred College which no longer sought either initiative or authority. They were his creatures, and left him to govern the Church in a manner absolutely despotic. Leo XIII., who disapproved this mode of procedure, would, with a generosity equal to his mind, restore the Cardinals to their dignity and authority as Princes of the Church. In this he committed great error, and fully, when too late, his Holiness became aware how badly the majority of the Cardinals had compensated and compensate him. Creatures of Pius IX. they reject any idea of moderation and oppose all kinds of obstacles to the Holy Father. In point of fact, the Pontiff has resigned power into the hands of a Sacred College made in the image and similitude of Pius IX. Percetving that he had been too precipitate in performing an act of generosity, he mought of naming new Cardinals calculated to support him in his ideas of moderation. But, first, Nuncies were necessary to interpret his ideas to the various Governments. To substitute others for Monsignors Meglia and Jaccobini would involve the necessity of adding in their persons two Cardinals to the Sacred College incapable of supporting im. Where were Nuncios and Cardinals to be found! In the Prelature? But are not Prelates also creatures of Pius IX. Hence the inevitable necessity of an iron hand which

(deconsecrated) chapes at the Quirinal. The Cardinal shrugged his shoulders and made no reply. But when he left the Pope he warned the other Cardinals. They held counsel together and made realy to combat any idea of kindliness. It is snough, if his Hollness makes a sign, for the members of the Sacred College to come to an instant understanding as to the manner of opposing the wishes of their Savereits.

ben of the Sacred College to come to an instant understanding as to the manner of opposing the wishes of their Sovereign.

One of their Sovereign.

One of the first acts of the Pontiff was to send for the ex-Jesuit Padre Curcl. A note was sent to him by Cardinal Franchi, stating that the Pontiff desired to see terminated a scandal which affisted him much. Padre Curcl, showing himself grieved in having done anything which might have displeased the Pope, deciared himself redy to submit humbly to the will of the Father of the Fatishral. He insisted, however, in demonstrating that his work upon the "Moderno dissidio" was not in any guise contrary to the doctrines of the Church, and explained why he had relused to sign the retractation required by the Pontiff Pius IX. In that retractation it was insisted that Padre Curci should recognize as doctrines of the Church—First, the speedy re-establishment of the temporal power of the Pope; second, the absention of the Catholics from participation in the sections; third, the impossibility of the Church and the Kingdom of Italy co-existing. "These things," said Padre Curci, "I will never recognize. Rather than do so I would be cut in pieces. They must make up their minds that Italian unity is a fact which cannot be destroyed. Whatever may be the form of government which rules Italy, the nation will not divide; and from the moment that this is the state of things, our duty is to enter into the public life, that religion and morals do not roll down the hill together."

Cardinal Franchi hastened to tell him that it was not a question of a retractation conceived in the terms already required. Padre Curci expressed the wish that the matter should be confided to some impartial person, and his Holmess, with great thoughtinness, intrusted it to his brother. Don-Guiseppe, who had been a friend of Padre Curci's for many years.

This notwithstanding. Padre Curci saw Cardinal Franchi sevent stores and calked with him at

the wish that the matter should be conneed to some impartial person, and his Holimess, with great thoughtfuness, intrusted it to his brother, Don-Guiseppe, who had been a friend of Padre Curci's for many years.

This notwithstanding. Padre Curci saw Cardinal Franchi several times, and talked with him at length on the conditions and duties of the Church and its relations with Italy. In one of these conversations they spoke of the occupation of Rome, and Padre Curci expressed himself as foliows: "I, who am in the habit of seeing the hand of Providence in all the things of this world, maintain the belief that the occupation of Rome was providential. The Church deserved to be humiliated; she has not yet been so ambiently. It is necessary that the Church should be the mirror of virtue, of morality, of honesty. Now, what has occurred? We have, thanks to his occupation, at the Quirinal a young King was, according to all reports, is an upright man, ready to do all and everything for the good of the country. We have a young Queen, who is respectedly all the world as the most virtuous and best-beloved woman in Italy. With such Sovereigns, it follows that the Court is composed of moral and respectable persons; and, inasmuch as the example comes from above, see the good which may be done. But this example of a profane Court should, above everything else, serve as a stimulant to a spiritual Court. Wherefore I say that Providence has brought things to a point which will oblige the Pontifical Court to abolish many abuses, and competen virtue and in morals with what dominates at the Quirinal."

Padre Curci, in another conversation, sought to amountain that the relation of the Pope, would have no need of poison, to which it is said that intact the ridiculous faction of the "prison." Padre Curci described at length the unhealthiness of the Vatican, particularly in number. The Pontiffs generally passed these montains of the Pope to go on these points, Cardinal Franchi replied, 'It is said that the Pontin should give even is the v

Benify as imbeciles or traitors those who advised the modified of the modified of the post of the post

with his Holiness; but what passed it is not given us to reveal. His Holiness has summoned by telegraph from Naples Padre Poerio, a Jesuit who, from what appears, would be the leader of the fanatical appears, would be the leader of the fanatical party, and has severely admonished him for the course he is following and for the language he uses with regard to the things of the Church. Learning how the Jesuits at the Church of the Gesn speak in an irreverent manner of certain acts of the Holy See, his Holiness has called them before him and admonished them that if they do not show greater prudence he will have them removed from Rome. The director of the Civital Cattolice has been summoned by his Holiness, who has required him to serve, in other ways than he has been in the habit of doing, the true interests of the Church. Upon the director of the Osservatore Cattolice has been imposed submission and respect to the Archbishop of Milan. . . The question of the Archbishop of Milan. . . The question of the Archbishop of Naples, which, thanks to the influence and pretensions of many noted fanatics of Naples, appeared to have been resolved against Monsignore Capecelatro, is again suspended. The negotiations between the Holy See and the German Government, always impeded by Cardinal Ledochowski and Monsignore Czacki, are suspended until they can be resumed in better times and under better auspices. It is impossible to describe the war carried on against the Pope; but what causes him the greatest bitterness is the knowledge that doubts age felt regarding nimself, his principles, and the ideas he has many times manifested. Accomplish impossibilities he cannot, but Italy may be rejoiced at the thought that in every act, as in every word, of the Pontiff's there is the constant, sincere desire that, the passions of the defenders of Pontifical interests becoming calmed, the citizens will, with all the universal good.

universal good.

This communication to the Opinions bears no date. In all probability it was written before Leo XIII. made his discourse to the officers of the disbanded Pontifical Army—a contradiction, in fact, added to the many contradictory reports to which this article alludes at its commencement. As regards that speech, it is asserted in our term where knowledge. ment. As regards that speech, it is asserted in-quarters where knowledge ought to exist that it was wrung from the Pope by the condition of the Papal finances. "Peter's Pence," it is said, has failen off considerably, and me Pope was told in as many words that, unless he de-clared for the Temporal Power in terms of greater distinctness than the official-utterance in the Encyclical implied, it would fail off fur-ther still.

OPPOSED TO ITINERANCY. A MOVEMENT TOWARD ABOLISHING THE THREE-YEAR LIMIT.

New York Times, July 8.

For several years there has been a growing conviction among the members of the Methodist Episcopal churches in this section of the country, at least, in favor of doing away with the arbitrary rule that limits the time which a minister may remain in charge of one congregation to three years. The question was brought up at the last session of the Methodist East Conference, held in Brooklyn in April last, by the introduction of a resolution to appoint a committee to take the matter into consideration; and the way in which the suggestion was accepted by the Conference demonstrated con-clusively that there was a strong feeling among the members in favor of it. It was late in the session, however, and even its friends did not feel that they had time properly to discuss and intelligently to decide so important a question.

intelligently to decide so important a question. It was consequently referred to a committee, and there it remained until the Conference finally adjourned.

The question, however, is one in which so much interest is felt, not only among the laity, but on the part of the ablest and most bulkential members of the ministry, that it is age to be brought prominently before the highest authorities of the Church at an early day. At the last Quarterly Conference of the Washington Street Methodist Church in Brooklyn, held on March 30, a resolution was manimously adopted inviting the co-operation of the several Quarterly Conferences of the Methodist churches of that city in organizing a convention, to consist inviting the co-operation of the several Quarterly Conferences of the Methodist churches of
that city in organizing a convention, to consist
of five lay delegated from each church, for the
consideration of the subject, in connection with
the condition of Methodism in the city, and to
take such action with regard to memorializing
the next General Conference, which meets in
1880, as shall be deemed for the best interests
of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Three
reasons are set forth as having led to the action
of the Quarterly Conference, as follows:

First—The Committee having the matter in
charge say that they have been made aware of a
widespread dissatisfaction with regard to the
disruption of the relations of pastor and people
by an arbitrary limitation as to time, under circumstances which seemed to make the change
disastrous.

Second—They have heard the frequent and
unnecessary changes in the pastorate most commonly referred to as a reason why many of
their converts do not come into the Methodist
Church; and, also, why many families of Methodist antecedents and training have left them
to swell the ranks of other denominations.

odist antecedents and training have left them to swell the ranks of other denominations.

Third—They have also heard that the dissat-Third—I ney have also heard that the dissat-isfaction with the three-year rule is increasing, both among the ministry and the lalty, and is likely to be in the future a source of in-

likely to be in the future a source of increased disaffection and loss. Thus, while unalterably opposed to a settled pastorate in the forms known to other churches, they have reached the conclusion that the laity ought to take the question into timely consideration, and, desiring only the increased powers and usefulness of their church, they have thought best to invite the co-operation of sister churches in order to ascertain and formulate the sentiment of Brooklyn Methodism.

In conclusion, the Committee offer the Washington Street Methodist Church for the accommodation of the proposed Convention, as convenient and central, and urge upon all of the Quarterly Conferences to send five delegates to the Convention. The Committee are Ahi Peace, Jeremiah Mundell, S. T. Shertwood, and J. S. Barndollar. The latter, in conversation with a Times reporter, said that only one Quarterly Conference had as yet appointed delegates, so far as he knew, and that was the Summerfield Church in Washington avenue. Three others had been heard from, and they had referred the matter to their Board of Officers, with power. The object, he said, was to pertion the next General Conference to abolish the limit, and leave to the discretion of the Bishop what changes should be made. The practical workings of the oresent system, so far as it could be influenced, were to leave the appointment of ministers really in the hands of each church until the limit of three years has expired. If a church desires to retain a pastor, such preference is made known to the Presiding Bishop through the Board of Deacons; and, if pired. If a church desires to retain a pastor, such preference is made known to the Presiding Bishop through the Board of Deacons; and, if the Bishop is satisfied that the interests of the church will be best subserved by making no changes, he respects the wishes of the people, and allows them to retain the pastor of their choice. The same rule holds good in regard to transfers, the Bishop usually allowing the preference for any particular preacher to influence him in selecting a pastor for them whenever a change must be made. But there is a growing dissatisfaction on the part of the laity of the Methodist Church with the system, for the reason that it rudely sunders the tenderest of the Methodist Church with the system, for the reason that it rudely sunders the tenderest ties of pastor and people in many instances, and they feel that it interferes with the effective workings of their church' system. The ablest men among the ministry are also in favor of a change. In fact, about the only ones who op-pose it are the weaker brethren of the ministry, and, perhaps, a few of the more conservative of laity, who look upon it as interfering with one of the "old-established land-marks of Method-ism."

laity, who look upon it as interfering with one of the "old-established land-marks of Methodism."

There is also, Mr. Barndollar said, an impression on the part of many that the intention is to dispense with the appointive system altogether, and establish a settled ministry in its stead. This is entirely erroneous. The appointments will all be subject to the same yearly revision that they are now. The only alteration will be to leave discretionary with the Bishop the question of where changes shall be made, and to relieve him from compulsory obligation to make a change at least once every three years, as at present. As the rule now stands, a change may be made every year, and must be every three years; the only difference will be to allow the Bishop to take such action at any and all times as he may regard for the best interests of any particular church, or of the Church at large. One reason why the matter was not pressed, Mr. Barndollar said, at the meeting of the East Conference last April, was because nothing definite could be accomplished until the meeting of the General Conference in 1880, and, as there would be two more sessions of the annual East Conference before that, it was thought best to defer definite action by the Annual Conferences for another year. The mode of procedure will be to secure, if possible, the co-operation of the several Quarterly Conferences in agreeing to some action to be taken by the Annual Conferences, which will in turn refer the subject to the General Conference for final action will be taken by the Quarterly Conferences or when the proposed Convention will be held. It will be several weeks, and perhaps months, before responses can be received from all the Conferences. The probabilities are that, if the Quarterly conferences. The probabilities are that, if the production is held at all, it will not meet before fall, and whether it shall be held at all will depend upon the action of the Quarterly Conferences.

the world. Delegates will be sent from Jewish congregations in every quarter of the globe.
The veteran Adolphe Crennelx is expected to reside, and among the delegates will probably be Chief Rabbi Astruc and M. Oppenheim from Belgium, Senator Artom from Italy, Chief Rab-bi Cahn and Baron de Rothschild from France, Sir Julian Goldsmid and Baron de Worms from England, Baron de Rothschild and Dr. England, Baron de Rothschild and Dr. Jellinck from Austria, Mr. William Seligman from the United States, and a number of the Jewish clergy. Among the matters which will occupy the attention of the conference are: The condition of the Jewish residents of the Danubian principalities and of Russia, Morocco, and Persia; the best means for securing industrial and educational advantages for the Jews of Jerusalem; the adoption of measures for the promotion of Hebrew ducation and for the advancement of Hebrew direction and for the advancement of Hebrew literature. The most important subject to be considered is a proposition to conveite a synod for the purpose of inquiry into the condition of modern Judaism and the authoritative exposition of Jewish ecclesiastical law. Within the past few years two synods have been held, avowedly for this purpose, one at Leipzig, attended chiefly by European Jews, and the other at Philadelphia, attended exclusively by American Jews. The proposition to be considered at the coming conterence is to call a synod which shall represent the Jews all over the world.

Since the destruction of the Temple and the dispersion of the Jews there has been no regular priesthood nor any recognized ecclesiastical authority, except such as was assumed by the chief rabits of the various communities on their own responsibility, and are not recognized by the Jews generally. Therefore, if such a synod as it is proposed to call could be convened, it would have a powerful effect upon the condition of the Jews everywhere, and it might result in the establishment of some central recognized ecclesiastical authority which would restore to the synagogue the discipline that it now lacks: Even the most orthodox Jews would pay respectful attention to the opinion of such a body, and, indeed, they are in favor of calling the synod. Mr. M. S. Isaacs, the President of the American Board of Jewish Delegates, says in a recent report: from Austria, Mr. William Selig-

the Arcerican Board of Jewish Delegates, says in a recent report:

There is a choice between an exposition by skillful learned, competent, authoritative teachers, expounders, and judges of the ecciesiastical law, and the capricious, inreliable, ephemeral decisions of mere officials in a particular territory, town, or congregation. The latter method is seen in its full extent in America.

Such a representative synod, aiming to strengthen Judgism by the recognition of current torces and agencies, by the education and guidance of the general body, without interfering with individual liberty or congregational independence within its soere, would be an intense relief after that grouping for a settlement of vexed questions, which has in despair turned in every direction for counsel and example, and found no resource save in the untrained and deceptive public opinion of a congregation rarely fortunate in a infinister at once educated and practical, versed in the law and able to calculate the effect of a novel interpretation, or a conscious departure from an existing ordinance.

DR. PATTON'S CREED. SERMON FROM THE MODERATOR OF THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

New York World, July 8.

The Rev. Dr. Patton, Professor of Didactic and Polemic Theology in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of the Northwest, at Chicago, and Moderator of the General Assembly, filled Dr. Hali's pulpit vesterday. He is a man of medium height and slender physique. Though past middle life he appears nearly a score of years younger than he really is. His brown hair and side whiskers are as yet un-sprinkled with gray. He preaches from brief notes. His manner is nest, and his delivery is marked by frequent gestures of the hands, nods of the head, and swaying of the whole body. His voice, though not unpleasantly loud or rough to those near the pulpit, is perfectly

or rough to those near the pulpit, is perfectly clear and distinct. In the pulpit he wears the gown and cravat. His text was Matthew, xxviii. 17, "And when they saw Him they worshiped Him; but some doubted." Dr. Patton said there were three kinds of doubters—the philosophical, rationalistic, and spiritual. Philosophical, rationalistic, and spiritual. Philosophical doubt is a suspension of judgment until the evidence arrives. However, it is not necessary that we should refuse to believe in Christ until we are thoroughly satisfied of His divinity any more than that we should refuse to breathe until satisfied by chemical analysis that the air about is pirre. Rationalistic doubt is the withholding of assent in spite of the evidence. The Pantheists say that God is not a person, and therefore cannot reveal Himself. If we have twelve different clocks, all indicating a different hour, it is certain that at least eleven are wrong, and all the twelve may be incorrect. Then there may be three hypotheses. The owner of each time-piece may claim that his own is the only correct one; they may all agree that there is no telling which is right; they way assertian by a li correct one; they may all agree that there is no available means what is the standard. Simila

telling which is right; they may ascertain by all available means what is the standard. Similarly as there are numberless conflicting moral codes among men, we are forced to one of three positions. We may each say that there is no telling what is right, or that there is one single code that should and does regulate all the others. Thus we have reason to believe in the convenience of, if not the necessity for, a revelation. Again, the Pantheists argue, a priori, that nature is uniform, proceeding along a line of finite causation; hence, there can be nothing supernatural, no miracless. Men's a priori arguments in other macters have proved their fallibility. However, there is a proper office for the intellect in matters of faith. We need not believe contradictions. We can judge for ourselves whether the Scriptures are of divine origin. Men have objected that the Scriptures were not as plain as the propositions of Euclid. Had they been, where would have been the province of faith? However, the evidence is so cozent that infidelity is unjustifiable. There is an immense probability, if not an absolute certainty, that the religion of Jesus is the only true religion; spiritual doubt is the uncertainty experienced by many as to their conversion. They fear they have not been elected. God, however, has given us all the premises necessary for drawing legitimate conclusions. He that however, has given us all the premises necessary for drawing legitimate conclusions. He that believes shall be saved. The question is not what God did in eternity, but what we are doing in time

GENERAL NOTES.

The salaries of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church are \$3,000 each per annum, and an allowance for house rent. The same sum is paid to book agents and official editors at New York, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. Other ditors receive salaries varying from \$1,500 to to \$2,500.

The Springfield (Mass.) Union says: "An earnest and able Christian minister is now doing a good work in a town not many miles from Springfield on a salary of \$300 a year, \$50 of which goes for house-rent, and all donations from members of the society are charged against this salary account."

this salary account."

The Presbyterian Church South has declared war against the evangelists. The General Assembly adopted a report strongly condemning lay preaching as contrary to the Word of God, against the peace and harmony of the Church, and contrary to the Church government. It urges ministers not to allow them to enter their folds. The Friends of New England have adopted

some new measure in admitting women to equal women to the election of officers of the yearly meeting, deciding that all conveyances of real estate must be signed by both males and females concerned, and also voting that women are eligible to the offices of the Society of Friends. It is proposed to hold a General Conference on Foreign Missions in London from the 21st to the 26th of October, to which all Foreign Missionary Societies are invited to send delegates. Among the conveners of the assembly are the Earl of Shaftesbury, who is expected to preside, the Rev. Dr. Mullens, the Rev. Dr. W. Morley Punshon, and many other well-known men.

The most remarkable results of evangelistic work among the Jews are found in Sweden. Great multitudes attend the public services of the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, of England, and Mr. Adler, at Gortenberg, the chief scaport of Swedeu. Upon the Sabbath 4,000 people, many of them Jews, fill a large Lutheran church. Drawing-room meetings are also held with good results.

An inquiry made by the Presbyterian Synod of New Jersey into the number of unemployed ministers in the State, has elicited the following facts: Number employed as evangelists and pastors, 251; in educational work, 36; agents and secretaries, 8; total, 295. Not actively employed, 68, making an aggregate of 361 ministers for the State. Two hundred and seven of the Presbyterian churches of the State have pastors; 39 have stated supplies, and 17 are vacant.

PAN-JUDAISM.

WHAT IS LIKELY TO BE DONE AT THE PARIS
CONFERENCE.

An International Jewish Conference will be held this month in Paris for the purpose of discussing measures to improve the political and social condition of the Jews in various parts of

Bishops of Penusylvania, Ohio, and North Carolina. The new Bishops were bresented to the Archbishop of Canterbury by the Bishops of London, Rochester, Winchester, Sydney, and Adelaide. About a thousand persons remained to the celebration of the communion, of whom about half communicated.

about half communicated.

A man who is now a leading Hartford clergyman was in 1846 a student at the Academy of Wilbraham, Mass. He loved a village malden, and she loved him. But finding that he was not "a believer in the Lord," her conscience quickened, and, with tears in her eyes, she sent him word that she must give him up, and then married a commonplace fellow who had joined the church. Within the last few months the wife got a divorce from her husband, and is living in reduced circumstances, and the rejected lover is one of the ablest pastors in the State.

Mr. Honry I. Shared late of the state of the state.

Mr. Henry L. Shepard, late of the Golden Rule, Mr. Henry L. Shepard, late of the Golden Rule, has become the manager of the Alliance, the office of which paper has been removed to No. 159 Dearborn street, just south of The Triburg building. The new management proposes to increase the interest of the paper by all means in its power. Prof. Swing's health has so far improved that he will soon fesume his regular contributions to its columns. By special arrangement with Mr. Joseph Cook, his Monday lectures and Thoughts of the Times will be printed in full or in part in the Alliance. The Rev. George C. Larimer, D. D., will be especial contributor during the year, and may become Eastern editor after his return from Europe.

The cause of the riot at Shenandoah, Pa., last Sunday, was ine suspension of the former pastor of the Polish Church, Father Strupinski, who is said to have introduced a system of miraculous cures in opposition to the rules of the Church, When he was removed by the Archbishop, Father Lanockwich, of Philadelphia, was named as his successor. A strong faction in the congregation assert that they do not understand the present pastor's sermens or advice in the confessional. Three hundred radeontents, as a dispatch in the New York Tribune stated, surrounged the church and refused to allow the doors to be opened. The press tried to remonstrate wiffitchem, but they greeted him with howle of derision. He then sent word to the Chief Burgess, who appeared on the spot, and at once dispatched messengers for the special police force. The chancium Poles then began to fell The cause of the riot at Shenandoah, Pa., last force. The obnoxious Poles then began to fill their pockets with stones, and some of them drew large knives and other deadly weapons. The Burgess ordered the men to load their revolvers and arrest them. The excitement was intense. The police advanced upon the rioters and were greeted with a shower of stones. They succeeded, with cocked revolvers, in securing eight of the women who stood around the gate, and continued arresting those disposed to be disorderly until the lockup was full. They cantured forty rioters, all told.

PERSONALS.

In August the Widow Van Cott is to labor along the Pacific coast.

Mr. Moody is holding revival services at Northfield, Mass., his summer home. H. H. Jessup, D. D., of the Presbyterian Mission in Syria, has arrived in this country on

a visit. The Rev. Morris Roberts, a Welsh preacher in Oneida County, New York, for fifty years, is dead, aged 79. Elder David Walk has left Memphis to take

charge of the Second Baptist Church-a new enterprise in Kansas City. The Rev. F. L. Chapell, for seven years past of the Baptist Church at Evanston, has accepted

a call to the First Baptist Church at Janesville. The Rev. Samuel W. Duffield, who recently resigned his charge at Auburn, has been unanimously called to the pulpit of the Presbyterian church at Altoona, Pa.

The death of the Episcopal Bishop of Cork has been quickly followed by that of the Dean of Cork, the Very Rev. Achilles Daunt, D. D. Dr. Daunt died on June 17, after a short illness. The Rev. Dr. William Easton has tendered to the Presbytery of Philadelphia his resignation of the pastorate of the United Presbyterian Church at Octoraro, which he had held for over

Church at Octoraro, which he had held for over fifty years.

Prof. Swing writes under date of July 8: "I am already back to my usual health." He started for the sea-side last Wednesday, and will resume services at McVicker's the last Sunday in August. The Rev. William Lloyd has been formally elected pastor of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church by a unanimous vote. According to a communication to the Françoist, the pewrental of this church already exceeds \$10,000

annually.

It is announced that Mr. Moody, feeling the need of rest and study after five years of constant work, will go, with his family, to Baltimore in October, and spend the winter there. His rest will not be absolute, however, for he expects to hold a number of religious services in the large hall of the building of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Men's Christian Association.

The Rev. Mr. DeWitt, of Sturgis, Mich., at a recent temperance meeting, held that it was perfectly right to drink intoxicating liquor if a person wished to do so. The Presbyterian church of which he is pastor notified him that his services would be needed no longer. Mr. DeWitt was thereupon presented with an easy-chair by the liquor-sellers of Sturgis.

chair by the liquor-sellers of Sturgis.

The Board of Trustees of the Protestant Episcopal General Theological Seminary have made the following nominations for the office of Deau, to succeed Bishop Seymour: Eugene Augustus Hoffman, D. D.; Philander K. Cady, D. D.; Andrew Oliver, D. D.; William E. Eigenbrodt, D. D.; Samuel Buel, D. D.; Alfred B. Beach, D. D.; Francis Harrison, D. D.; James DeKoven, D. D.; and Edward H. Jewett, D. D.

The Rev. S. J. Stewart, pastor of the Calvin-

The Rev. S. J. Stewart, pastor of the Calvinstic Congregational Church, and the Rev. James T. Hewes, pastor of the Unitarian Church, in Fitchburg, Mass., exchanged pulpits Sanday evening. That is the first event of the kind that has occurred since the final separation of the two societies, in 1823, flity-five years ago, and is the more noticeable from the fact that Fitchburg was the battle-ground of one of the firecest ecclesiastical conflicts that was ever fought in that section.

The thirty-ninth anniversary of the birth of the Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., of New York, was celebrated on the 28th ult. by a gathering of about 100 friends and members of his church, who presented him with Lange's Bible Commentary, richly bound in twenty-one volumes, and Johnson's Cyclopedia and Atlas, in four volumes. Mr. P. A. Simon, the Rector's secretary, also presented him with a heavy gold-headed walking stick, made of wood from the staircase of the old North Reformed Dutch Church, now demolished; also a wallet and a book containing the names of the 235 contributors to the presentation.

FRIVOLOUS PIETY.

"What is faith?" asked a Sunday-school teacher of a boy scholar. He belonged to a base-ball nine, and replied, "Betting on a leftanded pitcher."

One reason why more people did not get into the ark is, that Noah neglected to advertise in the daily papers. There is a great moral lesson contained in this fact.—Stillwater Lumberman. Lauer, the brewer, says lager beer isn't intoxicating, but a Reading divine claims that it is. It strikes us, then, that the minister shouldn't

It strikes us, then, that the minister shouldn't drink enough to make him drunk.—Philadeiphia Kronikie-Herald.

A preacher at Deadwood was backed into a corner and thus addressed: "Now, blast yer eyes, this town is bilin' over with seventeen different kinds of religun, and what you want to do is to walk over and start a race-track!"—Detroit Free Press.

A minister going to visit one of his sick parishioners, asked him how he rested during the night. "Oh, wondrously ill, sir," he replied, "for mine eyes have not come together these three nights." "What is the reason of that?" said the other. "Alas, sir!" said he, "because my nose was betwirt them."

It has been ascertained that a book-agent can It has been ascertained that a book-agent can

It has been ascertained that a book-agent can be won by kindness. One day last week a West Hill man tried it on one of them. He beat him with a bludgeon and broke his arm, poured kerosene over his clothes, and set fire to it, shot him through the lungs, and finally locked him up in a room with a mad dog, and the agent, deeply affected, whispered through the key-bole that, as soon as the dog got through with him, he'd let him have a copy of "Moody's Anecdotes" for 65 cents, which was 30 per cent off,—Burdette.

CHURCH SERVICES.

METHODIST.

The Rev. John Williamson will preach at the Michigan Avenue Church, near Thirty-second street, at 10:30 a. m. and 8 b. m. Evening subject: "Young Women; What Shail They Be and o?"

The Rev. Dr. Thomas will preach at 10:30 a.

m. and 7:45 p. m., in Centenary Church, Monroe street, near Morgan.

—The Rev. W. F. Brown will preach in Emmanuel Church, corner of West Harrison and

-The Rev. S. McConesney will preach morning and evening at the Park Avenne Church. -The Rev. W. C. Willing will preach in Grace Church corner of North LaSalle and White streets, at 10:30 a. m., and the Rev. John Atkinson at 7:45 p. m. Evening subject: "Infa Heaven."

The Rev. Dr. McElnany, of the Methodist

The Rev. Dr. McElnany, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, will preach in the Langley Avenue Church, corner of Thirty-ninh street, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

The Rev. W. H. Holmes will preach in the Fulton Street Church at 10:30 a. m., and the Rev. R. G. Hobos at 7:45 p. m.

The Rev. W. F. Crotts will preach in Trinity Church at 10:45 a. m. and 8 p. m. Evening subject: "The Teachings of Bible Trees," idustrated with numcrous large pictures.

The Rev. S. H. Adams will preach in the Western Avenue Church in the moraing, and the Rev. W. C. Willing in the evening.

The Rev. W. A. Spencer will preach in the First Church, corner of Clark and Washington streets. Morning subject: "The Law of Love"; evening: "Out of Work."

The Rev. T. P. Marsh will preach in the Grant Place Church, corner of Larrabee street, morning and evening.

The Rev. J. M. Caldwell will preach in Ada.

Flace Church, corner of Larrabee street, morning and evening.

The Rev. J. M. Caldwell will preach in Ada Street Church morning and evening.

The Rev. Charles B. Ebey will preach morning and evening at the Free Church, on Morgan street, near Lake. and evening at the Free Church, on Morgan street, near Lake.

The Rev. N. F. Ravin will preach at No. 381 Madison street. Evening subject: "The Deity of Jesus Christ."

—The Rev. W. W. Everts will preach at the First Church, corner of South Park avenue and Thirty-first street, morning and evening.

—The Rev. A. Owen will preach in the University Place Church, corner of Douglas place and Rhodes avenue, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

—The Rev. J. W. Custis will preach in the Michigan Avenue Church, near Twenty-third street, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

—The Rev. T. W. Goodspeed will preach in the Second Church, corner of Monroe and Morgan streets, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

—The Rev. J. A. Henry will preach morning and evening in Dearborn Church, on Thirty-sixth street.

—The Rev. G. W. Northrup will preach morning and evening in the Fourth Church, Washington and Paulina streets.

—The Rev. C. E. Richards, D. D., will preach morning and evening and evening at the First Church.

—The Rev. C. Perren will preach morning and evening and evening at dentenmal church, Lincoln and Jackson streets.

—The Rev. C. F. Hewitt will preach morning and evening at Centenmal Church, Lincoln and Jackson streets. son streets.

The Rev. - R. P. Ailison will preach morning

Son streets.

The Rev. -R. P. Allison will preach morning and evening in North Star Charch, Division and Sedravick streets.

The Rev. Ed. O. Taylor will preach morning and evening in Central Church, 290 Orchardstreet.

The Rev. W. J. Kermott will preach morning and evening in Halsted Street Church.

The Rev. Lewis Raymond will preach in the South Church, corner of Locke and Bonaparte streets, at 11 a. m. and 7:45-p. m.

The Rev. R. De Baptiste will preach morning and evening in Olivet Church, Fourth avenue.

The Rev. E. K. Crussy will preach in the Coventy Street Church, corner of Bloomington road, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

BISCOPAL.

Bishop McLaren will officiate in the morning at the Cathedral, corner of West Washington and Peoria streets. Choral evening prayer at 7:45-p. m.

The Rev. Samuel S. Harris will officiate morning and evening at St. James' Church, corner of Cass and Huron streets. Communicon at § a. m.

The Rev. M. C. Dotten will officiate in the morning at Trinity Church, corner of Twenty-sixth street and Michigan avenue. Communician

morning at Trinity Church, corner of Twentysixth street and Michigan avenue. Communion at
12 m.

—The Rev. Francis Mansfield will officiate morning and evening at the Church of the Atonement,
corner of Washington and Robey streets.

—The Rev. J. Bredberg will officiate morning
and evening at St. Ansgarius' Church, on Sedgwick street, near Chicago avenue.

—The Rev. Clinton Locke will officiate in the
morning at Grace Church, on Wabssh avenue, near
Sixteenth street. Communion at Sa. m.

—The Rev. Thomas K. Coleman will officiate in
the morning at St. John's Church, corner of Washington street and Ogden avenue. Subject: "The
Puture of the Brute Creation."

—The Rev. Arthur Ritchie will officiate morning
and evening at St. Paul's Church, Hyde Park.

—The Rev. C. S. Lester will officiate morning
and evening at St. Mark's Church, corner of
Cottage Grove avenue and Thirty-sixth street.

—The Rev. G. F. Cushman will officiate morning and evening at St. Stephen's Church, in Johnson street, near Taylor.

—The Rev. Thure Pardee will officiate morning
and evening at Cavary Church, in Warren avenue,
near Oakley street. Communion at 7:45 a. m.

—The Rev. W. Petrie will officiate morning
and evening at Cavary Church, in Warren avenue,
near Oakley street. Communion at 7:45 a. m.

—The Rev. W. Petrie will officiate morning
and evening at Cavary Church, in Warren avenue,
near Oakley street. Communion at 7:45 a. m.

—The Rev. W. Petrie will officiate morning and
evening at Cavary Church of the Epiphany, in Throop street, near Moorce.

—The Rev. W. Petrie will officiate morning and
evening at the Church of Our Savior, corner of
Lincoin and Belden avenues.

—The Coursepstion of All Saints' Church will
worship at the Cathedral.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Rev. Arthur Swazey, D. D., will preach in

worship at the Cathedral.

The Rev. Arthur Swazev, D. D., will preach in the Forty-first Street Church, corner of Western avenue, at 10:45 a.m.

—Mr. J. A. Montgomery will lead a Gospel meeting in Railroad Chapel this morning. The Rev. Arthur Mitchell will preach in the evening. meeting in Railroad Chapel this morning. The Rev. Arthur Mitchell will preach in the evening.

The Rev. John Abbott French will preach in the Fourth Church, corner of Rush and Superior streets, at 19:45 a. m. No evening service.

The Rev. Arthur Mitchell will preach in the First Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-first street, at 10:30 a. m.

The Rev. S. D. Cochrane will preach morning and evening at the Jefferson Park Church, corner of Throop and Adams streets.

The Rev. J. Monro Gibson will preach in the Second Church, corner of Michigan avenue and Twentiethstreet, at 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

The Rev. W. T. Meloy will preach in the First United Presbyterian Church, corner of Monro Gibson will preach in the First United Presbyterian Church, corner of Monro and Paulina streets, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Evening subject: "Future Punishment."

The Rev. A. Pfanstiehl will preach at the Holland Church, corner of Noble and Eric streets—in the morning in Holland, and in the evening in English.

The Rev. H. T. Miller will preach in the Sixth Church, corner of Oak and Vincennes avenues, at 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m. Morning subject: "Religious Pugilism."

The Rev. Theodore L. Cuvler, of Brooklyn, will preach morning and evening at the Third Church, corner of Ashland and Ogden avenues.

The Rev. Theodore L. Cuvier, or prooxyn, will preach morning and evening at the Third Church, corner of Ashland and Ogden avenues. The latter sermon will be especially to young men.

The Rev. E. N. Barrett will preach at Westminster Church, corner of Jackson and Peoria streets. Morning subject: "The Reasonableness of Chelistianite."

—The Rev. E. N. Barreit will preach at westminster Church, corner of Jackson and Peoria
streets. Morning subject: "The Reasonableness of
Christianity."

—The Rev. Charles L. Thompson will preach at
the Fitth Cburch, Indiana avenue and Thirtieth
street. Evening subject: "Follies of Youth."

—The Rev. J. M. Worrall will preach in the
morning at the Eighth Church, corner of Washington and Robey streets.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The Rev. W. B. Wright, of Boston, will preach
at Plymouth Church, between Twenty-fifth street
and Twenty-sixth street, on Michigan avenue, at
10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

—The Rev. W. P. Fisher, of Providence, R. I.,
will preach at the Union Park Church at 10:30 a.
m. and 7:45 p. m.

—The Rev. E. P. Goodwin will preach in the
First Church, corner of Washington and Ann
streets, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Morning
subject: "Objections to the Pre-Millennial Coming of Christ Considered:" evening: "Thoughts
About Communism; the Perils, the Remedy.

—The Rev. C. A. Towie will preach in Bethany
Church, corner of Paulina and West Haron
streets, morning and evening, on the "Early Life
and Growth of Jesus."

—The Rev. George H. Peeke will preach
subject: "Christ's Second Coming
Not Pre-Millennial."

—Bishop Chency will conduct services and
Bishop Fallows will preach at Christ Chirch, corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-fourth street,
at 10:43. Bishop Chency will preach at 7:45 p. m.
on "The Christening of Christianity."

—The Rev. F. W. Adams preaches in Immanuel
Church, corner of Centre and Dayton streets, in
the morning. Subject: "Christ's Second Coming
Not Pre-Millennial."

—Bishop Chency will conduct services and
Bishop Fallows will preach at Christ Chirch, corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-fourth street,
at 10:43. Bishop Chency will preach at the Church of the Good Snepherd, Bridgeport, in the
evening.

—Mr. R. H. Burke will conduct the services in Church of the Good Shepherd, Bridgeport, in the evening.

—Mr. R. H. Burke will conduct the services in Grace Church. corner of Hoyne and Le Moyne streets, at 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

—The Rev. M. D. Church will preach morning and evening at St. John's Church, Ellis avenue, near Thirty-seventh street.

—The Rev. P. B. Morgan will officiate in the morning, and Bishop Fallows in the evening. at St. Paul's Courch, corner of Washington and Carpenter streets.

penter streets.

INDEPENDENT.

F. N. Hamlin will conduct the services in Union Chapel, No. 97 South Desplaines street, at 7:45 D. m. —Mr. George T. Coxhead will preach in Burr Mission Chapel, No. 389 Third avenue, at 11 a. m., and Mr. George Quinan at 7:45 p. m. —The Rev. W. J. Erdman will preach in the Chicago Avenue Church, corner of LaSalle street, in the morning, and Mr. F. M. Rockwell in the evening.

in the morning, and Mr. F. M. ROCKWell in the evening.

—The Rev. Mr. Coolle will preach at Calvary Tabernacle, corner of Hoyne avenue and Flourney street, in the morning, and the Rev. George T. Coxhes of Union Chapel, in the evening.

The Rev. Summer Ellis will preach in the morning at the Church of the Redeemer, corner of Washington and Sangamon streets.

—St. Faul's Church, Michigan avenue, between Sixteenth and Eighteenth streets. Services will be held at 3 p. m.

UNITARIAN.

Skitchin and Eighteento streets. Services who be held at 3 p. m.

The Rev. Brooke Herford will preach at 10:45 a. m. at the Church of the Mossiah, corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-third street.

The Rev. J. T. Sunderland will preach every Sunday evening until September in the Oakland Church, Oakwood boulevard, beginning next Sabbath.

NEW JERUSALEM.

The Rev. L. P. Mercer will preach at Union Church, Hershey Hall, at 11 a. m. Subject:

"Marriage, Its Divine Origin and Human Uses."

—The Rev. W. F. Pendleton will preach at 11 o'clock in the morning at the chapel corner of Clark and Menomines streets.

LUTHERAN. The Rev. Edmund Belfour

a. m. in the English Evangelical Church, corner

of Dearborn avenue and Eric streets, CHRISTIAN.

There will be a morning service in the First Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-fifth street.

There will be a morning service in the First Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-fifth street.

M. N. Lord will preach in the morning at the Second Church, Campbell Hail, corner of Van Buren street and Campbell avenue.

—A. J. While will preach at the Western Avenue Church, near Congress street. Morning subject: "Certainties in the Teachings of Christ."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mrs. J. A. Kanouse will hold a Gospel temperance meeting at the church corner of Noble and Ohio streets at 4 p. m.

—The Rev. Dr. Mathewson will preach morning and ovening in the Green Street Tabernacle, No. 91. Morning subject: "The Punishment of the Wicked—What Is It?"

—John C. Morris will preach morning and evening in the church corner of Fulton and May streets. Evening subject: "The Ten Virgins."

—The Progressive Lyceum meets Sunday in the Third Unitarian Church, corner of Monroe and Lufin streets, at 12 o clock.

—Mrs. A. H. Colby, of St. Louis, will lecture to the Spiritualists at Grow's Opera-House, No. 577 West Madison street, at 7:45 p. m. on. "Bread for the Starving Millions."

—The Kentucky Evangelist, John E. Owen, preaches at Chicago Avenue Church in the evening.

—The Rev. Elijah Stone preaches at 3 p. m. in

The Kentucky Evangelist, John E. Owen, preaches at Chicago Avenue Church in the evening.

The Rev. Elijah Stone preaches at 3 p. m. in the Washingtonian Home.

Elder Wa C. Shurman will breach in the evening at No. 315 West Chicago avenue. Subject:

"The True Sabbath of God."

The Central Meeting of Friends holds meetings every First Day at 10:30 a; m. in Room 1 Atheneum Building, Dearborn street. First-Day school at 11:45 a. m.

The First Society of Spiritualists will meet in the church corner of Laflin and Monroe streets, at 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Mrs. Cora L. V. Richmond, trance speaker. Morning subject; "Spiritualism as a Ruie of Life, Referring to Christ's Sermon on the Mount," by the Spirit A. A. Ballou; evening: "The Coming Kingdom on Barth, "by the Spirit Emanuel Swedenborg, Jules G. Lumbard will sing. Services close with an impromptu poem.

The Society of Modern Thought Debates; will

an impromptu poem.

- The Society of Modern Thought Debaters will hold their usual meeting this afternoon at 3 o cleek, in the Union League Club-Room, Pacific Hotel. Subject for lecture and conference, introduced by Mr. Phillips: 'Equity, Justice, and Mercy,' Admission free.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK. July 14-Fourth Sunday after Trinity.
July 19-Fast.

July 19—Fast.

CATHOLIC.

July 14—Fifth Sunday after Pentecost; St. Bonsventers, B. C. D.

July 15—St. Henry, Emp., C.

July 16—Our Lady of Mt. Carmel.

July 17—St. Alextus, C.

July 18—St. Camillus of Lellis, C.; St. Symphorosa and Comp., MM.

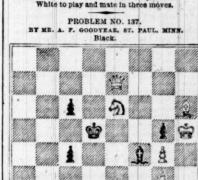
July 19—St. Vincent of Paul, C.

July 20—St. Jerome Emilian, C.; St. Margaret, V. M.

THE GAME OF CHESS All communications for this department should be addressed to Tux Tribung, and Indorsed "Chess." CHESS DIRECTORY.

CHICAGO CHRSS CLUB—No. 50 Dearborn street.
CHICAGO CHRSS CLUB—No. 50 Dearborn street.
CHICAGO CHRSS ASSOCIATION—Hansen & Welch's,
No. 150 Dearborn street, opposite Transvas Building.
Chess-players meet daily at the Tremont House (Exchange), Sherman House (Bas-emet), and at 425 West
Madison street, corner of Elizabeth.

ENIGMA NO. 137. BY MR. S. LOYD.



White.
White to play and mate in three moves.

A

SOLUTION TO ENIGMA NO. 185. 1..Q to B8 2. Kt takes P 3. Kt takes P 4..Q mates 1..K to B 5 2..K takes P 3..Any move If 1..P to R 6 2..K to R 7 3..K to R 8 2. Q Kt to B 2 ch 3. Q to R 3 ch 4. Q to R sq mate Correct solution to Enigms No. 135 received from R. Benjamin and E. Barbe, city.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 135. White,

1. Q takes R P ch
2. At Res Q
2. A

THE PARIS CHESS CONGRESS. o later intelligence has been received by cable from Paris Tournament. The Glasgow Herald of the nuit, gives the fellowing game between Messrs, haver and Mason, played in the lourney on the 22d

28.. R takes ht [28.. Pto Q B S, and wins.
(a) This move proves to be a lost operation, but his
looked Q P is certain to be a weak point with him.
(c) This appears to be his only reply, and it is not a
satisfactory one.
(d) This is irresistible.
(e) Herr Winawer finishes off the game in good style.

The following games, played in the Paris Tourna-nent, we take from the Turf, Field and Furm of the oth inst.:
First game in the first round between M. Rosenthal and Capt. Mackenzie: mu capt. Mackenzie:
White—M. Rosenthal.
1. P. to K.
2. K. to Q P. 3
3. K. to K. B. 3

4B to Q Kt 5	4P to Q 3 (a)
5P to Q 4	5. P takes P
6. Kt takes P	6B to Q 2
7. Kt takes Kt	7P takes Kt
8B to Q 3	8B to K 2
9 Castles	9Castles
10. P to K R 3	10Kt to K #4 (b)
11P to K B 4	11P to K B 4
IIP to K B 4	12. P takes P (c)
12. Q to K B 3	
13B takes P	13Q to Q Kt sq (d)
14K to K 2	14 4 to Kt 2
15. B takes R P ch (e)	15K takes B
16Q to K 4 ch	16B to B 4
17Q takes K B	17. Kt to B 3
18. Q to K 2 19. Q to B 2 20. P to Q Kt 3	18Q R to K sq
19Q to B 2	19 K R to K 16 sq (f)
20 P to O Kt 3	20. K to Kt sq
21K to Kt sq	21P to Q B 4
22. B to Q Kt 2	22 K to K R 3
22. Die G K 40	23Q to Q B sq
23. Q K to K sq	24 O takes B
24R takes R ch	24Q takes R 25Q to Q 2 (g) 26Kt to K 5
25 k to K eq	250 00 02 2 (8)
26. Kt to Q 9q	26. Kt to K 3
27Q to B 3 28Kt to K 3	27. P to Q4
28. Kt to K 3	28: .P to @ B 3
29. Kt takes B (h)	29Q takes Kt
30R to K 2	30 K to Kt3
at P to K Kt 4	31Q to Q 2
32P to B 5	32R to R 3
33B to Q B sq	33., It to R 5 (1)
34 K to Kt 2	34Q to Q sq
es Ototos	35 4 to K B 3
35Q to to 3 36P to Q B 4	36 Q to Q 5 (1)
37. Q takes Q	37F takes Q
Sr. Q takes 9	38 P takes P
38. P takes P	39. K to B 2
89 R to K aq	4U. R takes R P
40R to Q sq (k)	41Kt to B 7 ch
41K takes it	
42K to Kt 2	42Kt takes It
43K to B 3	43Kt to Q B 6
44P to R 8	44K to B 3
45 P to Q Kt 4	45K to K 4
48 B to Q 2 (1)	46Kt to Kt 8
47. B to K B 4 Ch	47K to B 3
48. P to R 4	48Kt to B 6
49P to R 5	49P to R 3
40 R to O 2	50Kt to K 5
51B to K aq 52B to K B 2	51Kt to Q 3
52 Bto K B2	52. Kt to Kt 4
53. K to B 4	53 P to Kt 4 ch
54K to B 3	54. K to K 4
55B to Kt 3 ch	54K to K 4 55K to B 3
50B to K 3 CB	56. Kt to Q R 2 (m)
56K to K 2	57Kt to B 3
57K to Q 3	AG E to Eta
58B to Q 6	58 .K to Kt 2 59 .K to K B 2
59B to Q B 5	
60P to Kt 5	Resigns.

move; B to B.4, as played by Morphy against Paulsea in the same position, appears to us safer.

(b) We should have preferred P to Q 4; if then White advanced P to K 5, the Kt could retrest to K sq., and black could afterward open his game by P to K B 3, C) P to K Kt 3 was the only move to save a P, for White threatened P takes P, exposing the adverse Q in P. white to k kt s was the only move to save a P, for White reakened P takes P. exposing the saverse Q B P. did not not be taken at once, on account of the reply Q to Q k S de taken at once, on account of the reply Q to Q k S de taken at once, on account of the reply Q to Q k S de taken at once, on account of the reply Q to Q k S de taken at once, on an once the R did k de taken at the K which Black could not draw to the K de taken at (in) It was suggested that Black ought to have stopped

Game between Herren Engilsch and Zukerfort.

White—Her Zukerfort.
1. P to K 4
2. S. to K 8 B 3
3. B to B 4
4. P to Q K 4
5. P to Q K 4
5. P to Q K 4
7. Kt takes B
7. Kt takes E
8. P to Q S DECLINE:
Black - Herr English

Black - Herr English

2. Kt to Q B 3

3. B to B 4

3. B to B 4

4. B to B 4

5. P to Q B 5

6. B takes P

7. Kt takes Et

10. Kt takes B

11. Kt to Kt 4

12. Kt to Kt 4

13. Q to Q 2

14. Q to Q 2

15. Mt takes B

16. Q to R 3

17. P to K B 3

18. Kt to B 2

19. P to B 3

18. Kt to B 2

19. P to B 3

18. Kt to B 2

19. P to B 3

19. Kt to B 2

19. P to B 3

10. Kt to B 2

(a) This attack was tried by Anderssen against Pasen in the match at Leiozig, after the Q R P had after been pussed to it 5, and the black Blabop was driback to R 2. Zukertortelis me that he omitted is preliminary by mistake, and he lost an important in subsequently.

(b) Black exercises good judgment in taking with the Q. Kt takes P was apparently stronger, but White would then have been induced to gain a move by Q to Q. K. takes P was apparently stronger, but White Note then have been induced to gain a move by Q to K. C. Liberality was here the better policy. He could well allow the Q R P to be taken by the Q and he might have offered the exchange of Queens at k B 2, followed by advancing the P to Q S.

(d) Again Q to B 2 served other purposes better; but, as it happened, it was good enough if he had only afterward moved the Q to K 2 instead of to K B So.

(e) A desperate measure; but nothing clse than bold-accs gave him any chance.

(f) Only consistent. Having made one sacrifice, he was bound to press the attack at all hazards, and is resilty he very nearly succeeded.

(g) Had he played K to Q 4. White would answer R takes P, thiestening R to B 7. The R could not then be taken by the Q, on account of Q takes P; ch. But the proper move was It to Q 2; White had then nothing better than to take the B P, and the black K was then always ready to be given up for the two Pawns, when the Advance of the laster became dangerous.

(i) Capt. Mackendle of was the couple of the world which there threw away a won game. He ought so have checked with the P at K 7, followed immediately (if Black moved the K) by P to B 7, which threatened P to Q 8, queening, or else P tak R, according to Black's play.

LONG-BRANCH BREEZES.

Astonishing Results They Produced.

Correspondence New York Sun.
Long Branch, July 8.—Maybe you think
you've seen hot weather in New York, what you people don't know anything about genuine hot weather. If you want to see genuine hot weather you must come to Long Branch when You must stand in that sweltering zephyr which Æolus sends, not from the ocean or the mountains, but which the wind-god blows straight from the melon-patches of Monmouth County. You must sit in the hot beach-sand and breathe the race-track, gathers dust along the highway, then superheats itself over the broiling gridirons of the great hotels, and then pounces down and wafts a gentle flame into the lungs of

irons of the great hotels, and then pounces down and wafts a gentle flame into the lungs of the summer visitor.

"How's the thermometer to-day?" I asked an old fellow, as he was roasting peanuts and baking apples and potatoes in the hot sand in front of the Ocean House.

"Thermometer, sir! Why, there ain't no thermometers around Long Branch to-day. Don't you see the wind's from the shore! Thermometers! Why, the mercury boiled over this morning, pulled the nails out of the boards, and away floated lifty Long Branch thermometers, nails and all, like so many balloons."

"You don't say so!"

"Say so! I should say I did. Why, everything dries up here when the hot wind comes from the shore. In one day apples dry up like butternuts, pumpkins dry up and look like potatoes, green corn shrinks to clothes-pins, and watermelons,—watermelons,—watermelons,—watermelons,—watermelons,—and watermelons,—watermelons,—watermelons,—and vidy on ace that boy peddling cocoanuts over there!"

I told the man I did.

"No you don't either. Them ain't cocoanuts at all. Them's dried watermelons dried up by the heat, and that boy has been imposin' on the guests of the West End Hotel all day, selling them boor city people dried watermelons for cocoanuts."

"You don't tell me so!"

"Yes, sir, I do. Why, it's so hot and dry here sometimes that a man can't open his mouth without having his tongue dry up and his gums weather-crack till his teeth rattle around and drop out like ripe chestnuts. I gathered mae gallons of dried teeth and weather-cracked cars here in one day, and the next day Gen. Grant and George W. Childs came over and ideatified 'em."

"Who'd they belong to?" I asked.

here in one day, and the next day tree, wrants and George W. Childs came over and ideatified 'em."

"Who'd they belong to?" I asked.
"I d' 'no, but I 'spect to some of Mr. Childs' friends, for how he did cry when he picked up one tooth, drew a deep sigh, and said: 'Alas, poor Mr. Evarts! I told hun not to go to the Branch. I knew he'd open his mouth and try to talk against one of those shore winds. Poor man, his daw must have got weather-cracked, and let out his tech right in the middle of one of those long sentences of his. Poor William!"

"Pid Mr. Childs actually shed tears!" I asked.

"I should say so. Why, you orter a seed the big tears rattle down his dry cheeks and bound around on the ground like peas!"

"Now, how could tears—wet tears—bound around." I expostulated.

"They wasn't wet, sir. Mr. Childs got in a draft of that shore wind, and in five minutes his eyes dried up like ripe chestnut burrs, and the dry tears came rattling out like beans out of a pod. Poor Mr. Childs! But, oh dear!" exclaimed the speaker, as he put up one hand and felt of his ear, "I've talked too long myself today. I feel that I've commenced to dry up, too. Oh, it's comin' on now. I'm dryin', dryin', dryin'.

And in six minutes by the watch the poor was dried up and shiveled way.

And in six minutes by the watch the poor and dried up and shriveled away. He was a nummy,—a New Jersey nummy; and all because he opened his mouth and exposed himself too long to a Jersey shore breeze.

ELI PERKINS.

O BIRD THAT TRILLS.

O bird that trills thy giorious note
Above me in the sky so blue.
Say, hast thou ever known a grief—
Hast ever known a bird untrue?
In leafy nook theu'st left thy mate—
Thy sweet brown mate that waits thy song:
Say, will she faithless prove to thee,
If from her side thou roamest long?

Ah, no: she'll weep, if birds do weep, And, mourning, droop and fade away, If nevermore she hears thy note in all her brief, oright Summer-day; For well know, thou songster sweet, No faithless bird thou'st ever known, For, if thou hadsi, thy buoyantaong Had lacked its full and perfect tone.

Science Comes to the Aid of Husband--Billing and Cooing by Wire.

Clara Morris Unites with the Union Square Company at Hooley's.

Local and Foreign Stage Gossip-Hooley's Programme-Charley Thorne in a New Role.

Musical Matters of the Week at Home and Elsewhere.

> THE DRAMA. THE TELEPHONE UPON THE STAGE.

The regular play-goer must have noticed th nickness with which any scientific discovery or any important invention finds its way into and becomes thenceforward a past of the tock-in-trade of the dramatist. Thus, the let ter which the lover receives has been replaced by the telegram; the railway-train takes the place of the stage-coach; and when a ship floats upon a canvas ocean it is an iron-clad, and longer a wooden craft. The play-writer is enger to catch hold of anything sensational and new for the purpose of making it a central point or an interesting feature of his play. So t is not to be wondered at that the many inventions of Mr. Edison should have attracted the attention of those who furnish actors with lines and the public with amuse-ment. Mr. Cazauran, when here a week or so ago, had blocked out a play in which the phonograph was to have a prominent part. Whether it was to be a villain play in which the phonograph was to have a prominent part. Whether it was to be a villain of a phonograph, or a guardian angel of a phonograph, he had not decided, and, perhaps, has not yet settled in his mind. It has been left, however, thank fortune! for a Chicago writer to make the first use of the telephone upon the stage. Which stage has not yet been determined. There is frantic competition among all the managers. The writer is besieged with delegations from McVicker, Haverly, and Quinlin. He sits impassive, and is waiting to see which will bid the highest. Nor is it necessary just yet to give his name. The reader can guess it out if he pleases from among the dramatic stars of Chicago. It may be W—n, or E—n, or G—n, or H—n, or R—n, or S—n, or any other member of the constellation.

The motif of this play is feminine frailty. Its predominant color, to borrow the technical expression of the critic, is greenishy-eliow. The dramatis persons are, the wife, Elenora A,—a lady with a great inclination to frailty, and a quick perception of the improper possibilities of scientific inventions; a husband, Heary A,—the ordinary husband of the stage, unsuspicious to a fault until he gets started, and then a perfect model of suspicion; Mr. Arthur D.,—a local villain, a Board of Trade man on the buil side, a frequenter of the Tivoli, a member of the Owl Club, a possible correspondent of Mamie Stevens; Mr. X. Y., an electrician of note, who is the good angel and confidential scientific friend of the husband; and a lot of minor characters, men, women, errand-boys, tom-cats, etc.

In this play that absurd thing called the

the husband; and a lot of minor characters, men, women, errand-boys, tom-cats, etc.

In this play that absurd thing called the orchestra, which spends most of its time in wipling its head with many-colored bandannas, and gives the audience an impression that it is a field of peonies in a rain-storm, is done away with, and the phonograph is substituted. During the waits that excellent instrument delights the audience with songs by Kellogg, and Cary, and musle by Lizz and Wagner—the latter specially imported. Wagner—the latter specially imported.
is unnecessary to more than briefly state that the villain makes love to the wife the tions. He has a down-town office, in which there is a telephone which goes, as all good telephones do, to the office of the A. D. T. Company. She, the wife of a well to-do husband, has in her house on the avenue a telephone which also runs to the same place. She has pursuaded a doting and unsuspicious husband that it greatly facilitates the doing of her marketing and shopping—that she can sit at home and carry on a long shopping conversation with one of Field & Leiter's alesmen, or with her butcher, and that the saving in time and in tills is far greater than the cost of the telephone. The husband, however, in ways which it is unnecessary here to state, but which are superbly brought out in the play, has discovered, or thinks that he has discovered, that his wife and the Board-of-Trade man are in the habit of making violent love to each other through the means of their respective telephones. But the puzzle with him is, how in the world he is to find it out. He cannot break into his rival's office, and it is no use to get under a sofa in his wife's room, for the device is an antiquated one, and he couldn't hear a word, even if she were listening to the most impassioned of love declarations. At first he has an idea of laying the case before the Electrical Society, and seeing if that excellent organization can do anything for him; but he dreads the publicity which would follow, and he consequently resorts to Mr. X. Y., his sympathetic electrical friend, for the purpose of getting the help he craves.

aves. The following is the second scene of the third

The curtain, rising slowly to the music of the phonograph, with Johnny Hand at the crank, reveals Mr. X. Y. seated at a table littered with

reveals Mr. X. Y. seated at a table littered with microphenes, megaphones, hydrophones, — sometimes called water telephones, — dynamabhones, psychophones, and other interesting objects. He is buried in deep thought.

Enter Henry.

Henry—' Fardon me, my friend, for intruding on your valuable time, but I need scientific counsel for a breaking heart and a maddened mind. My wife is false:"

X. Y.—'That must be very annoying, but let us hope for the best. On the stage, where I have learned all I know about false wives, it generally comes out all right. And the drama, we are informed, bolds the micror up to Nature. But, passing that by, bow is she faise, and how am I to belp 701."

ing that by, how is she false, and how am I to help you?"

Henry—"Do you see you slender wire that sweeps in giddy flight from point to point, now shimmering in the sun, now quivering in the breeze? That's the cursed pander to their loves, "X. Y.—"I see several wires,—the Western Thion, the fre-alarm, the A. D. T., the Gold & Stock,—which particular one is it that is misconducting itself? Which is the instrument of Irally?"

Henry—"The telephone wire, at either end of which each sits, and, lost to honor and to shaine, makes the duil metal rec with words of barning love. The wanton breathes her adulterous pussion against a vibrating diaphragm, and its amorous partner repeats into his ear the viwe she breathes. But how am I to intercept them, how listen, myself unseen, to their most scientific conversation?"

versation?"

X. Y.—"Milk it."

Henry—"Nay. but you mock my sorrow. This is a wire I speak of, and not a cow."

X. Y.—"Listen to me, my injured friend. We will seek yon housetop. Across it runs the wire from his office. To that wire I will attach another small piece. I will furnish you. too, with a telephone. You will lie there with your ear to it. Every word they speak you shall bear."

Henry—"You will do that—for me—now!"

X. Y.—"I swear it." [pointing to a picture of Edison].

A. 1.—"I swear it." [pointing to a picture of Edison].

They embrace.

The next scene is upon the housetop. It is afternoon. The long shadows of the chimneys lend a pensive interest to the prospect, and are a fine substitute for the conventional trees. The husband, being alone, indulges in a monologue, without which the audience would have a tiresome wait of it. This is indeed the chief object of monologues. He curses Edison and all his works. Presently he espies a lonely tom-cat on the roof, conjectures that he is on a similar errand with himself,—wants to find out about the frailty of some furry lair,—and, being unwilling to throw away so fine an opportunity of moralizing, seeks to draw the cat into conversation on the similarity of their destinies. A phonograph hidden in the corner, into which a cat has howled while under the influence of local excitement,—tail trodden on,—renders the feline part of the dialogue to

perfection.

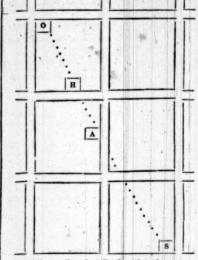
Then comes the grand scene, the culminating point of the entire play. There are represented en the stage two rooms and one house-top One room is a down-town office, occupied by the villain. He sits there alone with a telephone to his mouth. In the other room

the sake of adding to the dramatic excitement of the piece, are a number of ladies who have called to see her. In the distance appears a lonely housetop, on the summit of which lies the husband. His wire has been duly connected with the other, and, with a telephone to his ear, he is patiently waiting the beginning of the conversation. The lover in his down-town office begins to make his impassioned speeches to the lady uptown.

make his impassioned specture to the town.

She listens with unmoved countenance to the words of love which float into her ear, and assures her friends, who are watching her with interest, that it is nothing but an ordinary mesage from her butcher, who is questioning her concerning the bill of fare for the day.

The accompanying diagram is given as a hint to the stage-carbenter, who will easily arrange an effective stage set.



O.—Office of Board of Trade villain down-town. H.—Housetop where suspicious husband raves. A.—Office of A. D. T.

The husband, grinding his teeth and shaking his fist vaguely in the direction of the South Branch, lies upon the housetop and listens.

The conversation runs somewhat after this strain.

strain:
Arthur—Darling, once more along this tingling wire I speed the words of passion and of fire. Though blocks may intervene and streets divide, yet safe we talk, dear love, as safe by side. And if a careful watch you keep, you'll hear a tender—pweep, when I pronounce within int telephone a kies tnat's heard but by your ears alone.

Henry—Damnation!!!
Lady Guest—What is be saying, Mrs. A.?
Mrs. A.—He is saying what he has in the market to-day. Did you ever hear a telephone?
Lady Guest—No.

Lady Guest—What is be saying, Mrs. A.?

Mrs. A.—He is saying what he has in the market to-day. Did you ever hear a telephone?

Lady Guest—No.

Mrs. A.—Well, put your ear here and listen. [To her lover.] I was just telling this lady that you were my butcher, and that you were teiling us what you had. Say something to her.

Arthur—Beefsteak, fam-sandwich, fried fish, chops, cutlets, roast-beef, boiled potatoes, and pudding.

Lady guest—There must be some mistake. He talks like a waiter at a restaurant.

[The hasband's reflections, which are numerous, are omitted.]

Mrs. A.—All right now. Go on.

Arthur—Now, listen close, while I my plans disclose,—a moment's haste, and then a life of blest repose. To-morrow night a hack will wait nearyour door, and see that all the jewerly is duly packed before, and all the cash that in all mortal ways you can for an unthunking husbandraise. The smaller in the greater sinks; and when he knows that you have fied, he'll heed no lesser woes. And don't forget to take his Sunday clothes. [Reflections by husband.] Then leave a note, with many a tearful stain, to say pursuit is eminently van—that you have left America, and crossed the main. By the Nock Island depot, you will find me, dear, to check the trunks, and see no spy is near. And then, enseconced in one of Pullman's sleeping cars, and where, through lucud skies, shine clear the Western stars. Is it O. K.?

At this point the feelings of the injured hus-

Western stars. Is it O. K.?

At this point the feelings of the injured husband can no longer be restrained. He has for some time been manifesting extreme impatience by kicking the roof with his heels, and gesticulating violently with his left hand. Unable longer to restrain himself, he takes the telephone from his car, puts it to his mouth, and cries out loudly: ries out loudly:
"Wretches, I have detected you. Your plans

Mrs. A. —O heavens! I am undone. (Falls fainting to the floor.]
Arthur—The devil! Something is up. I must get out of this. [Exit.]
The husband, rushing willly down-stairs, takes two hacks, and, accompanied by several expert reporters, sets off in two directions at once, carrying with him numerous weapons which are the bud and promise of the catastro-

phe which enlivens the next and concluding act. CLARA MORRIS.
Following "Agues," which has tasked the energies of the Union Square company to its utmost during the bottest week of the season, comes Clara Morris, the representative emotional actress of the age. It is always in order, in introducing Miss Morris, to begin by speaking of her health, that being a subject as common as the weather. We are pleased to inform the public that this time she is perfectly sound, and feeling as lively as a cricket. The lake breezes agree with her, and she likes Chicago as well as Chicago likes her,—which is saving a great deal, for Miss Morris is certainly the most popular actress that comes to our shores. Her engagement, which extends over two weeks, will undoubtedly prove to be a brilliant 'close of the season of which extends over two weeks, will undoubtedly prove to be a brilliant 'close of the season of the Union Square company. It is just one year since Miss Morris appeared in Chicago. The plays in which she will act this time are "Conscience" and "Miss Multon," both popular pieces. The former was first presented in Chicago by Kate Claxton. The distribution of characters for to-morrow evening will be as follows:

	lows:
-	Constance Harewood Miss Clara Morri
	Eustace Lawton Mr. Harry Cris
1	Nathaniel Harewood Mr. W. J. LeMovn
	Judge Van CortMr. John Parsell
	Dr. Mordaunt Mr. J. H. Stoddar
	Cyril Harewood Mr. Walden Ramsa
1	David Deioe Mr. W. H. Montgomer
	John Pry Mr. C. M. Collin
	Richard Cobb Mr. W. S. Quigle
	Jailer Mr. H. B. Brache
	Tabitha Trump Mrs. E. J. Phillip
	LOCAL NOTES.

"Pink Dominoes" will be played on Wednesday and Saturday matinees at Hooley's Theatre

Duprez & Benedict's famous minstrel

Duprez & Benedict's famous minstrel company will open at McVicker's The atre on Monday, next week.

Leon de Leon, the well-known gymnast, late of Orrin Brothers' Circus, arrived here last week from Cuba.

Lotta and her mother, Mrs. Crabtree, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Parker, of the Grand Pacific Hotel, yesterday.

Clifton and Fox, the gymnasts, and Charles Diamond, the pretty guitarist, have been secured by Manager Tony Denier for next season.

Miss Clara Brown, of Englewood, a young reader of some prominence, is visiting her cousin at Waukegan, Ill. The people of that place will probably have a chance to hear her read before her return.

Mr. Harry Wentworth, an actor well known

has a new play in hand.

John W. Blaisdell is reorganizing the "Black Crook" company, with Bonfanti as the premiere danseuse, and will start on a general American tour on Sept. 2. It is possible that they will open in Chicago.

The Midgets and Uncle Tom have been doing good business in Miwaukee last week. They will all return to Chicago to-day. Mr. Gotthold is preparing for another season of "Uncle Tom," to begin either in England, Turkey, Cyprus, or Honolulu, and closing in Chicago.

The frequent mention or Mary Anderson's name in connection with that of John C. Frement Ir. and the postition

The frequent mention of Mary Anderson's name in connection with that of John C. Fremont, Jr., and the positive assurance of the Louisville Argus that the young actress was weaded to the son of Gov. Fremont, needs but few words of explanation. Miss Mary Anderson, the rising young tragedienne, of Louisville, Ky., is not married. Lieut. John C. Fremont, Jr., United States Navy, married Miss Sarah Mary Anderson, daughter of Gen. A. Anderson, late Vice-President of the Wabash & Western Railroad, and late Receiver of the Danville & Vincennes Railroad, at the residence of her father, in Newark, N. J. This explains the popular mistake.

father, in Newark, N. J. This explains the popular mistake.

Harry Pearson, the rare "old man" of Mc-Vicker's Theatre, has just enesked off to St.-Paul to play Faistaff with a snide company. He thinks he is, or ought to be, a great Faistaff, but he is afraid to come out boldly in Chicago. To a friend who saw him off on the train, Mr. Pearson said: "Don't tell any of the newspaper men here about this. I am just going to try it on a dog. If the dog bites, why then you know—eh!—fine rural puffs—ah!. Then I can wax the old man." Mr. Pearson is a Glasgow actor. He played with old Alexander. He is as fat as butter and as old as the hills. Why shouldn't he be competent to play Faistaff at St. Paul?

The New Chicago Theatre will contain for the

The New Chicago Theatre will contain for the

ones retained. John Hart and Moreland are reengaged, and Jennie Morgan, called "the nightingale of the variety stage," will sing. Among the new appearances are the Etzettine Sisters, club-swingers and song-and-dance artists; Jennie Miaco in song and dance and skipping-Jennie Miaco in sons and dance and skippingrope; a merry Swiss couple in a musical sketch;
the Allen Sisters in 'Pink Dominoes'; the
Weoster Brothers in Irish sketches; the Lawrences, the Hughes, etc. The show is a pleasing one, particularly at this time when one can
sit in a cool theatre and fan one's self, and not
be bothered about intellectual recreations.

Richard M. Hooley has just come from New York, where he appears to have been success ful in securing some of the most attractive combinations that were to be found. His pro-gramme for the season includes the following gramme for the season includes the following named stars, and it will be seen that they present a rather formidable array in opposition to the other houses, considering the somewhat limited choice: John T. Raymond, John Mc Cullough, Rice's "Evangeline" Combination; Lawrence Barrett, Robson and Crane, the Troubadours, the Lingards, W. C. Goodwin and Eliza Weathersby's "Froliques," George Knight in "Otto," Miss Fanny Davenooft, the Hess English Opera Company, Ada Cavendish, John Dillon, Janauschek, J. K. Emmett, "Fritz," Lotta, the Kendalls (from London), Modjeska, Sothern, and others, negotiations dodjeska, Sothern, and others, negotiations

COHASSET.

It will surprise the friends of Mr. Charles R. Thorne, Jr., an actor who has for several years past been in receipt of a fair weekly stipend from Shook & Palmer, to hear that he has defrom Shook & Falmer, to hear that he has decided to forsake the stages and devote the remaining hours of his uneventful life to portrait sketching. He has taken it into his head that he is an artist,—a singular freak which his friends have in vain endeavored to persuade him is but a freak,—and he is now said to be soliciting work from some of the comic weeklies. Of course he will earn a more pittance, and it seems course he will earn a mere pittance, and it seems almost incredible that a man able to command at any time \$250 a week should be rash enough to throw up his brilliant opportunities for the precarious livelihood of a caricaturist. Such, however, is the fact. Not less singular is Mr. Thorne's queer roundabout way of trying to introduce himself in his new role to the American public. For some time past he has been forwarding to a Chicago-institution called "The Drum"—the managers of which appear to be known to him—packages containing course he will earn a mere pittance, and it seem appear to be known to him-packages containing caricatures of well-known people in Chicago, with hints that they be exhibited to the editors of various newspapers in order to secure some free advertising. These so-called caricatures, some of which have been submitted to The Tribung, are mere libels,—good enough, con-sidering they are the work of a beginner, but headly of sufficient media to warrent their attitudes, are there hees,—good chough, considering they are the work of a beginner, but hardly of sufficient merit to warrant their reproduction in a periodical. It has occurred to Mr. Thorne's friends in Chicago, where he was always well treated, as somewhat singular that he should take this odd way of repaying the numerous favors showered upon him by his Western cronies, who had done everything in their power to make things piensant for him. Many of them are surprised and grieved at his circulating through the mails these injurious and wantonly wicked illustrations. A private letter from Stuart Robson—who is summering at Cohasset, as usual—to a friend in this city gives a curious account of Thorne's sly, underhanded way urious account of Thorne's sly, underhanded way of working. He says: "The inclosed libels l of working. He says: "The inclosed libels I have just found on my writing-desk, and it is my belief they have been placed there for some vile purpose by a paper-collar actor named Thorne. Although there has been a coolness existing between that worthy and myself for some days past, he has, at intervals, been nosing around my villa, as I supposed, in quest of the cook, but his real purpose, I am now sure, was to father his vile sketches on me." It is a pity that these things should be. Mr. Thorne was a very promising actor, and, if he had not taken this sudden kink into his head, might one day have become an ornament to the American stage.

ROUSBY'S ROMANCE.

The London correspondent of an Easteru paper tells the story of Mrs. Rousby's life: The London correspondent of an Eastern paper tells the story of Mrs. Rousby's life;

Mrs. Rousby's career is a romance, full of light and shade, a story that begins with comedy scenes of happiness and ends with almost tragic gloom. She is the daughter of a Plymouth doctor. As a girl she assisted at amateur theatricals in that town of military and naval snobs. In the year 1868 Mr. Tom Taylor was visiting the 1sle of Wight. He went to the local theatre. The pretty Plymouth girl had married an actor and gone upon the stage. Husband and wife were playing at the little house which Tom Taylor looked in upon. He was then—during Oxenford's absence in America, I believe—writing dramatic criticisms for the Times. He wrote a notice of the Rousbys at the Isle of Wight. They were they not on the metropolitan boards? He brought them to London. The Queen's was a new theatre. Tom Taylor gave it a new play, "Twixt Axe and Crown," with the new actress, Mrs. Rousby. Success smiled on theatre, play, actress, dramatist. The Times guehed; society applanded. They said she was a cold beauty, this lovely Plymouth wife, but she was a queen of flowers. Society liked her coldness. It was aristocratic. It was "Vern-debut she was a queen of nowers. Society liked her coldness. It was aristocratic. It was 'vere-de-Vereish.' Besides, it was opposed to sensuousness. Here eyes were 'vso-innocen.' She received men's compliments with haughty amiles, Diana herself was not more chaste. Mrs. Rousny made a fortune. Fortunatus crowned her. ''The ners. Here eyes were 180-Hindeent. She received men's compliments with haughty smiles. Diana herself was not more chaste. Mrs. Rousby made a fortune. Fortunatus crowned her. "The world, the fiesh, and the devil" were at her feet. Time rolled on months, years. Scandal wagred its tongue against her. Society was indignant. First is was a Prince. He had disappeared for a week. So had Mrs. Rousby. Society denied it. "Be thou pure as ice and chaste as snow, thou shait not escape calumny." Poor, dear lady, with her innocent face, and her pure eyes. Fashion had set up an idol. Belgravia would not hear of anything suit worship. One day, however, down it came, crash. Using, sprawling in the mid! It was a popular actor who did it. He is in America now. A handsome, clever married man. But then she was so beautiful, and she loved him! Rousby went about and told the story himself. He related it to Stephen Fiske, who, in turn, related it in the Hornet. It was all over. From that time to this the hill has been steep. She has gone down with a run. Not only her reputation, but her beauty. The fair, sweet, cold face is changed. Did you see poor Amy Fawsitt, who died last year in New York? She, too, was a pretty woman once. Mrs. Rousby reminded me of that unhappy woman the last time I saw her. It is a sad story. We come to the closing scene in this brawl with Bandwann in the presence of half a dozen men who never interposed a word, on the very stage where artistic London sat at her feet ten years ago, when a rude word or gesture in her presence would have been "resented to the death" by a score of cavallers. How often it is that beauty is a fatal inheritance!

GREEN-ROOM GOSSIP.

Dion Boucleault last week completed the play that will open Waliack's season. It is, as yet, unnamed.

The two first acts of Boucicault's new play

having been given into the hands of the copy-ist, Mr. Wallack has ventured to order the scenery to be painted. The date of opening will be Sept. 11.

will be Sept. 11.

Samuel Colville starts early, opening his season in Chicago July 29. He will have substantially the same company as last season. All the ladies remain, and only one or two of the men do not rejoin. Willie Edouin will still be the principal comedian.

To the question addressed to a well-known agent as to who he was going out with of the seventy combinations about to start, he answered: "Going out is easy enough, and I have no difficulty about that. The question that worries mells who I'll come back with?" worries me is who I'll come back with."

Messrs. Shook & Palmer have taken a lease

Messrs. Shook & Palmer have taken a lease of the Lvecum Theatre for three years, and will install Miss Kate Claxton as the manager. Mr. Charles Stephenson is engaged, and Mr. Stanley McKenna will be the business director. The plan of the campaign will be competition with the Grand Opera-House.

Archie Gordon has written a play for Louise Pomeroy, entitled "Olivia," which that lady has accepted. It is founded on the same incident in the "Vicar of Wakefield" upon which Willis founded the play that Fanny Davenport has bought from French & Son, and upon which she also relies for her mainstay the coming season.—Dramatic News.

Mr. Leonard Grover, the author of "Our Boarding-House," has, within the last week, completed a new American farcical comedy, with the singular title, "But—a disjunctive conjunction, otherwise H. R. H. the Prince." Mr. Grover has great-confidence in its success. He destined it for the Park Theatre, but since the Egyptian Abbey has altered his base to the star plan it will have to find room elsewhere. Mr. Grover will take outhis "Boarding-House" combination next sesson, and Treasure-Trove will be one of the attractions. This is a play of will be not of the Attractions. combination next season, and Treasure-Trove will be one of the attractions. This is a play of his own that Mr. Grover ran six months at the Olympic twelve years ago.—Dramatic News.

A correspondent of the Boston Gazette thus delineates Lydia Thompson off the stage:

The moment Lydia Thompson leaves the stage she becomes a rather duil, commonplace lastle Enlish woman. The wit that sparkies before the footlights vanishes. She knows nothing outside of her business; anything that tends in a different direction has no charm for her. Instead of going home for a night of carousing, she retires quietly to her hotel with her husband, cats a choo and drinks a glass of porter, and goes to bed. She never sees men. A person who knew her intimately for a number of years told me that never but once in that time did she have a man home to supper, and that was a newspaper man out West, invited by her husband. Mr. Henderson. Miss Thompson, instead of being the reckless, prodigal creature people believe her to be, as thrifty and economical, and often selfash. She likess big dinner more than a good dinner, and if she indulges in a bottle of champagne she economizes in something clse. She always pays her bills, and keeps her word. "What would she have been if she hadn't been an actress." I asked one who knew ner well. "A bar-maid; only I hardly think that she would have had repartee enough for that," was the reply. "Was she at all fast." I inquired. "Not a bit; she cared for no man but her husband, and she made him a good wife—better, indeed, than he de-A correspondent of the Boston Gazette thus delineates Lydia Thompson off the stage:

served." And that is the siren whom the preachers prayed against! While I say a good word here for Lydia herself. I will not attempt to deny the perniclous effect of her company upon the morals of Young America.

MUSIC. THE SUMMER OPERA.

The appearance of Brignoli and Susini in the opera of "Don Pasquale," last Monday evening, inevitably suggested the time when these two singers knew better days. The sight of auditorium, soiled, and stained, and begrime with the coming and going of the irrespo crowds who wait upon the variety and minstrel business, accompanied by a handful of musi-cians who were barely kept together by the onductor's desperate efforts upon his piano, esorting to all kinds of devices and make shifts to secure the unity of the work, which was pared and pruned in all directions, recalled he seasons fifteen years ago, when they were orime favorites, at the very zenith of their fame; when houses crowded with the beauty and fashion of the city applauded them to the echo; when their troupes were equipped with artists, chorus, and orchestra such as we don't have nowadays; and when opera was given with some regard to the eternal fitness of nusic. The old habitues will recall how glori ously Susini used to sing Oreveso, Moses, Leporello, Silva, and Alfonso in "Lucrezia Borgia," and how Brignoli captivated the crowds with his Genarro, Manico, Lionei, Edgardo, Don Ottavio, and Fernando. It is eighteen years ago (Nov. 15, 1860), that Susini made his opening bow to Chicago as Don Pasquaie, and Brignoli had preceded him hearly two years (Feb. 22, 1859) as Genarro, in "Lucrezia Borgia." How time flies! How many artists have come and gone since those days! How many new faces have appeared, and how many of the old ones have disappeared forever! It can hardly be said, however, that these two veterans lag superfluous on the stage. Though a new generation of opera-goers has grown up since they first appeared, and though their old associates, Porodi, Colson, Cordier, Amalia Patti, Junca, Amodio how Brignoli captivated the crowds with his colson, Cordier, Amalia Patti, Junea, Amodio the Magnificent, Virginia Whiting, Macaferri, Massimiliani, Bellini, Mazzoleni, Irfre, and others, are now all lost to the stage, they still retain much of their old fire. Susini is every inch as good an actor, even if time has injured his voice, and Brignoli can yet sing with a force, and dash, and timbre that miske the dash, and timbre that niake the piping tenors of to-day seem insignificant. For old time's sake, therefore, we speed the parting veterans most heartily, and wish for them in the future some snug haven of rest, where they can shoulder their crutches and show the newcomers how fields were won in their day. show the newcomers how fields were won in their day. De Murska made her first appearance in opera

in this city upon the above occasion. It was, of course, a trifling part, that furnished no fair test of her ability, and she labored against physical of her ability, and she labored against physical obstacles that might have impaired her performance, even had it been a fair test. The only effect of the performance was to emphasize her reputation as a great vocalist. As a dramatic performance, her Norina lacked strength and was uneven, but the singing was exceptionally brilliant and showy. There was just enough of suggestion in the performance, however, to make one wish to hear her in some role adapted to her remarkable vocalism and nowever, to make one wish to dear ner in some role adapted to her remarkable vocalism and upon some occasion when she is in good form.

The troupe will keep the field until August, and pending that time will successively appear in Toledo, Detroit, Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, St. Johns and Haiffay.

On account of the excessive heat, Mr. Falk has decided to change the hour for the Unity Church concerns from 4 o'clock in the afternoon to 8 o'clock in the evening. The fourth oncert will be given this evening, with the fol

2. Song—"Esmeralda ...

Mr. A. Schwartz.

3. Violin—"Revene" ...

Mr. E. O. Wolff.

4. Song—"Ruth and Naomi" ...

Mrs. O. L. Fox.

5. j.d. Slumber Song.

6. Lenore March ...

Mr. Falk.

6. Arla from "Elijah" ...

Mr. A. Schwartz.

7. Trio for violin, organ, and piano. .Vieuxtemps Topliff 7. Trio for violin, organ, and piano...

Messrs. Wolf. For, and Shille
8. "Angels' Serenade"... 9. Overture to Mrs. O. L. Fox.
Mrs. O. L. Fox.
Mrs. O. L. Fox.

Mme. Rive-King has suddenly char plans, to which publicity has been gone to New York City to reside. A concert will be given on Friday evening next at the Immanuel (R. E.) Church, at which Miss Victoria C. Adams will recite the "Rock of Ages," with organ accompaniment.

Mr. Farini will give a musical reception at Martine's Hall on the 20th, at which Mme. Salvotti, Seilka (the colored singer), Mr. Bujs-seret, the violinist, and M. Fridori, a tenor from New York, will appear.

Following her plan of last season, Mrs. Watson has issued in very handsome form the grammes of her class reunious for the pre season. They make very pretty little souve and are a valuable reference record of mu-

progress.

Mr. Eddy closed his series of recitals for the present yesterday noon with a very pleasant programme, the vocal parts of which were fur-nished by Miss Hiltz, Mrs. Cox, and the Misses Rommeiss. These enjoyable recitals will be resumed in September.

The programme for Mr. Perry H. Smith's

Lincoln Park concert will include the following numbers: Chorus from "The Creation," "The Heavens are Teiling"; overture to "Masaniello"; "Verdicte Waltz"; "Fantasia le Bohemiene"; solo for two cornets; march from "Tannhauser"; overture, "Chase for Luck"; waltz, "News from Vienna"; fantasie from "Ernani"; fantasie on modern melodies; "Sweet By and By "; "What Shall the Harvest Be"? and gallop, "Happy Through Life."

Through Life."

MISS MINNIE HAUK'S SUCCESS.

Miss Minnie Hauk, who is now singing with Mapleson's company in Londou, appears to have won the cordial and unanimous favor of the critics, and the enthusiastic applause of the public. Her voice is said to have gained in volume and outlier to have gained in volume and outlier to have gained. ome and quality, her execution to have been perfected, and her dramatic powers wonderfully developed,—all which agrees with the accounts developed,—all which agrees with the accounts that have reached us from time to time of her successes on the Continent. On the 23d of June she appeared as Carmen in Bizet's opera of that name, the occision being its first representation in England. Her triumph on that evening must have been complete. The Pall Mall Gazette says: "Her Carmen is nothing less than a perfect embodiment of a very bright, artistic creation. She enters into the spirit of the character, lives in it, and is never anything but Carmen from Carmen's first entry until her tragic end. Her looks, gestures, walk, general air, and demeanor all belong to one another and to the part.

It is to Miss Minnie Hauk's impersonation of a character which suits her as though she had been created for the express purpose of playing it that the success of this very Spanish, very Bohemian work will mainly be due."

purpose of playing it that the success of this very Spanish, very Bohemian work will mainly be due."

THE TEXODORE THOMAS SEASON.
Theodore Thomas appears to be doing remarkably well in his summer season at Gitmore's Garden. On Saturday evening, the 6th, Miss Sallie Reber made the first vocal appearance of the season. On the 8th a request programme was played, including the following humbers: March Heroique, Saint-Saens; overture, "Fingal's Cave," Mendelssohn; waltz, "Soldiers' Dances," Lamer: Serenade, Schubert; Fantasie-Caprice, Vieuxtemps; overture, "Euryanthe," Weber; air (strings in unison), Bach; Waldweben (new), Wagner; Valse-Caprice, Rubinstein; Hungarian Rhapsody, No. 2, Liszt; "Funeral March of a Marionette," Goundoi; "Annaryllis," (syns; waltz, "Rudolohs Klaenge," Strauss; overture, "Masaniello," Auber. On the 9th the first and second parts of the programme were composed of the following selections from Beethoven: Allegretto (Gratulations-Menuett); Deutsche Teanze; Enuale, for four trombones; Symphony, No. 5, C minor; Turkish march, "Ruins of Athens"; "Adelaide" (Mr. C. Frisch); theme and variations, from the Septet; overture, "Leonore," No. 3.

FOR AND AGAINST.

We printed last Sunday a very favorable criticism of Mme. Pappenheim from the London Times, shoropos of her debut. Here is the other side, from the London Athenaum; "The debut of Fraulein Pappenheim in the "Huguenois" as Valentina, on the 15th inst., had all

don't file, anorpos of her debut. Here is the other side, froin the London Athenaum:

The debut of Franlein Pappenheim in the "Huguenots" as Vulentina, on the 15th inst., had all the outward and customary signs of success; but, as usual, opinions out of sight of the curtain were not favorable. That the German lady, when she played some years since at secondary opera-houses in her own country, and subsequently in America, must have possessed a splendid voice there can be little question; but her training was certainly defective, for her style of producing the tone is radically wrong, as was unmistakably shown in the cantable passages, wherein there was no equality in the enunciation of the notes; to ascent to the upper region of the register the mode was detached, or, to use a more forcible expression, it was "pumping," and when the high latitudes were reached the notes were shrill and screaming. So far as the dramatic portion was concerned, she was conventional; but, in the final duet with Raouf, feeling and energy were not wanting. As the lady is not a romantic-looking Valentina, the necessity of more than ordinary shilling as actress and singer was unusually obvious. It is right to add that excuses were made on her behalf, —first, that she had

not sufficient rehearsals; secondly, that she was nervous; and, also, that in the duet with Marcello— which it is useless to conceal was a complete failure—she was placed at a disadvantage, as Herr Behrens had forgotten the music or had lost the resonance of his voice.

MUSICAL NOTES.

Miss Annie Cary will spend most of the sum ier in her native town, Gorham, Me. Mme. Anna Bishop arrived from Europe dur-ing the week. She is now nearly 75 years of

Miss Laura Joyce will probably be a member of the Hess English Opera Company next se Miss Emily Melville goes to Australia next season as prima donna in Mr. Tracy Titus' com-

Mr. J. W. Jennings, well known on the dra-matic stage, has engaged with the Hess English Prof. John K. Paine will pass the sur

Among the numerous reports from abroad is one to the effect that an alliance is about to be effected between Mme. Nilsson and Miss Kel-

The Listermanns and Mr. Belz, of the late Philharmonic Club, are to remain in Boston. Mr. Hardegen goes to New York to join Thomas' Miss Henrietta Beebe, of the New York Glee Club, has resigned her position, and can be en-gaged as a concert and oratorio singer during

Mr. Carl Rosa has left London for Germany and Italy, to look after new artists for his En-glish opera undertaking, but the statement that he has taken Covent Garden Theatre for next

Mr. Longfellow's poem, the " Masque of Pandora," has been set by Mrs. Meadows White, of London, known in the profession as Alice Mary Smith, who has composed various works for the orchestra, as well as chamber music.

Mile. Albani has just been engaged by the direction of the Imperial Opera of St. Petersburg for the next winter season. She has to sing only twice in each week, and the salary to be paid for that service is 7,000 france per night. Mme. Etelka Gerster will take the leading soprano part in Balfe's posthumous opera "Il Talismano," about to be performed for the first time at Her Majesty's Theatre. The opera was performed at Drury Lane Theatre about four

Mme. Adelina Patti has had great success in London in "Faust" and "Alda" this season, and it is now rumored that she will undertake Beethoven's "Fideito" and Meyerbeer's "Africaine." Her voice has gained greatly in power in the middle and lower register, and it seems likely that she will essay the Grisi-Tietiens rej

There is a good story told in Mayfair about the husband of Patti. One day Signor Nicolini called on Mr. Gye and abruptly informed him that Madame could not sing that evening. "Why not?" asked Mr. Gye. "The cook has left," said Nicolini, "and since Madame has had no dinner she cannot sing." "Does the signora dine luxuriously?" asked Mr. Gye. "No," said Nicolini, "she usually has soup, fish, entree, roast meat, and pudding." "I should have thought, then," said Mr. Gye, "that the defection of a cook need not have proved an insuperable difficulty in the way of dinner. You, my dear Signor Nicolini, cannot have so short a memory as to have forgotten the preparations for so simple a meal." Nicolini did not like this pointed reference to his former occupation, and furiously left the room. Mme. Patti did not sing that night. But Mr. Gye had had his joke.

GATH'S GOSSIP.

Uncle Sammy on the Sea-Beat Shore-Pect LONG BRANCH, July 8 .- That the story Gov. Tilden having gone to Europe had no oundation was verified by me last night. Mr Tilden was discovered walking close between the hotel and the ocean, his hands behind his back, and his promenade trequently interrupted y a stop, and a very brown study. He looks better than ever in the face, and wears a white hat with mourning crape, gray trousers, and a black coat. After looking at me several times he came forward and shook hands. There is a decided improvement in his color, form, and style: yet he appears solemn, and some might say unhappy. I talked with several persons who have conversed with Mr. Tilden since he came here. All agree that he is desirous, if not hopeful, of a renomination next time, and

"Gov. Tilden," he said, "is for the first five minutes of conversation so vacant and limp of countenance that he appears to have lost his mind; but you must listen to him an hour, and he will then be found a fund of information, well classified and digested. He has great self-esteem, and is an idealist in many things,—a man, I think, of certain strong purposes. As a President he would have been obstinate with his party, but certainly a greater success than Hayes, who is a very cheap production."

Mr. White seems to think that at present the two leading Democratic candidates are Thurman, of Ohio, and Tilden. He thinks that as Thurman becomes more prominent Hendricks will glude in the rear of Tilden and be content with second place. Indiana will go for the old ticket, Tilden and Hendricks. Tilden's danger lies in New York repudiating him. If Thurman is nominated, Mr. White supposes Bayard will be put up for Vice-President. He believes Grant will be beaten for the Republican nomination, and that Edmunds, of Vermont, is as likely as not to be the candidate, locality having very little to do with it, as Blaine, who lives further East, nearly got the hominations to office worse than Grant's.

Gov. Warmoth, of Louisiana, who knows Mrs. Jenks and Anderson well, expresses the following judgment on the Sherman letter. He believes that Sherman myrote a promise to provide for Anderson, and Mrs. Jenks put it in her pocket, and had a fictitious letter forged to appease Anderson, while she kept the original to trade on with Sherman, and probably has made a good trade. Warmoth says both Jenks and Anderson are original scoundrels.

Reports here represent Clarkson N. Potter much discouraged and cast down by the aspect of his Committee before people of wisest censure.

GOOD-BYE, OLD HOUSE!

Good-bye, old house! The hurry and the bustle Smothered till now the pain of leaving you, But the last toad is gone, and I've a minute, All by myself, to say a last adion.

Good-bye, old house! I shall not soon forget you The witness of so much eventful time:
And walls have ears, they say—I beg you cherish
Each secret that you may have heard of mine. Strange people will come in and gaze upon you, Strange people will care loss of each spot
Irreverent and careless of each spot
That held in sacreu keeping household treasures
Ah, well! you needn't mind—it matters not.

Johnny put there before he went away,
Wishing, meanwhile, that he could make them
double—
They meant the days he had at home to stay. Dear child: it was that corner held his coffin, When study, toil, and pain for him were done; And in that corner, too, I've since knett daily, Striving to find the Way that he has won.

'Twas in this corner Marguerite was married; Were driven to hold her hat, and scarf, and shawl And so, old house, you have for every blemish A strange, peculiar story of its own, As our poor bodies have, when we have left them. And powerless, alike, to make it known.

Good-bye, old house! How fast the night is com They'll think I've wandered from the path, I guess.
One more look through the rooms—ah, how they
echo!
How strange and ghostly seems your emptiness!
Chicago, Ill.
Millie C. Posznor. Wide-Awake Madge.

Wide-Awake Madge.

New York Independent.

Our Madge has grown much, but she still keeps bright and pretty. We think her choice and command of words wonderful for a child only 3½ years old. She said to her mother the other day: "Mamma, are you like the immortal George! Do you never tell a lie! Do tell just one, Say I'm good." She is very jealous of her cousin Annie. Her father asked her the other morning if she did not love her sweet little cousin. "Oh, yes, papa," she answered, "I love her dearly—out of sight." She is now visiting me all by her "lone." By herself, she means. Last uight I wanted her to pray for her little brother, as well as for her father and mother. "No, no," she said, "I don't want odds and ends stuck in my prayers."

NEWPORT. R. I.

The Heat and the Bathers --- Bath-

ing Suits and Cloaks. The Beauty Unadorned --- A New En-

tertainment --- The "Feast of

Lanterns." The Wedding - March--" Ham-

mersmith."

NEWPORT, R. I., July 10 .- The sultry hes rages like a conflagration all over New England; yet at Newport one can find the airs of Paradise, which made one of its lovers say " Newport i liss." What weather for bathing! And how the bathers' costumes have improved since the days of baggy trousers, a few years ago. Look at them now. Why, there are no trousers to speak of below the knee,—only the prettiest of with a sailor collar; and sometimes short sleeves, just below the shoulder. If, inside of all this ballet costume, there is a pretty girl, with fair round arms, old Neptune's watery embraces do not do much damage. But let thin angularity beware of this dress. I saw an extremely beautiful other morning and enter one of the bathing-

SHE WAS TALL AND SLENDER,

and graceful as a lily, -one of those figures that the English women-novelists describe as "svelte," and "lithe," and "elance." We are all he figure that I saw disappear, in all its loveliness, within the little bathing-box. Presently the door opens. Ye gods and goddesses! Here was a creature whose thin, dark little bones of irms, whose scrawny neck, whose dreauful lenderness, so levely as a frame for floating fraperies, for shirrs, and plaits, and folds, and ruches, were simply a tall, lanky girl, with a ovely-featured face, it is true, but which needed all the pretty fripperies to bring it out,—to give it the setting that was needed. But, looking at her without these fripperies,

ONE WOULDN'T LOOK AT HER TWICE for Beauty's sake. I suppose this is very bard on the old saw-" Beauty unadorned," etc. And I suppose it is only another argument on the I suppose it is only another argument on the side of the dress question. If my beauty unadorned in this case had only thrown over her slender shoulders one of the long, loose Turkish traveling-cloaks which all the wise ones wear in that trying transit to and from the beach everything would have been well. These bathing-cloaks, however, are not used nearly as much as one would suppose. They are really charming things in themselves. It needs an attendant though, and not nearly all these gay-looking people who come down in their gay carattendant though, and not nearly all these gaylooking people who come down in their gay carriages with a smart coachman bring a
servant for such purposes. People, in these
days of shrunken incomes, wait upon themselves more than they used.

Besides the bathing, which, if ever, is at its
height now, there is a good deal of boating,—
boating and garden parties being the order of
the day. There was a lovely garden-party given
in Rhode Island, at Providence, a short time
ago, which some one who owns a beautiful gar-

ago, which some one who owns a beautiful gar-den at Newport talks of repeating. It was

called
"THE FEAST OF LANTERNS."

The idea was taken from the old Chinese festival of that name, where two days before and two days after the first full moon of the Chinese new year not only all the gardens, but every portion of a Chinese city, is blazing with the gay lighted lanterns awinging from every imaginable point. From parodas, trees, minarets, and boats they flash and gleam. A little history of lanterns, which the originators of the Providence festival have put out, gives two possible origin for this "feast." First, "in the celebration of the feasts of Isis and Osiris, Moon-Goddess and Sun-God, we read that the lamps blazed like stars all up and down the sacred Goddess and Sun-God, we read that the lamps blazed like stars all up and down the sacred Nile. The loidest Feast of Lamps was held at Lois, on the Nile, in bonor of Osiris, when lamps were placed everywhere about the city, and wicks floating in salt and oil were set adrift on the little sacred lake. The illumination was general throughout Egypt, and lanterns were used to protect the lights that flickered as the wind blew through the open lattices that served for windows. Out from Egypt went this custom, like so many others; and in some uncustom, like so many others; and in some untraceable way it is found again in China, but with this marked difference: that the light itself is now less important than the light 31-26 | 32-27 | 13-17 | 12-19 | 15-24 | 27-10 | 11-16 | 12-27 | 12-10 | 11-16 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26 | 11-26

hider, and so we hear of the "Feast of Lanterns."

Of course our modern festival of this name is only a pretty parody on all this Oriental mysticism. A party of ladies last year, in casting about for a new sensation,—a novelty in the way of festivals, to give eclat to a charitable undertaking, and put money in the Treasury,—bethought themselves, or were inspired by some happy genius to study up and carry out as much of the Oriental fancy as would be carried out in this prosaic land. The owner of a large and beautiful estate gave up her grounds for the project, and the zeal with which the arrangements were perfected and the effects produced were such as to delight and astonish everybody. All the charming variety of Japanese and Chinese lanterns swung from trees and arbors and made points of splendor at window and doorway. The great house was flung open and 12-16 32-28 29-25 3-7 16-20 (41) 14-18 8-12 23-14 24-19 9-18 4-8 26-23 31-26 7-11 10-14 23-7 11-19 29-24 11-19 22-15

window and doorway. The great house was flung open and DECORATED WITH ORIENTAL PANCIES.

Here and there about the grounds bazars for the sale of fans, Japanese umbrellas, and kindred notions, or "refreshments," served by houris, added to the scene.

A few weeks ago the testival was repeated at a public garden by the same charitable Society, and was an immense success. It is little wonder if Newport, with her beautiful gardenplaces, should outdo these gay beginnings, and light a "Feast of Lanterns" whose splendor shall make such an illumination as will be caught and reflected all over the country. Either for a private pleasure-party, or for a "project" to put money in the purse of needy charitable treasuries, it is the prettiest, the most successful, and, above all, the newest, of undertakings. In the meantime, pleasure-seekers here don't

In the meantime, pleasure-seekers here don't lack for ways and means to kill time. Plentiful enough are the fine junketings, in which the days all seem set to music. The matrimonial note which invariably steals into this music invariably brings

THE WEDDING-MARCH
at the end of the season. It is curious to observe that, even in the midst of so much hard-times talk, and the real surinking of values, which is more than talk, and which affects everybody, there are always just about so many weddings, resulting from the summer's ccampaign, or at least coming at the end of the season here. Is it that this lovely Paradise suggests the primeval passion, and to breathe it for a'certain length of time is to awaken in the hearts of the happy youths

(a) Saw it this time.

23-22 32-27 19-15 11-8 23 12-1 11-16 9-13 11-18 23 29-18 11-18 23 12-18 1 The sea creeps up the coast in idle spray,
A deathlike fullness fails upon my breath:
O bright, baid moon, who rid'st in rojal waf.
Thou reddening with past glory of the day.
Stretch down some power to succor me too

A wayward whire of lifted leaves anew Floats wild in restless fashion to mine cars, Far from the forest, where night's string are Edges along the thicker top and through. Till song-birds slumber from their festers fears.

at the end of the season fiere. Is it that this lovely Paradise suggests the primeval passion, and to breathe it for a certain length of time is to awaken in the hearts of the happy youths and maidens the old, old story which has the light of the eternal summers upon it? Or is it all the result of the world's business? Is it, indeed, a sort of organized campaign—a meeting ground, on which Miss Irene Maggillicuddy carries on her operations? I must confess that things look a good deal more of this complexion than of the Arcadian color. Where

VILLAS, AND COACRES, AND YACHTS
are held as the necessary belongings to daily living, there generally enters in the worldly spirit of calculation. I am inclined to think that the Newport atmosphere has its truest exponent in such views as have recently been set forth in that very charming and popular story of "Hommersmith," where the old worldling of an uncle addresses his nephew in this wise:

"Giad, sir! why shouldn't a fellow capture a young woman that can bring him a good pot of money, ch? Gad! It's no more trouble to fall in love with a rich girl than a poor one."

"But, good gracious, uncle! You seem to consider that a man can regulate the matter for himself,—fall in love, as you say, at command. So much money, so much love. That's not my idea of the matter, I assure you, uncle. If lever do marry,—which I greatly doubt,—it will be from no such consideration as that you suggest, you can depend upon it."

"Oh! well, love and a cottage is all very sweet to think about: cosy little time, song little rooms,—deuced snug!—and all that. But I tell you it's no more trouble to run a fine establishment than a little box of a hut in the suburbs, if you've only the sinews of war; and it's a deuced sight more comfortable. Gad, man, why shouldn't you have the sinews of war; and it's a deuced sight more founds to run a fine establishment than a little box of a hut in the suburbs, if you've only the sinews of war; and it's a deuced sight more founds and the son of Mrs. Caroline Sibley

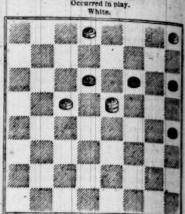
worthy this son was of his mother. And reserve ers now who follow "HAMMERSMITH" THROUGH HIS HARVAN Cannot fail to see, I think, that the author had a fine strain of gentle association in bleed and breeding where the home element was coerned. A Harvard man, and now, or very recently, a President of a California college, and but little past 30! His work has made quest sensation about Boston, and I dare say it will find admirers everywhere. I gave it to a Brown University man to read the other day, and he verdict was, "It's immense!" Coneise, to eloquent, and fully revealing the enthusians which the nineteenth-century man keeps under lock and key, to be fired off on occasions at single shot like this.

THE GAME OF DRAUGHTS.

PROBLEM NO. 74

hicago, Ill.

For Publisher's price-list of standard works on the ame, address the Draught Editor. CHECKER-PLAYERS' DIRECTORY. Athenseum, No. 50 Dearborn street.



Black. Black to move and draw POSITION NO. 74.
BY CHARLES HEFTER
Black men on 3, 12, kings 31, 32.
White mea on 10, 20, kings 6, 15.
White to move and win.

Cortland Ball—Answerd by mail.

J. H. Irwin—Too late for this issue. Frank A. Fitzpatrick—Thanks for the games, J. J. Brown—THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE is \$2.50 apre, H. O. Chipman—Quite correct, and received with thanks.

J. A. See answer to J. H. Crocker, as you me to are both in the same boat. S. D. Woods—Address A. J. Dunlas, Driught In.
Turf. 128 Franklin street, New York.
J. D.—We have mislaid your first solution to Printed the West was under the impression that you may 28—24, and replied accordingly without locking a booard week of the way of the wa

24. About — The games and position will be not love?

W. K. Abbott — The games and position will be not love?

W. K. Abbott — The games and position will be not love?

You "ally up "like all the others who have you have problem 72 by the 23-24, etc., had been supported by the control of the

CHECKER CHATTER. Mr. Wyllie is willing to give Mr. Jewett, of Especiation games in a restricted match of sixty. Prof. Frank A. Fitzpatrick started from St. Luisthe 10th inst., intending to visit the players at Carland, Cincinnati, and other Western polats, as a rive in Chicago early in August.

Mr. Dykes, the successful contestant in the Drugsten and contestant in the Drugsten and Carland in the Carland in the

SOLUTIONS.

(39) 2-18 19-16 12-19 24-15 6-10 15-6 1-10 21-17 8-11 30-26 5-9 (41) 32-28 (41) 32-28 24-20 15-24 22-29 19-10 16-19 23-19

(43) 2-7 7-9 7-2 8-12 8-12 9-14 11-15 12-2 11

28-24 16-20 10-6 10-6 10-6 15-6 19-16 20-24 16-12 27-18 28-24 16-12 24-19 22-17 7-2 31-26 19-16 19-16 28-24 19-16 28-24 19-17 7-2 31-26 19-18 3-3 19-18 3-3 19-18 3-3 19-18 3-3 19-18 3-3 19-18 3

23-19 14-23 27-18 20-27 31-24 9-14 18-9 5-14 0) 26-23 3-7

18-22 24-19 16-23 27-18 20-24 18-15 6-10 15-6 2-18 17-14 18-23 14-10 8-11 10-6 11-7 8-11 10-6 11-16 32-28

GAME NO. 224—SINGLE CORNER.
(Twenty-57th game.)
Played in the Hefter-Reed match.
Hefter's move.

10-15 2-6 1-6 24-19 30
6-10 0-9 8-7 8-7
27-24 32-22 19-16 26
24-10 10-10 29-18 29-19
15-24 7-14 14-23 15
(49) 28-19 28-24 29-19 Hefter

3- 7 11-13 22-17 14-16 7-10 27-31 10-19 23-31 10-38 31-13 Hefter W

22-35 8-3 17-22 7-10 22-35 10-14 23-22 8-10 21-15 30-23 10-14 33-35 11-14 10-15 11-18 10-15 11-18 10-15 11-18 10-15

11- 8 19-18 23-29 12-19 8- 3 24-15 20-25 3-11 4- 8 30-31 27-24 (a) 10-19 27-24 (b) Rest set

prised to find a company men in possession of his the most of his affliction, standing the weather was fication ensued.

A lake excursion will o Tuesday under the ausoid Literary Society, which or ful and enjoyable affair.

Menominee will be broug The Oriental and Chica a grand moonlight excu City of Duluth next Thations are ready, and m

East, to remain during to The following-named at Leland's Ocean Hote 8th Inst.: Mrs. H. D. I Williamson, C. Nostra Douglas, J. Schritzer, S. J. W. Rumsey and wife. Miss Nelize Marshall, or three weeks in Plano, will be glad to see her mander of the summer

No strength have I—no power for good or ill; Invisibly chained, my boat from Samothase Stood out all day; I easefully drank my fill Of sweet blue sky and Southern odors, till The red moon shone upon my helplass fact. So am I drowled in Grecian glory here.

With warm, voluptions blue or red of say,
With density in ancient atmosphere,
With chains of sea, and tropic verdure near,
Moon, thou dost rule the tide: help, or I dist
Lillix M. Summing.

A Woman in Command.

Guerno Palladium.

IN THE ÆGEAN SEA.

The Canadian steamer Hastings went on Soneygo at 9 a. m. on Thursday with an ension party for Kingston, and was due on rea at 9 p. m., but did not arrive till 7 o'clow next morning, having knocked about all non the lake. There was no one aboard on tent to navigate her, and she was finality stantially taken in charge by a woman, harder, who has sailed the lakes as cook for exercise.

THE SOCIAL

Depressing Influen Weather---Th serte

Attractive Costumes Long Branch--the Set

Gloves, Pins, and Novelties of

CHICA A DULL

Society is struggling with manfully, but the chances will soon get the best of its ple have left Chicago dur many more will leave this and the various summ appear to be extremely season, partly, no doubt, rates have been very ma proprietors of hotels. A ties were given last week, spasmodic attempts at da the majority of ye society who remain at home) are in the coolest places they

selves and eat ice-cream. Last Tuesday evening residence of the bride's pe ana avenue, by Bishop Ch Leach, danghter of E. C. Walter H. Haskell, Adjut ment, I. N. G., were marri a very quiet one, being relatives and a few of the

a very quite one, the relatives and a few of their relatives and a few of their Maria Kitt and Mr. Aug city, were married at their parents, corner of Congree the Rev. Galusha Ander The ceremony over, the line congratulations of the of the relatives and inthif families to the number of adjourned to the supper gant banquet was served, livened with vocal m local celebrity. The remained a brief time withen departed on a trip to be absent until Sept. 9, a will be at home to friend street. The presents recerous and coatly, the pring mr. and Mrs. Kearney, Mr. Mr. and Mrs. Kearney, M Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Holde Jones, Misses Annie and Mattie and Allie Meagher Harris, Mrs. Meagher, Mr At the New England vening Miss Esther Te

Teare, was married to Dr
this city.

BUSH—CHAI

Miss Emma D. Charles
Edward D. C. Bush. of Pr
ried at Washington. D
Addison on the 27th ult.
held at Philadelphia and
iffair, the presents and i
merous and recnerche. I
then toos their departure
they will spend the summ
be at Salem, N. J.

The marriage of Mr. I
Souhia L. Stevens took t
the bride in St. Joseph, M.
10, the Rev. Ira R. A.
Mr. Gillet is the senior m
Gillet, McCulloch & Co.
Gillet's chemical works, w
Chicago in 1852. The brid
the late Oliver Stevens, I
dent of St. Joseph, Micn.
Jefferson County, New Yo
of both parties will be plunion of two parties so en
life happy,

mino of two parties so ea iffe happy, social AND C Miss Florence F. Fu Looney, of Laneaster, N. Dunton and Charles F. Ill., were married Friday dence of Mr. W.-W. Fu

retary of the Chicago Isabelle Cloughan is a Trinity Episcopal Chi Trinity Episcopal Church Aug. 7.
Miss Jennie L. Lehman Cox will be united in morning, at half-past 8 o'diana avenue.
The marriage of Miss Franddaughter of the lawith Maj. Charles C. Sons will be celebrated Tuesda to the Hotel Woodruff.
A pleasant lawn-party grounds of J. H. Porter, lay evening.
Mr. William R. Wrig avenue, on his arrival hefrom a visit to Milwaul prised to find a company men in possession of his

City of Duluth next Th tations are ready, and m Chicago Music Company Clark street, and of C. A also from the individual tettes by presenting invit a band in attendance to Ing under the direction success of the entertaint by these organizations the one next week.

meet next Tuesday eve the Messrs. Armstrong Mr. and Mrs. W. Fit Miss Whitehouse have to mer at Newport. They

or two,
Miss Harlow, of Detr
ing Miss Smith, of Mich
Hamilin, of North LaSal
last week.
Miss Belle Hayner let
East, to remain during t

will be glad to see her mainder of the summe. avenue.

Mr. Frank G. Hoyne, of the First Regiment, h a brief sojourn.

The Misses Roberts Geneva Lake, where the Miss Mollie Bulkley spend the summer in I shore.

W. H. Flentye and v Brown, Miss Laura Broof Chicago, were at t Lake, last week. Miss Kate Garretts

Miss Kate Garrettso
has been visiting Miss
Michigan avenue, for tw
home Wednesday, acco
han, who will spend the
with her grandfather.
Miss Jennie Krum, of
diss Grace Osborne, No
for a few weeks.
Miss Linnie Yates, o
M. C. Town, Elgin.
Mr. John C. White,
Dointed Secretary of the
in Brazil, left for his ne
day evening, going via day evening, going via day evening, going via Ms. H. A. Porter left few weeks' sojourn at resorts of Wisconsin.

Miss Ellie Judd le spend the summer wit and Hartford, Vt.

Miss Clara Brown, her cousin at Wankeg.

Mr. Ed N. Freidman

HE GAME OF DRAUGHTS.

CHECKER-PLATERS' DIRECTORY.
Athenseum, No. 50 Dearborn street

PROBLEM NO. 74

Occurred in play.

Black to move and draw

POSITION NO. 74.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

See answer to J. H. Crocker, as you and he

Woods-Address A. J. Dunlan, Draught Editor 28 Franklin street, New York.

CHECKER CHATTER

ow announced that Anderson's Third Edition

Frank A. Fitzpatrick started from St. Louis on inst. Intending to visit the players at Cerecalcago carly in Angust.

Res. the successful contestant in the Dykssmatch at Loudon, Canada, for the Dominian
match at Loudon, Canada, for the Dominian
moneyed match for the started from the contestant in the Dykssmatch at Loudon, Canada, for the Dominian
moneyed match for the started from the contestant in the Dykssmoneyed match for the started from the contestant in the Dykssmoneyed match for the started from the contestant in the Dykssmoneyed match for the started from the contestant in the Dykssmoneyed match for the started from the contestant in the Dykssmoneyed match for the started from the contestant in the Dykssmoney for the contestant in the contestant in the Dykssmon

SOLUTIONS.

| 11-16 | 32-27 | 15-24 | 27-18 | 20-11 | 24-20 | 28-19 | 11-7

SOLUTION TO POSITION NO. 73.

CAME NO. 224-SINGLE CORNER. (Twenty-fifth game.) Played in the Hefter-Reed match. Hefter's move.

(39) 2-18 19-16 12-19 24-15 6-10 15-6 1-10 21-17 8-11 30-26 5-9 (41) 32-29 (41) 32-29 (42) 15-24 28-19 19-15 19-10 10-19

| 3+7 | 12-19 | (43) | (11-7 | 2-7) | 5-9 | 19-18 | 7-2 | 12-19 | 8-12 | 27-24 | 2-7 | 7-11 | 22-29 | 13-17 | 22-23 | 25-23 | 25-23 | 14-8 | 12-24 | 18-22 | 23-18 | 16-23 | 16-23 | 16-23 | 25-24 | 18-15 | 6-2 | 6-10 | 24-27 | 15-6 | 2-6 | 24-27 | 15-6 | 2-6 | 24-27 | 15-6 | 2-6 | 24-27 | 15-6 | 2-6 | 24-27 | 15-6 | 2-6 | 21-18 | 27-32 | 17-14 | 7-3 | 18-23 | 17-14 | 19-16 | 28-8 | 11-7 | 18-11 | 19-16 | 28-8 | 11-7 | 18-11 | 26-31 | 11-16 | 25-38 | 22-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 32-28 | 3

22-26 8-3 17-22 1-2-25 10-14 25-25 10-14 26-20 21-25 21-25 210-23 10-11 11-18 11-18 11-18 11-18 11-18 11-18

27-18 28-24 18-22 24-19 22-17 7-2 31-26 19-16 17-13 3-7 26-22 16-12 13-17 7-11 22-18 3-7 18-22 12-8

\$\text{this time.}\$

\$\text{(49)}\$

\$\text{[1]}\$

\$\text{[1]}\$

\$\text{[3]}\$

\$\text{[1]}\$

\$\text{[

the fullness falls upon my breath:
baid moon, who rid'st in royal way
ening with past glory of the day,
down some power to succor me from
sth:

d whirr of lifted leaves anew ild in restless fashion to minetars, be forest, where night's ettling dew og the thicket top and through gebies slumber from their fastering its.

h have I—no power for good or ill; chained, my boat from Samothiace all day; I easefully drank my fill lue sky and Southern odors, till moon shone upon my helpless face.

owled in Grecian glory here.

Im. voluptuous blue or red of aky,
thy in ancient atmosphere.

If of sea, and tropic verdure near,
and dost rule the tide: help, or I diet;
Lille M. Subbridge.

A Woman in Command.

Oscesso Palladium.

adian steamer Hastings went out of the mon Thursday with an excertor Kingston, and was due on return but did not arrive till 7 o'clock the ming, having knocked about all nighter. There was no one aboard competavigate her, and she was finally subtaken in charge by a woman, Marthebas sailed the lakes as cook for some

IN THE ÆGEAN SEA.

men on 3, 12, kings 31, 32.

e

Gloves, Pins, and a Hundred Novelties of the Hour. sher's price-list of standard works on the

CHICAGO.

the Season.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

A DULL TIME. Society is struggling with the warm weather manfully, but the chances are that the latter vill soon get the best of it. A great many peonie have left Chicago during the past week, and more will leave this week for the East and the various summer-resorts. The latter appear to be extremely well patronized this on, partly, no doubt, owing to the fact that ntes have been very materially reduced by the letors of hotels. A few sickly lawn-par ties were given last week, and even one or two odic attempts at dancing were made, but the majority of ye society young people (those who remain at home) are content to sit about in the coolest places they can find and fan them as and eat ice-cream.

HASKELL-LEACH.

Last Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, at the ence of the bride's parents, No. 1070 Indi-Leach, danghter of E. C. Leach, Esq., and Mr. Walter H. Haskell, Adjutant of the First Regiment, I. N. G., were married. The wedding was a very quiet one, being witnessed by only the relatives and a few of their intimate friends.

relatives and a few of their intimate friends.

SHADER-KITT.
On last Tuesday evening at 7:30, Miss A.
Maria Kitt and Mr. Augustus Shader, of this
city, were married at the residence of the bride's
garents, corner of Concress and Honore streets,
the Rev. Galusha Anderson, D. D., officiating.
The ceremony over, the happy couple received
the congratulations of the company, consisting
of the relatives and intimate friends of both
families to the number of about fifty, and then of the relatives and intimate friends of both families to the number of about fifty, and then adjourned to the supper-room, where an elegant banquet was served, the occasion being enlivened with vocal music by artists of local celebrity. The newly wedded pair remained a brief time with their friends, and then departed on a trip to Colorado. They will be absent until Sept. 9, after which date they will be at home to friends at No. 184 Honore street. The presents received were both numwill be at home to friends at No. 184 Honore street. The presents received were both numerous and costly, the principal gifts being from Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Holden. Mr. and Mrs. Swartchild, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Holden. Mr. and Mrs. Lew Jones, Misses Annie and Julia Shader, Misses Mattie and Allie Meagher, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Harris, Mrs. Meagher, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Race. WOODWORTH—TEARS.

At the New England Church last Tuesday evening Miss Esther Teare, daughter of Dr. Teare, was married to Dr. P. M. Woodworth, of this city.

this city.

BUSH—CHARLESTON.

Miss Emma D. Charleston, of this city, and Edward D. C. Bush. of Philadelphia, were married at Washington, D. C., by the Rev. Dr. Addison on the 27th ult. The reception was held at Philadelphia and was a very elegant uffair, the presents and mementoes being nuerous and recoerche. The bride and groom then took their departure for Cape May, where they will spend the summer. Their home will be at Salem, N. J.

GILLET STEVENS.

The marriage of Mr. P. W. Gillet and Mrs. shis L. Stevens took place at the home of bride in St. Joseph, Mich., Wednesday, July the Rev. Ira R. A. Wigstman officiating. 10. the Rev. Ira R. A. Wightman officiating. Mr. Gillet is the senior member of the firm of Billet, McCulloch & Co., and the founder of Billet's chemical works, which he established in Chicago in 1552. The bride was the widow of the late Oliver Stevens, Esq., a respected resident of St. Joseph, Mich., and well known in Jefferson County, New York. The many friends of both parties will be pleased to learn of the purpos of two parties so eminpuly fitted to make

life happy,
SOCIAL AND CLUB NOTES.
Miss Florence F. Fuller and Mr. Robert
Looney, of Laneaster, N. Y., and Miss Ada F.
Dunton and Charles F. Clarke, of Belvidere,
Ill., were married Friday afternoon at the residence of & Ar. W. W. Fuller, No. 106 Warren The marriage of Mr. John Buckingham, Sec-retary of the Chicago Steel Works, and Miss

Isabelle Clourhan is annonneed to take place in Trinity Episcopal Church, Wednesday evening, Aug. 7.

Miss Jennie L. Lehman and Mr. George E. Cox will be united in marriage Wednesday morning, at half-past 8 o'clock, at No. 959 Indiana avenile.

The marriage of Miss Kittle Wetmore Jenks, Tranddaughter of the late G. S. Bangs, Esc.

randdaughter of the late G. S. Bangs, Esq., with Maj. Charles C. Sonntag, of San Francisco, will be celebrated Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, uthe Hotel Woodruff.

A pleasant lawn-party was given on the grounds of J. H. Porter, at Lawndale, Wednessiay evening.

A pleasant lawn-party was given on the grounds of J. H. Porter, at Lawndale, Wednesday evenings.

Mr. William R. Wright, of No. 394 Park twenne, on his arrival home Tuesday evening from a visit to Milwaukee, was happily surprised to find a company of ladies and gentlemen in possession of his residence. He made the most of his affliction, however, and notwithstanding the weather was warm a general jollification ensued.

A lake excursion will be given to Racine next Tuesday under the auspices of the Grant Place Literary Society, which promises to be a successful and enjoyable affair. The Goodrich steamer Menominee will be brought into service.

The Oriental and Chicago Quartettes will give a grand moonlight excursion on the propeller city of Duluth next Thursday evening. Invitations are ready, and may be obtained of the Chicago Music Company, Harry Thomas, 144 Clark street, and of C. A. Dew, 39 Clark street; also from the Individual members of the quartettes by presenting invitations. There will be a band in attendance to furnish music for dancing under the direction of W. W. Pound. The success of the entertainments given last season by these organizations will be a guarantee of the one next week.

The J. B. & G. Lawn Club of Englewood will meet next Tuesday evening at the residence of the Messrs. Armstrong. From there they will

meet next Tuesday evening at the residence of the Messrs. Armstrong. From there they will proceed to South Park by stage, where the festivities of the evening will be enjoyed.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Fitzhugh Whitehouse and Miss Whitehouse, have taken a villa for the summer at Newport. They left last Monday afternoon.

Dr. and Mrs. Knox, of St. Caroline's Court Hotel, have gone to Grand Haven to spend the warm mouths. Miss Carrie E. Barton, of the same place, has gone thither to remain a week

Miss Harlow, of Detroit, who has been visit-ing Miss Smith, of Michigan avenue, and Miss Hamin, of North LaSalle street, left for home last week. last week.

Miss Belle Hayner left last Tuesday for the Miss Belle Hayner left last Tuesday for the East, to temain during the summer months. The following-named Chicagoans registered at Leland's Ocean Hotel, Long Branch, on the shinst. Mrs. H. D. Booth, Miss Booth, F. B. Williamson, C. Nostrand and family, W. H. Douglas, J. Schritzer, S. H. Crand, B. H. Tobey, J. W. Rumsey and wife.

Miss Nelite Marshall, after an absence of two or three weeks in Plano, Ill., has returned, and will be glad to see her friends during the remainder of the summer at No. 83 Calumet syence.

wenue.

Mr. Frank G. Hoyne, Quartermaster-Sergeant of the First Regiment, bas gone to Louisville for a brief sojourn.

The Misses Robertson left Thursday for Geneva Lake, where they will remain until fall.

Miss Mollie Bulkley has gone East and will spend the summer in Boston and at the Seathore.

W. H. Flentye and wife, C. O. Meyer, E. S. m. H. Flentye and wife, C. O. Meyer, E. S. Froun, Miss Laura Brown, and Mrs. Hubbard, of Chicago, were at the Cliff House, Devil's Late, last week.

Miss Kate Garrettson, Muscatine. Ia., who has been visiting Miss Bessie Brannan, of 517 Michigan avenue, for two weeks past, left for home Wednesday, accompanied by Miss Brannan, who will spend the summer at Muscatine with her grandfather.

Miss Jennie Krum, of Bloomington, is visiting liss Grane Osborne, No. 51 South Curtis street, or a few weeks.

Miss Linne Yates, of this city, is a guest.

M. C. Town, Elgin.

Mr. John C. White, of this city, recently appointed Secretary of the United States llegation in Brazil, left for his new post of duty Wednesday evening, going via Paris.

Mrs. H. A. Porter left the city last week for a ley weeks, sojourn at the pleasant summer weeks.

Ans. H. A. Porter left the city last week for a few weeks' sojourn at the pleasant summer seconts of Wisconsin.

Also Ellie Judd left Chicago Thursday to spend the summer with friends at New York and Hartford, Vt.

Miss Clara Brown, of Englewood, is visiting her count at Wankegan, Ill.

Mr. Ed N. Freidman left for an extended trip through the country last evening.

Miss French, of Cleveland, is visiting Chica-go, with headquarters at St. Caroline's Court. The family of Capt. Jewett Wilcox, of the Tremont House, are spending the summer at Middlebury, Vt. Iremont House, are spending the summer at Middlebury, Vt. Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Stanton depart to night for the East, and will spend several weeks at the summer. Depressing Influence of the Hot Weather --- The City Dethe summer-resorts.

Miss Mary Day, of Shelbyville, III., is visiting the Misses Hawley, No. 1710 Brook street.

S. P. Rounds, Esq., and family leave Saturday morning for Manitou Springs, Col., to be absent saveral weeks. serted. Attractive Costumes to Be Seen Long Branch--- The Belles of

several weeks.

Prof. A. P. Nightingale, of the Lake View
High School, has gone to Geneva Lake with his
family to spend the summer.

Mrs. Charles W. Parker will return from

Oconomowoc, where she has been spending two or three weeks with her husband, to-morrow.

Mrs. Gen. Sheridan and Mrs. Col. Grant left last week by steamer for Mackinaw.

Mrs. Charles S. Kirkham has gone East for a few weeks.

few weeks.

Col. Huibert, of the Sherman, and family have gone East.

Miss Fannie Norton, of Chicago, is visiting in Perry H. Smith, wife, and daughter will sall for Europe in the steamship Bosnia on the 24th

inst.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Mather leave Monday for
the East, and remain several weeks visiting New
York, Boston, and the sea-side.

Mr. and Mrs. Eben Lane, of 745 Michigan Mr. and Mrs. Eben Lane, of 745 Michigan avenue, have gone to Maine for a few weeks' solourn at Mt. Desert and Moosehead Lake.

Miss Nellie Gardner will leave this week for a brief trip to the country.

Miss Boynton, of Brooklyn, is visiting the Misses Durkee, of Michigan avenue.

J. W. Doane, Esq., and daughters leave for their summer residence in Connecticut next Monday.

Miss Towner, of Michigan, is visiting Miss Belle Jansen, No. 607 Wabash avenue.

Mr. Henry W. Magee has returned from Hillsdale, Mich., much improved in appearance. It is rumored that a wedding will take place in that section of the country soon, and that a fair lady of that vicinity will be one of the contracting parties.

NEW YORK. DRESSING AT LONG BRANCH.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

New York, July 9.—Probably nowhere t America does one see more elegant dressing and more gorgeous display than at Long Branch. A hop at one of the superb hotels is sight well worth seeing, and, realizing this fact, impressed upon me by experience, I forsook the cool quietness of my own little nest to witness the last and very brilliant "hop." The toillettes worn may, as a rule, be considered exact exponents of prevailing styles, for Long Branch is both the type and the abode of wealth and fashion. A very elegant costume was of canary-colored satin and heaviest corded silk. The skirt had a long fan-shaped train. Across the front and sides at the foot are three very fine narrow pleatings of satin separ ated by others of canary-colored crepe lisse. Across the head of the topmost pleatings runs garland of shaded damask roses, in which deep rich crimson ones predominate. The foot of the train is left without ornament save a valayeuse of crepe lisse. From the hip on each side come broad long scarfs of satin which are lined with silk and bordered by pleatings of crepe lisse. In careless profusion large clusters and gariands of roses are placed upon the scarfs; which are knotted low down upon the train. The waist is a tight-fitting corsage of satin cut in front with three points, the centre one being the longest, and at the back having a little pleating skirt, while between every two pleats s laid a plisse of the crepe lisse. The neck is more than square, but is not entirely low. It finished around the neck by a pretty shirring of silk, edged on both sides by crepe list Garnitures of the richly-tinted roses ornament it, and a belt and chate-laine are made of the same. With this toilette was worn a novelty which I think I have mentioned. A pair of long white gloves, reaching quite to the elbow, are buttoned up the outside of the arm—a style of glove much worn and admired, because it molds the hand and arm into exquisite symmetry, and fits without crease or wrinkle. On the back of the glove are painted by hand, in waterpack of the giove are painted by hand, in watercolors, sprays of yellow jasmine, with a crimson
bud or two resting among, like a ruby in a setting of rarest yellow gold. Gloves of this deseription are much affected; they are, however,
a costly caprice, but this probably will only
serve to make them more popular among the,
happy few who can afford to indulge in such a
luxury. luxury.

ANOTHER VERY STRIKING AND ELEGANT COS-

TUME from your own city. There was that peculiar completeness, that curious and audacious blending of shades that Americans are wary of venturing upon, that stamped the dress unmistakably as an imported one. It is, in fact, one of the control of the skirt is cut out in large squares, and these are fusible by a cording of Palesses of very dark but clear-toned green velvet furnished the nucleus of this handsome dress. The bottom of the skirt is cut out in large squares, and these are fusible by a cording of palegreen satin, of that lovely tint once known as seafoam, but now answering to half a dozen names. Below and under these squares is a finely-laid pleating of China crape of the same delicate shade as the satin. It is richly embroidered by extremely fine seed-pearls. The waist of the Princess is very low, with no sleeves of velvet. They are replaced with pear-twought puffs of crape. Down the front of the robe is a plain inserted piece of satin, over which is loosely arranged with considerable fullness a section of the embroidered crape which covers the whole satin insertion. The edges of this latter where it joins the velvet robe are concealed beneath a superb galloon or rimpof fine pearls. It is quite four inches wide, and its beautiful pattern, light and lace-like, shows with deslightful effect against the rich darkness of the velvet. The shoulders are framed in a berthe wrought of pearls.

and seven the control of the charms. The effect of the whole tolicit is charming, and the white, dimpled shoulders, the dainty, golden head, and witching, rante face rising above all this beauty are not the least of the charms.

Anorther Deess, surplers Bott Vern't Arractive, was of pale pink tissue made over rose-silk. This dress also is a Princess, low-necked and short-sleeved. The bottom of the skirt is trimmed with three rufles of Spanish blonde. A cluster of the whole tolicit is charming, and the white, dimpled shoulders, and is headed by a garniture of forget-ne-nots and blush-roses. The sleeves are formed of the deep lace, which is caught up on the shoulders by

as frost-work, and as light and fairy-looking as rarest old point-lace. They are not very costly and wear admirably.

MATTIE S.

SOCIETY TOPICS.

Mrs. Princess of Wales is spoken of as "the lady with the lame foot." "What is a billberry?" Why, its old Elder Berry's second boy. Didn't you know that? The summer every-day suit of a Madagasca tleman costs only 15 cents, and 12 of those

are laid out for a cape. Although the patrons of Giles, Bro. & Co. well know that it is characteristic of the firm well know that it is characteristic of the firm to always more than fulfili their promises, yet all who visited their new place, corner State and Washington streets, last week were fairly surprised at the superb display of dazzling gems. In one window flashed a diamond necklace valued at \$10,000, and beside it shone a \$4,000 emerald, said to be the largest in America, while all around was artistically arranged the magnificent jewelry, gold and silver ware, and other attractions which make this stock in many respects the finest in the United States.

He got up this morning feeling heavy at heart,

He got up this morning feeling heavy at heart, without knowing the cause. He went to the back door and there saw his garden, the pride of his waking hours and the subject of his dreams, looking like an editor's office. He sat down on the door-step and said: "Of all the sad words of tongue or pen, the saddest are these! I keep a hen!" The watering place outfits produced by Ghormley this season are attracting an unusual amount of attention on account of the pleasing neverty of the designs and the artistic excel-

A little Cincinnati girl, when asked what God had made her for, replied: "To wear a red fed-der in my hat." Many an older person of her sex has, to all appearances, pretty much the same conception of Heaven's designs.

The novel features of the Bryant & Stratton Business Exchange are attracting many visitors. Here may be seen a community of business houses, with elegant offices, where the young men and women act as bookkeepers, cashiers, cierks, etc. The rooms are cool and pleasant. A well-known actress being asked her age, frankly replied: "I have four ages; the family archives unfortunately proclaim that I am 50; by daylight I pass for 36; by gaslight not more than 30, and, with all my war-paint on, in a soft light, and no rude glare, I pass for five-and-

The following letter from Prof. James Gill, the distinguished teacher of vocal music, exthe distinguished teacher of vocal music, explains itself:

W. W. KIMBALL, Esq.—Dear Sir: It gives me pleasure to state that I have used the Hallet, Davis & Co.'s planos for the past seven years in my vocal classes, and I find them in every way satisfactory. The upright I purchased for my own use I regard as exceedingly fine, both in quality of tone and action. It has stood in tune equal to any square or grand I have ever seen.

"Grandiather's Clock" did not believe in the "No trust" principle, as "Ninety years, without alumbering" it went on "tick, tick, tick, and so it is no wonder that at last "It stopped short, never to go again, when the old

man died."

The wonderful popularity of the steamer Flora is shown by the fact that she has been chartered for prominent society excursions for every day this week, except Monday and Wednesday, when she will make her regular trips and offer the usual attraction to the pleasure-seeking public.

The Boston Post can't see that the death of millionaires helps the head times at all and the second second

water is still five cents per glass.

Hundreds of dollars may be saved to the tourist in Europe or America by knowing just what route to take and when and where to make connections. Full information in these details is furnished by Cook's July Excursionist, at 77 Dr. Cameron, of Dublin, says that the secret

of female beauty is a layer of fat under the skin. That's why a 250-pound woman is always handsome.

Among the many busy offices on LaSalle street that of George P. Treadway & Co., insurance agents, at No. 123, is particularly noticeable. This firm since the general agency of the old Lycoming of Pennsylvania has been added to their list have been obliged to double their

clerical force. To accomplish its work of death nature is obliged every year to invent new diseases, with new names, in order to keep ahead of patent medicines that cure all ills known. Mr. Henry Killam, the great New Haven car-

riage builder, and President of the Carriage Builders' National Association, will visit the Hon. C. P. Kimball the coming week. Thought is not as rapid as philosophers have asserted. A man who is sitting behind a runaway horse may bounce along a full mile before he has thought of balf his mean deeds. he has thought of balf his mean deeds.

The Home Life-Insurance Company, of New York, has baid its entire death losses since organization by its interest receipts alone, at the same time has only had to foreclose two small mortgages. This fact is most conclusive that the funds of the Company have been admirably managed. The Home now holds a surplus above liabilities of over 30 per cent, which, with its other good points makes it passed.

plus above liabilities of over 30 per cent, which, with its other good points, makes it one of the the best companies for insurance. Mr. Kellorg, the Company's Superintendent of Agencies, states that last year at the Chicago Agency of the Home only three out of every hundred of the policies in force were surrendered or allowed to lapse, which shows what the people think of their policies in the Home.

It is the confession of a widower, who has been three married, that the first wife cures a man's romance, the second teaches him humility, and the third makes him a philosopher.

The arrivals at the Townsend House, Ocono-

mailty, and the third makes him a philosopher.

The arrivals at the Townsend House, Oconomowoc, show that the fer-famed Forty Lakes have lost none of their attractions, and the ample accommodations of that excellent house offer extra inducements to pleasure-seckers.

It was a wish of Bryant, they say, that he might die in June. We never thought seriously enough on the subject to insist on a time, but, so far as we have any preference, to be definite about it, we have always thought we should like to die on the 30th of February.

Cheap factory-made shoes have no attractions for the ladies who can have such stylish work made to order by P. Keller, 41 Monroe street, at the 10 per cent reduction which he offers during the next sixty days.

A cheap revolver is a handy thing to have

during the next sixty days.

A cheap revolver is a handy thing to have about the house. A Missourian drew one in a lottery, and when his wife tried to shoot him with it it exploded and shattered her wrist so that her arm had to be amputated.

Special bargains in fine millinery, trimmed and untrimmed, are offered by Hagedon, Boyle & Co., Nos. 42 and 44 Madison street, before invoicing. England has been ten years trying to find out whether one of her prominent clergymen is a Christian or a hereit, and the end is not yet. He has had time to change his views. Everybody says Harkins' shoes at No. 132

qurability.

A New Hampshire tramp stole a tin box containing \$600, but was too lazy to break it open, and left it in the road to be recovered. Tickets to Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, and the Rocky Mountains at reduced rates, at Cook's Tourist Offices, 77 Clark street. Cook's Tourist Offices, 77 Clark street.

American girls seem to have quit the business of trying to catch titled husbands. They were only mustaches and debts when caught.

Love is blind. If it wasn't no woman could adore the bow-legged man that parts his hair in the middle.—Phicadelphia Chronicle.

Eleven thousand inquiries about the health of poor Mercedes came to the palacethe day before she died.

Now is the season. Now is the season when the wicked husband

can cut short a domestic argument by striking at a mosquito and hiting his wife's nose.

Bouckault is going to write a new play this summer, if he can find one.

Is there anything more delightful than a home where the poker rules and the husband's will is law? will is law?

There's such peacefulness, such quietness, such gentleness, such stuffing for the turkey, such sauce for the goose, such fun for the

gander. Why, it's dreadful to think how some neglect Why, it's dreadful to think now some neglect their privileges in this regard.

I know of one man who hasn't seen his kitchen in three years, knows no gas-man, butcher, or grocer, who simply forks out the spondulix, and never knows what he is to have for dinner till he sees it on the table.

And that man is the humble man who talks this talk. And that man is the humble man who talks this talk.

But there are men who know all about the flour, the coal, the beans, the wood, the potatoes, the grass in the yard, the swill-man, the soan-fat barrel, the cheese, the bread, the salt fish, the horse-radish, the currant jelly, the curtains in the back parlor, the tringe on the chairs, the heads in the attic, and the very had.

chairs, the beas in the attic, and the very bedchairs, the beas in the attic, and the very bed-clothes in the locker.

Such men must be happy.

And happiness is the chief end of man, cate-chism to the contrary notwithstanding.

Everybody longs for it. Everybody seeks it.

From the baby at the breast to the old man taking rest, the whole world is after happiness and nothing else.

poet or beggar, rascal or priest.

Cash seems to satisfy most people, in spite of all that's written against it.

Wealth may not be able to bring happiness, and yet everybody seeks it.

and yet everybody seeks it.

I don't, because I couldn't keep it if I had it.

But I'm like the rest of you.

Still, I like to be comfortable, and if anybody
thinks of dying and leaving me \$100,000, I hope
he won't be deterred by anything I may have
written.

GOSSIP FOR LADIES. FORGOTTEN THE LOVE The roses of June are sweet and fair—
Are they truer and purer than blossoms of May?
You clasped to your breast my violets—
There were none could be dearer, you whispered

But now on your bosom a red, red rose, And red is the bud in your glossy hair; The little May violets now forgot-

The month is now changed, and changed your Will it last, do you think, through the coming The rose will be crushed and cast aside, And the bud tossed away without thought or

sigh. Another that lesson of life will learn: That love is so short-not a month to stay Another will look in your shining eyes, And think that your love will be his alway.

The roses of June are sweet and fair, But the flowers will die, and your love do When costly the gem your hand receives, You will treasure no more nor e'en think of the Of him who has worshiped and loved you most.

The promise you made, and the vows you gave, Were made, and but given, I think, to break: Ah. well! I have thought it is better so-Than after the altar's vows are said, And go through our lives in a mock, loveless way. But white is the hand, and deep-red the rose,

You clasp to your heart on this night so fair-My little May violets all forgot— Forgotten the vows you plighted there. JEAN AGAVE.

AN AMERICAN FAIRY STORY. Louisville Courier-Journal.

Once upon a time there lived upon the banks

of the Ohio River a young and comely Prince, who wore a helmet hat, and whose father owned pork-house. And this Prince of the Helmer Hat was of goodly mien and degree, and was celebrated far and wide among his people for the prowess with which he wielded the billiard me and the skill with which he tied his cravats. Now it happened that, on a certain evening, his Prince went to a grand Charity Ball, where there were hundreds and hundreds of masquers and thousands and thousands of dazzling lights all red, and green, and blue, and streaked. But the most effulgent luminary of all was a young and ravishingly beautiful maiden, who moved in the mazes of the dance as airily as a sylph. in the mazes of the dance as airly as a sylph, and wore blonde bangs. No sooner did the Prince of the Helmet Hat behold her than he rapturously exclaimed, "I GANNY!" and swore that thenceforward and forever she was the light of his eyes! He obtained an introduction to her, and when his arm encircled her waist in the waltz he felt, through and through, just like a placid pond of water Tooks after you have thrown a stone into it. He took her in to supper, and helped her to salmon salad, and ambrosia, and pickles, and things. And when she looked up and met his ardent gaze, and blushed, and

and met his ardent gaze, and blushed, and coyly asked him, "Ain't you goin' t' eat nothin' i'' he sighed and amorously murmured:

in 'P' he signed and anorously burnaries.

Don't talk to me of mundane provisions now;
I'm a-feasting on your blonde bangs.

And then she knew that she had caught a Prince—caught him with her blonde bangs.
On the following evening he escorted her to the theatre, and while she divided her attention between hin, the stage, and the sindice he had eyes only for her and his peanuts. Alas! however, the peanuts did not taste as did peanuts of yore. He had lost his relish for their delicate flayor, and the Prince of the Helmet Hat was compelled to acknowledge that he was irredeemably in love. And yet he did not feel as those who love in vain. Her ways were sweet and gentle, as becomes a modest maiden, but they were so demure, so suggestive, so shilv encouraging, that he could not doubt that she returned his love.

And as he looked upon her in her radiant and innocent beauty, a lover's queer conceit entered his mind, and he wished and wished arain that ne was the ivory fan with which she lidly towed and pressed to her glowing cheeks and touched her carmine hips and rested on hier opulent bosom. "Ah, me! ah, me!" he signed, "I would I were her ivory fan!"

Now it happened that the l'rince's fairy God mother was at the theatre that night, she having been engaged by the manager to take part in the lolay, in tights, a wand, and wings.

At the close she stepped up to the Prince of the Helmed Hat and gave him a shoe-string.

"Young man," she whispered, "you have been at your wishes again. Tie this charm sround your neck to-night, and when you awake in the morning, you shall be her ivory fan."

He followed her instructions, and when he awoke he had gained his wish. He was her ivory fan, lying in a perfumed rosewood box.

All the long, long day did he lie within the box, and hot once did he see his fair enslaver. But when the evening came, and the stars came out, and the tono do and the see his fair enslaver. But when the evening man and conversed with him, and fanned herself with her ivory fan, which was the Prince of the Helm

words, to-wit:
"Charlie,
My Darlie!"

Whereupon Charlie pressed his red mustache ardently to the tender inscription; and it tickled the Prince's back exceedingly, and the Prince wared wroth and exclaimed within himself. "Dog-gon a ivory fan, anyhow!"

After that Charlie the Red Mustache gently folded up the unhappy and prolane Prince, and put him in the left breast pocket of hiscontinual there the Prince grow exceedingly.

ly folded up the unhappy and profane Prince, and put him in the left breast pocket of his coat; and there the Prince grew exceedingly sick, for the pocket was full of bad tobacco and cardamom seed.

And when the clock struck one, Charlie arose, and the Prince heard him say, "I must go," and the maiden answered, "So soon?" And he replied, "Until to-morrow eve, Ta ta, Duckie!" and she murmurred, "To-morrow eve. Ta-ta, Chuckie!" and then the Prince was sorely mashed and mixed up with the tobacco and the cardamom seed, as Charlie brought a great squeeze and squeezed something oh! so close to his left breast pocket!

Then Charlie the Red Mustache went to his lodgings, and hung his coat containing the unhappy Prince on the back of a chair. And the Prince was extremely miserable in body and in spirit, for the "Light of his Eyes" had gone out ingloriously, and he was standing on his head in the left breast-pocket midst the tobacco and the cardamom seed. And he wished a great wish, and he wished to be no longer an ivory

We don't all want the same kind, any more han we all want the same wife.

And that's lucky.

But we all want all we can get, whether we be And when he awoke next morning he was lying in bed, no longer her ivory fan, but the same old Prince of the Helmet Hat. But to his dying day he earried with him mementoes of the time when he was an ivory fan, for the maiden had gnawed off, for good and all, his right ear, and never was able to erase from his back the legend she had written—

The moral of this is, that you always don't have to go to the lands of the Orient for a fairy story. America, though young and utilitarian, can do something in that line for herself.

WOMEN IN AUSTRIA.

Fulton's Letter to Baltimore American.
The road from Vienna to Munich, over 30 miles, is through a beautiful country, mostly a broad valley, finely cultivated, the principal crops being grain. Most of the field-work on the farms was being done by the women, who were mowing and resping in the hot sun, and swinging the scythe with a steadiness which showed that they must have been raised to this kind of labor. There is no country in Europe that equals Austria in the severe labor that falls to the lot of women. On our way to the depot in Vienna yesterday morning we passed two wagons filled with barrels of plaster, each of which had a woman yoked to the tongue, with straps over her shoulders, and was bending to the load as she drew it over the stones. In each case there were two men walking behind the wagon, with one hand on it, but giving very little assistance. They were, doubtless, plasterers, whilst the women were laborers, the latter doing all the laborious work for both plasterers, and bricklayers. The ladies took occasion to give the omnibus man a piece of their mind on the subject, telling him that they did not treat women in America that way, and they would like to see the man who could make them do the work of horses whilst he strolled elsurely along. The fact is that most of the young men to be found in Austria wear a military uniform, and it is not to be wondered that laborious work falls to women where the young men to be founty through which we passed the only implements used seemed to be the hoe and the plow, and the latter mostly of very primitive construction. Agricultural implements for the saving of labor are not used, as mowing and haymaking was in progress, and there were no patient mowers, or horse-rakes to be seen. On the train with us were the mother and sister of the Emperor of Austria, on their way to visit the King of Bavaria, who viewed these field scenes without a thought for the poor women who were bending to the seythe. This falls to the lot of women. On our way to the field scenes without a thought for the poor women who were bending to the scythe. This reminds us of a remark made in our hearing by reminds us of a remark made in our hearing by an Austrian a few days previous. In speaking of the Empress, he said she was fond of horses and dogs, and kept a great number; that in hunting she would break down several norses in a day; that she would nurse and pet a lame dog or a sick horse, but that she never gave a thought to the condition of the poor among her subjects.

SHE KNEW HER BUSINESS.

When Collins went home to dinner Monday he found the house tenantless, the cook-stove cold, and there was a lonesome look about tha part of the Monday washing still left in the to the back-yard he saw his wife braced agains the fence, holding to the end of a broke slothes-line to keep the newly washed garment from the ground.

"You've got here at last, have you?" exclaimed the wife as she caught sight of him.

"Yes, I'm here—what's the matter!" he re-

"Here I've been holding this broken line for over an hour,—over a full hour, sir!" she snap ped. "I was determined to die right here be lore I'd let these clothes down!" "But why didn't you call some one?" he in-nocently inquired. "There's that new family next door,—the woman would have come over

"Worm next door, you big idiot, you! Hasn't she been peeking around and peeking around for two weeks to see my wash, and d'ye night-gown were pieced down with unbleached cotton! You don't know anything, sir, and you make tracks for a piece of rope, sir!"
"Well I swan!" growled Collins as he

A GENEROUS MINER.

After all, these Virginia City miners have big, nerous hearts. The other evening one of them, who was finishing up a week's spree in 'Frisco, stepped out of the Palace after dinner, and ran against a haggard-looking, shabby-genteel woman, who was weeping upon a corner What is the matter, marm!" said the miner, respectfully. She told him a sad story,—pover-ty, sickness, a large family of children, nothing to do, nothing to wear. "Is that the best frock ty, sickness, a large family of children, nothing to do, nothing to wear. "Is that the best frock you've got!" said the rough fellow, gently. She said it was. He telt in his pocket. It contained one twenty, which he had intended to devote to wine land wickedness that evening. "Stop here a moment, marm," and he dodged around the corder and into a dry goods store. In a few minutes he returned, and, pressing a smail bundle into the poor woman's hand, disappeared with the air of a man who had done a kind action gracefully. The starving woman eagerly undid the package. It contained a pair of embroidered silk stockings.

FOR THE CREDIT OF THE FAMILY. Columbus (O.) Statesman.

A young geutleman was passing a little girl in Seventh street yesterday who was sitting on the doorsteps and making the air melodious humning over a tune. He was interested by the sweet and intelligent appearance of the child, and, accosting her, the following dialogue took place: "Sissy, what's your pa's name?" This was politely answered by the little girl. "How many brothers have you?" "Four or five." The young man's curiosity being satisfied he passed on. The mother of the little 4-vear-old (who had neither brother nor sister) overheard the conversation, and, calling her in, asked her why she had storied to the man, and received the following reply: "Well, manma, I didn't want the gentleman to think we were so poor as to have no children." sweet and intelligent appearance of the child,

FEMININE NOTES. Over in Europe they have Swede girl grad-

aper suggests that some Syracuse girl took it for a slipper.

Instead of "Dr.," Mary Walker should be

alled "dock'd dress," for grammatical and ther reasons. Some scribbling wretch says: "It takes a much wit not to displease a woman as it takes little to please her."

"You may break, you may shatter the vase, if you will," but the frightful keramics pasted on by the women folks will stick to it still. by the women folks will stick to it still.

Hop bitters—Taking your girl to a "hop" and having some other fe'llow dance with her continually.—Cincinnati Saturday Night..

Now is the season when a fond-hearted parent is called upon for a \$50 dress for his daughter, who is to read a 50-cent essay at close of school.—Detroit Free Press.

Dawns says a woman loses one-tenth of her time looking for her thimble. He recommends that a shelf for it be attached to the frame of the mirror.—New York Graphic.

When a bridegroom finds all the clothes he

When a bridegroom finds all the clothes he owns in the world hung one over the other on a hook behind the pantry door, he realizes for the first time that the honeymoon is over.—Andrews Bazar.

A man whose knowledge is based on actual experience says that when calling on their

experience says that when calling on their sweethearts young men should carry affection in their hearts, perfection in their manners, and

confection in their pockets.

Here is a slander from a European paper: An Here is a slander from a European paper: An American lady, while at Rome, managed to secure an invitation to a court ball, and while there was approached by Prince Humbert,—now King,—who addressed her some polite speech. She did not rise, as is etiquette, but, pointing with her fan to a vacant chair near, sadi: "You must be tired. Prince: won't you set down and rest your trotters awhile!"

rest your trotters awhile?"

They were sitting on the piazza near the seaside. He was her lover, handsome, and full of the ardor of impassioned youth. She was sentimental and pretty, but the mosquitoes were buzzing around her so lively that eyen love became monotonous. Finally there was a lull in the conversation, which he broke by observing: "What are the wild waves singing?" She smiled sweetly, and, awinging one of her ivory arms over her golden curls, lisped: 'I think they must be singing 'Home, Sweet Home.'" He left.

Bismarck's Dog.

London World.

This is the true story of Prince Gortschakoff and the dog: Upon the occasion of his paying a visit to Bismarck, his foot accidentally slipped, and he was upon the point of falling. Bismarck

rushed forward to assist him, when his dog which is trained to attack all unwelcome in which is trained to attack all unwelcome in-truders, mistaking his master's movement for a hostile one, immediately flew at Gortschakoff's threat, and in a moment both Princes, with the dog on top of them, lav sprawling upon the floor. The shock caused by this contretemps, following upon a surfeit of strawberries, is sup-posed to have occasioned Prince Gortschakoff's indisposition, though there are some who are of opinion that it was merely assumed as an excuse in order that he might have an opportunity of preparing a long speech at his leisure.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

KING LEAR DEFYING THE STORM. You cataracts, and hurricanes, spout Till you have drenched our steeples, And made the weathercocks pray to the gods To send them life-preservers or web-feet! You sulphurous and thought-executing fires, Yaunt-coursers to oak-cleaving thunder-bolts inge my white head! It's nothing but a wig

Strike flat the thick rotundity of the world!
R-r-umble thy belly-ful!
Smit, fire! spout, rain! yes spout
Like a country school master
At a Fourth-of-July celebration!
Not rain, wind, thunder, or fire are my daughters:
I tax not you, you elements, with unkindness;
I never gave you a kingdom, a grand piano,
All the pin-money you wanted, fine clothes,
Nor permitted you to flirt with every drummer
That came to town; you owe me no subscriptions;
Then why let fail your horrible pleasure?
Hers I stand, your siave,
A poor, infirm, weak, and despised old man—
And yet I call you servile ministers
That have with two pernicious daughters joined
Y our high-engendered battles 'gainst a head
So old and white as this is! Y our high-engendered battles 'gains So old and white as this is! 'Gainst an old man subject to rheum W ho has been caught out in his best Without an umbrella! Ol City Derrick.

A SAGACIOUS DOG. Chambers' "Anecdotes of Dogs."
One of the most striking instances which we have heard of sagacity and personal attachm in the shepherd's dog, occurred about half a century ago among the Grampian Mountains. In one of his excursions to his distant flocks, a shepherd took with him one of his children. After traversing the hills for some time, attended by his dog, the shepherd found himself under the necessity of ascending a summit some disrange. As the ascent was too fatiguing for the child, he left him on a small plain at the bottom with the strict injunction not to stir from it till his return.

Scarcely, however, had he gained the sum mit when the horizon was suddenly darkened by one of those impenetrable mists which frequently descend so rapidly amid these almost to turn day into night. The anxious father instantly hastened back to find his child; but, owing to the unusual darkness and his own trepidation, he unfortunately missed his way in the descent. After a fruit-less search of many hours among the dangerous morasses and cataracts with which these mountains abound, he was at length overtaken by night.

Still wandering on without knowing whither

Still wandering on without knowing whither, he at length came to the verge of mist, and by the light of the moon, discovered that he had reached the bottom of the valley, and was within a short distance of his cottage. To renew the search that night was equally fruitless and dangerous. He was therefore obliged to return to his cottage, having lost both his child and his dog, which had attended him faithfully for years.

Next morning, by daybreak, the shepherd, accompanied by a band of his neighbors, set out in search of his child; but, after a day spent in truitless fatigue, he was at last compelled, by the approach of night, to descend from the mountain. On returning to his cottage, he found that the dog, which he had lost the day before, had been home, and, on receiving a piece of cake, had instantly started off again.

For several successive days the shepherd For several successive days the shepherd enewed the search for his ceild, and still, on renewed the search for his ceild, and still, on returning at evening disappointed to his cottage, he found that the dog had been home, and, on receiving his usual allowance of cake, had instantly disappeared. Struck with this singular circumstance, he remained at home one day, and, when the dog as usual departed with his piece of cake, he resolved to follow him and find out the cause of his strange procedure.

The dog led the way to a cataract at some distance from the spot where the shepherd had left his child. The banks of the cataract almost joined at the top, yet, separated by an abyss of immense depth, presented that appear

most joined at the top, yet, separated by an abyss of immense depth, presented that appearance which so often astonishes and appalls the travelers who frequent the Grampian Mountains, and indicates that these supendous chasms were not the silent work of time, but the sudden effect of some violent convulsion of the earth.

Down one of these rugged and almost perpendicular descents the dog began, without hesitation, to make his way, and at last disappeared into a cave, the mouth of which was almost upon a level with the torrent. The shepherd with difficulty followed, but, on entering the cave, what were his emotions when he beheld his child eating with much satisfaction the cake which the dog had just brought him, while the faithful animal stood by eyeing his young charge with the utmost complacence.

From the situation in which the child was found, it appears that he had wandered to the brink of the precipice, and then either fallen or scrambled down till he reached the cave, which the dread of the torrent had afterward prevented him from a quitting. The dog, by means of his seent, had traced him to the spot, and afterward prevented him from starving by giving up to him his own daily allowance. He appeared never to have quitted the child by night or day, except when it was necessary to go for his food, and then he was always seen running at full speed to and from the cottage.

THE ORIGINAL MERMAID.

An important addition has just been made rivaling, perhaps, in interest the celebrated gorilla "Pengo," to the natural history department of the Aquarium, this novelty being a which arrived at Glasgow last Monday, and is the second specimen ever brought to Europe of this now nearly extinct kind of animal. It is, in fact, a very good example of the species being about nine feet long, and weighing about haif a ton, while it is roughly conjectured to be about 6 years old. The manate is scientifically the American and African representative of the group of syreniæ; the dugong being the Eastern one, and still existing on the coasts of India and Australia. The

rhytinæ, or northern manatee, is now quite extinct, but was often found in Behrings Straits up to about a century ago. This female specimen was caught in a net on the Dauntiess Bank, off the Island of Legnan, north of Essiquibo River, British Guiana, by some native fishermen. It is very rarely seen now in that tropical district, being the first specimen found within three years. After its capture it was taken to Demerara and there purchased by Capt. Picott, of the Direct Line West India Steamboat Company. On the passage in the Blenheim it fed freely for a time on the leaves and fruit of the moco-moco, and also on those of the mangrove, brought from Demerara. When these were exhausted it fed on bread and hay, chiefly the latter. During the voyage constant attention was required to see that the water in which it was conveyed was kept at a proper temperature,—namely, from 70 to 75 degrees Fahrenheit. Last Sunday morning the manager of the Aquarium received an intimation of its departure from Demerara, and thereupon he arranged that Mr. John T. Carrington, the naturalist of the Society, should proceed to Glasgow to awaitthe arrival of the Blenheim. After the ship had been met in the Clyde a lively competition commenced among the aquarium managers, the result being that Mr. Carrington secured the stranger. It took thirty-five men to raise the large tank in which the animal was conveved to a covered carriage truck which was in waiting at the St. Enoch's station of the Midlaud Railway. Mr. Smith, the station-master, afforded all possible assistance, and in due course the creature arrived in London. This curious animal has mamma wery much like those of the human being, and this peculiarity, combined with its curious habit of lifting the fore part of the body out of the water while searching for food, doubtless gave rise to the fables of the mermaid. However ridiculous the arcient notions may now be considered, they are nevertheless to be satisfactorily explained. The manatee, with its fish-like tail, the roundish head, rhytinæ, or northern manatee, is now quite ex-tinct, but was often found in Behrings Straits

A PIUTE FANDANGO.

Pirginia (Ser.) Chronicle.

The Piute fandango is still in full blast, and on Wednesday crowds of whites went out to see the dancing. A Chronicle reporter went out among the rest and spent several hours viewing the novel sights witnessed only at such a place. It was twilight when he reached the spot, and the campaignes were blaying in accordination. It was twingnt when he reached the spot, and the camp-fires were blazing in every direction. Some 300 Indians were gathered about a vacant space which had been beaten down by the danc-ing. They had just minished their afternoon Some 300 Indians were gathered about a vacant space which had been beaten down by the dancing. They had just finished their afternoon dance and were preparing for supper. The squaws were attending to the work of preparing the meal, the youngsters were scattered about gathering sagebrush and cedar-roots for fuel, while some of the bucks were stretched out on their blankets, fast asleep, and others engaged in animated games of poker or monte. At first glance there did not seem to be many l'intes present, but a more careful inspection of the place revealed them in astonishing numbers. They swarmed behind piles of sagebrush in scores, and under old pieces of weather-worn canvas, raised standing from the ground by two sticks, dozens would be packed. As the night came on they huddled closer about their campfres, the light of which fell with picturesque effect upon the flaming red blankets of the bucks, and the many-hued handkerchiefs bound round the heads of the squaws. In the central space the children danced and sported, throwing showers of dust over each other, and yelling vociferously. Many of the squaws were nursing their infants, and one had a pair of twins at the breast. The bucks, who were gambling, sat in squads of a dozen about the edge of their blankets, and considerable coluwas jingled. Poker and monte were the favorite games. For a couple of days Capt. Bob (who is a sort of, Bob Schenck among the Plutes) had enriched his private exchequer to a considerable extent, despoiling his Walker River guests of nearly all the con they had brought. Yesterday the Walker River men had a consultation, and after considerable deliberation it was determined to set a trap for Bob in the shape of a monte game. Bob watched the new game awhile and concluded he saw piles of bullion beyond. He finally demanded a place in the direle, and inside of half an hour was flat broke. At 9 o'clock the gambling games broke up and all hands got ready for the dance. The bucks, stripped to the waist, first entered the ring, kicking up enoug

"EDWIN DROOD." 9 John Forster, who had received vague hints from Mr. Dickens in regard to the plot of "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," offered a rather most perplexing literary problem. His theory was that Edwin Drood had been attacked and killed by Jasper, and that the end of the story was to turn upon the detection of the crime by was to turn upon the detection of the crime by the onium-eating hag. If the kev to the mystery is so simple, it is hard to understand what Mr. Dickens meant when he told Mr. Forster that the main idea of the story was "not communicable, or the interest of the book would be gone," and that "the curious and new idea" that had been "kept for a long time unsuspected, yet always working itself out," was "a very strong one, though difficult to work." The idea of a murderer's planning the destruction of his victim's body by the corrosive action of lime, and of the detection of the crime by means of a ring which had resisted such action, is certainly an inadequate explanation of the plot of a story upon which Mr. Dickens had expended unusual effort. The view which Thomas Foster has recently presented in one of the lighter English magazines, is regarded with favor by Prof. Richard A. Proctor. In his judgment, as he states in a letter to the Echo, the idea of so arranging matters that the defeat and punishment of Jasper should be brought about by Edwin Drood himself, accords far better with Mr. Dickens' proclivities as a story-telier, with the tone of the novel so far as written, and with the remarks made to his boggrapher, than John Forster's view. The watching of a murderer Dickens' proclivities as a story-teller, with the tone of the novel so far as written, and with the remarks made to his biographer, than John Forster's view. The watching of a mirderer by his supposed victim was one of the novelist's favorite ideas. In his short story, "Hunted Down," he slightly worked this vein. From John Forster's book it is plain that the assumption of Dick Datchery in the fifth number was distinctly connected with the main idea. The theory is that Datchery is Drood himself, and that a very beautiful and touching conclusion had been planned. In the last pages that were written Datchery encounters the opium-eater and shrinks from a sacrifice which is very bitter to him: "John Jasper's lamp is kindled, and his lighthouse is shining when Mr. Datchery returns alone toward it. As mariners on a dangerous voyage approaching an iron-bound coast may look along the beams of the warning light to the haven lying beyond it that may never be reached, so Mr. Datchery's wistful gaze is directed to this beacon and beyond." If Datchery is Edwin Drood, if it is the love of Rosa he is to sacrifice, and if the haven that may never be reached is the object of his generous sacrifice in Neville's favor (since Neville is to die), the description, according to Prof. Proctor, is natural, and the end suggested is noble and beautiful.

An honest failure is the rarest work of man.

How to acquire shorthand-Fool around a "Wheat are the uses of adversity," but cornered speculators in Chicago don't see it .-Lowell Courier.

Now that Congress has adjourned, keeping a gin-mill in Washington is about as profitable as peddling mittens in Hades.—Boston Post.

peddling mittens in Hades.—Boston Post.

Kate Sothern, the Georgia murderess, has been put to work in a convict camp as cook, and now she wishes she had been hung—and so do the convicts.—Bis falo Express.

"Ma, are we cannibals?" asked a little Eighth street girl of her mother the other morning. "Why, my child, what do you mean!" "Nothing, only I heard you say to Bridget, Boy legs for breakfast." "—Cincinnati Saturday Night.

On the day that Barnum's circus performed a while ago at Meriden, Conn., six monkeys escaped from his menagerie, and only one of them has been caught. The other five are starting Greenback newspapers up and down the country.

Irate passenger—"Driver, why in thunder don't you whip up your horses?" Driver—"Well you see, sir, my dog's gettin' fat, and he's follerin' behind. Exercise does him good; but if I drive too fast becan't keep up with us."

but if I drive too last necal vaceby.

A John Bull, conversing with a Canadian Indian, asked him if he knew that the sun never sets on the Queen's dominions. "No," said the Indian. "Do you know the reason why?" asked John. "Because heaven is afraid to trust an Englishman in the dark," was the savage's renly.

Now, Heaven help us, the metric system agitators are preparing to carry this happy country by storm. Away with the conspirators! Welcome the Communists, even, if they will slav for us the men who would send a 10-year-old boy to the store to buy three-quarters of a hectometre of unbleached muslin, half a millimetre of bran, a mynagram of nutmegs, and a dekliter of buckwheat, and ask the clerk how he sold dress braid a hectometre when you bought six decimetres of it. Away with them!—Burdette.

PRESH PRETZELS.

Dots besser you vas honoraple efen to dose dot vas fight mit you.

Goot sence you got from nadure, bad scents you got from Pridgeport.

Nefer dond shtop to told shtory riddles when you vas got work to done.

Youst let der bresbiration on your face been der vasser you mix your dough mit.

Nefer dond kick efery shtone in your vay on ackound you may get a shtone braise.

You dond can go der world pooty vell droo unless you got iron in your plood to make nerf A dog vas know his master by der shmell of him, und a man vas know his friend by der schmell of him neider.

Der balm tree could'nt grow pooty vell, unless it vas hefy on its pranches, yoost der sams like der gharacter of a man.

Dink potty vell of a man dot vill shtood by you vhen you vas in shtormy vedder. Siwarum of inskects vill shtay around you vhen der sun shines out.

L'Exposition Universelle Internationale de 1878"---That's French for It.

The Brilliant Exhibition at Last Complete in Every Great and Little Detail.

18 "Cideon" Survey of This Latest of World's Fairs ... 1 Show That Is Certainly Worth One Franc to Visit.

Yankee-Land Does Not Cut So Bad Figure After All-How England, as Usual, Runs Things.

French Artistic Genius as an Offset to French Bombast.

Parts, June 28.—It is, of course, necessary ld write about the Exposition. Anybody ing Paris, and able to link English into inble sentences, who does not get his or her ressions" of l'Exposition into print, must inted with an editor, and consefly of no account. Sometimes the writers the entire show up in a single letter, like the deacon, who, to avoid saying grace over ed the whole pork-barrel and had done with it. Others extend their observations through an interminable "series," doing the thing tenderly and systematically, like the man who had not

the heart to torture his dog by cutting his tail off all at once, and so lopped an inch every day.

A patient American public undoubtedly bolts all this, and is perhaps anxious for more. At any rate, I have preferred waiting until this last of world's fairs should be actually comete in its every detail before seeking to inter so sensible a constituency as that of THE thin a very few days that the latest exhibits have been arranged, and that the Paris International Exhibition of 1878 can be said to be on of 1878 can be said to be a

netrical entirety.

omewhat close familiarity with WORLD'S FAIRS OF THE PAST, ng an almost daily visit for nearly five to the one at Philadelphia, gives me, perhaps, a right to say my say about this.

Imprimis: The international show business is growing prolix. For great European cen-tres like London and Paris to be dissatisfied with the regulation quota of traveling gees that flock to them for perennial plucking, and to prepare apocial bait to lure greater numbers thither, is just a little too much of a good thing. For those Expositions that have been already held there was honest excuse. They were noves. They served to familiarize the workers and traders of nations with each other. They ted industry, and to some extent broader mmerce. France was entitled to one of

two. So was England, America, Germany, and some of the smaller countries.

But this in Paris is confessedly for the purpose of drawing an additional swarm of strangers here, and of skinning them. For those who suffer the flaying,—and we all come in for more or less of it,—I have no pity. People who will not visit so noble a city as Paris unless coaxed by the fancied extra inducement of a bazaar of nations, ought to be robbed. Why, here is Rome, glorious, everlasting Rome, announcing ALL PUTURE EUROPEAN EXPOSITIONS

ALL PUTURE EUROPEAN EXPOSITIONS may be safely taken to mean that the countries giving them are merely anxious to play into the pockets of hotel and shop-keepers.

I joy in stating that even in Paris the sun thince alike upon the just and the unjust. Parisians themselves are now groaning over the prices they are obliged to pay for everything. One of them told me this morning that this Exposition was another siege of Paris, and that his necessary family expenses were now amounting ary family expenses were now amounting ly as much as when the city was beleague he Germans. He is a gentleman, but I de sort of like to see him driven to eating keys again. It might thin out the crop of griming young countrymen who think erican and English girls die of delight if a beloman languishes at them.

Frenchman languishes at them.

Few Parisians, however, allow themselves to
believe that the Exposition, or any of its con
comitants, is other than a source of grandeu
and vigor to themselves and envy to the remainder of mankind. Is it not held in Paris, and der of mankind. Is it not held in Paris, and was there ever anything in Paris not more entrancing than the rest of the world could equal? French vanity gets comfort out of its Commune horrors and its trouncings by Germany. It regards its disasters as providential evidence of its greatness, and believes other nations mourn that they cannot have similar terrors.

There is nothing too objectionable to mar their complacency so long

AS IT HAPPENS IN FRANCE,
and nothing of their own too trivial to be am-

AS IT HAPPENS IN FRANCE, and nothing of their own too trivial to be amplified into more than ordinary magnitude.

Their grandiloquence alone is a match for their vanty, and it reaches to every detail of their social economy. They even make their financial units of value smaller than those of any other large country, in order to have the sums give a good loud-ring in the aggregate. The Farisian informs you, with a lordly wave of the cigar he is puffing, that he gave 70 centimes for it. That sounds princely, until you figure a minute and find it cost less than 14 cents of our money. Another assures you that his annual home rental is 4,500 francs, and you fancy him for the nonce the pink of prosperity. But divide it into our dollars and it shrinks to sixth-floor apartments at \$900 a year.

The French are enjoyable folks to know, but I besieve they think their fleas better than other people's butterflies.

ole's butterflies.

THE LAND OF THE BRAVE, ETC. THE LAND OF THE BRAVE, ETC.

Considerable unnecessary criticism has been equandered upon the United States exhibit by most correspondents. The showing, as a whole, is comprehensive and satisfactory. It is practically the second largest of all the foreign displays, England only exceeding it in extent of useful goods shown. But England is only just across the channel, while the nearest point in the United States is 3,000 miles from France, and some of it is 6,000 miles away. Add to this barrier of distance the fact that we have lately finished a splendid Exposition of our own, and that a Presidential-election fever, financial distress, railroad riots, and other unusual pests have recently been plaguing us sorely, and it is recently been plaguing us sorely, and it is nt that, under the circumstances, our conution deserves a deal more patting that

Commendation for THE UNITED STATES EXHIBIT is the rule among all Europeans who inspect it. It is getting to be fashionable among people on this side to know something about America. Few Europeans now locate New York City on the banks of the Mississippi, or talk vaguely of Chicago as the Capital of the Rocky Mountains. "Le Departement d'Amerique" is inquired for flatteringly by most visitors, and no great astonishment is manifested when they find that our handsome marines on guard there have a white skin and only five fingers to each hand. Among the lines in which the United States especially excels, and that too in a way that is creating something of a sensation, is in fine silverware. Tiffany & Co. show more novel and beautiful designs, and a higher perfection of finish, in their silver goods than is found in the best of the French or English displays. I hate to commend this firm, for their prices at home are mostly outrageous,

losers. The guileless Schiedmayer, and that Vienna duck whose name begins with a K—I have forgotten the rest of it—can go back to their trade of piano-tuning again. Othello's occupation is played so far as levying on American manufacturers is concerned.

Gen. McCormick is praised pretty generally by the American exhibitors, but he cannot do everything, and his corns of assistants are non-entities. A sample of their inefficiency is seen in the arrangement of the United States machinery annex, which has been built without a particle of chance for ventilation. This, in a blazing Parisian summer, has resulted in turning the most important American section into a young Tophet.

young Tophet.

An English manufacturer of ventilators has taken pity on the roasting Yankees, and is going to ship some of his wares and affix them to the root. England can furnish wind enough for

I am not in

A STAR-SPANGLED BANNER VEIN,
but writing of America forces me to say that,
everything considered, I cannot see as this
Exposition equals the one at Philadelphia.
There is more of it under one grand root. In
crown jewels, Royal India gifts, and such
specialties, it is wholly matchless. It has more
that is European; more that is Asiatic.

But pinched, artificial Champ de Mars is a
poor apology for the generous area and lovely
adjuncts of Fairmount Park. Then, it should
be remembered where the United States is;
3,000 miles of Atlantic on one side, 5,000 miles
of Pacific on the other; tremendous distances
for Old World denizens to stride. That they
did it; that they came to a land a baby in years
to theirs; that they were fittingly welcomed, and
given an Exposition so varied and complete as
to be still a theme of pleasant remembrance to
them, proves how full was the measure of our hem, proves how full was the measure of ou

This French World's Fair is magnificent; but This French world's rair is magnineent; but mobisses oblige. There is every reason why it should be? Yet I do not see that, carefully studied, it reveals anything to the world ours did not, and that, with all its imposing scope, it is more attractive than the one at Philadelphia. Had the latter display been held in Paris, with all of the latter's standard allurements, mankind of the latter's standard allurements, mankind would have voted it the better of the two.

BRITANNIA RULES THE WAVE.

She likewise gets her work in on land, particularly in the matter of international fairs.

English exhibits are always second only to those of the country in which each Exposition is held. This rule is invariable.

Here the English display is fully one-fourth of the whole, while English influence is paramount. Exhibitors of other nations are calling it "The English International Exposition at Paris." RRITANNIA RULES THE WAVE.

The pronounced interest taken personally in the affair from the outset by the Prince of Wales has led to an English ascendency in every detail of management. The medals are to go as the English jurors dictate. This is certain. as the English jurors dictate. This is certain.

Ever since the possibility of a foment with Russia, the Prince of Wales, with some of the choicest of English aristocrats and commons at his elbow, has been the best kind of a Frenchman. The Exposition has happened handy for him, and he has been its devoted patron from the start. He has sllowed his Parisian supervision of the preparations to be a point around the start. He has allowed his Parisian super-vision of the preparations to be a point around which all manner of French sentiment might play. When the possibility of armed

when the bossionly of article
ANGLO-FRANCO ALLIANCES,
with Berlin for a new Crimea, have been hinted
at in his presence, he has done no denying. He
has not, of course, said nor done anything committal or ridiculous in that line, but he has let
his fiery-fancied hosts imagine as much as they
leaked

To all this add that he really likes Paris, and To all this add that he really likes Paris, and slips over here whenever possible; that he is a man of uncommonly engaging personal manners; and that he has betted the Exposition, and herded loyal Britons to exhibit here in unprecedented array, and the reasons why England now rules the roost are obvious enough.

One example of English influence is as good as a thousand. There will probably be no public trial of harvesting-machines, because English makers do not hanker to come in practical competition with the Americans. The latter competition with the Americans. The latter are slashing around briskly, and doing all pos-sible to force a field trial, but John Bull jurors

say no, and doubtless that settles it. To tell what a mowing-machine will do without putting it out into a field of grain to like judging an I thought upon one pair of English legs Did march three Frenchmen, was sald in Henry V's. time, but it is nothing to the rule to-day. Upon the Prince of Wales' lega marches the whole Exposition, Frenchmen and all. Whenever a bluff chap, sparse with his His.

the man it charge is

REMARKABLY CIVIL TO HIM,

cornito.
This lordly English manner of taking hold of everything that comes in the way, from a Kaffir village to a Peace Conference or an International Fair, is mightly rasping to outsiders. cheek, has nelped conquer a continent in America in less centuries than it takes most nations to get out of their swaddling-clothes. A French Exposition run by England is an agone's brother than a stranger.

We will get medals enough. After our genteel submission to the Halitax award no Englishman can have the nerve to treat us shabbily.

LA BELLE FRANCE.

But, though practically managed by the English, this is a brench Exposition, and the visitor is not allowed to lose sight of that fact. One-half of the mighty structure is taken for France at a slice. Then the City of Paris must needs have a special building, large and show, in the grand court. French mosaics, French statuary, French horticultural displays, etc., are also edged into the exhibits of every other nation.

You see a choice flower-patch near one of the foreign restaurants, and approach it only to find that the estimable widow of Monsieur Violet will be happy to sell you similar buls at her shop in Arrondisement St. Lazare. Not but all shown by the French is inviting and worthy of sentiment; but one wearies even of

mbrosia.
It is like the excessiveness, so to speak, of It is like the excessiveness, so to speak, of Freich ciphering. When, for 95, you are forced to literally say "four twenties and fifteen," you feel it is too much aritametic for the money. So, after having French elegance and novelty thrust insidiously or brazenly upon you in every nook and corner of the Exposition, you at last realize that it is possible to have too much of France for one franc.

But in all that is luxurious: in all that can make a rich man's surroungings royal and a

But in all that is luxurious: in all that can make a rich man's surroundings royal and a poor man the more envious thereof,

THE SHOWING OF PRESCE
in this Exposition is supreme. Kings of a century—yes, of fifty years ago—could command no such magnificence as Freuch artists and artisans now place within the reach of tolerably well-nilled purses.

When Gobelin tapestry, Sevres porcelain, and Partising hypores and maintings improve upon

When Gobelin tapestry, Sevres porcelain, and Parisian bronzes and paintings improve upon their-historical perfection, it is time to stop laughing at the idea of painting the lily. Yet that is what they are actually doing. The old museum at Sevres has much in it that is inferior to the superb new porcelain now shown here, and the marvelus Gobelin pieces for the operabuse buffet. Luxembourg, and other orders. and the marvelous Gobelin pieces, for the operahouse buffet, Luxembourg, and other orders,
now displayed for the first time, are scarcely
equaled in the best examples of similar work so
sacredly cherished in the palaces of Europe.
God has shaken into the Latin races the ability o evolve more that is unique and lovable in
art than has yet made itself apparent in any
other tribe of men. Something was necessary
to atone for their eternal caprice and almighty
vanity, and this something has been furnished
them so liberally in the exthetic creative facultythat the lighter-haired nations will never quite

hat the lighter-haired nations will never quit get over begrudging them it.
Wo of English antecedents are just now in
the thralls of It breaks out chiefly in affecting stiff-backed chairs, dingy wall-paper, rectangular Elizabethan bedsteads, muddied Turkish rugs, and cracked crockery of Dutch descent. We talk bookishly of the "depraved Rennaisance school"

bookishly of the "depraved Rennaisance school" of furnishing.

Such of us as can go through the French exhibit here, and visit French homes, ought to nave some of those Turkish lackasses walk over our grandfathers' graves, and our own, too, if we do not forever after hold our peace regarding the "meretricious Rennaisance." To see the easy shapes, noble colorings, glorious curves, and solid finish of this class of work, as wrought by modern French genius, is almost enough to make one wish that Eastlake had never written his book, and that William Morris had attrek to

his book, and that within a pooling furniture, poetry.

So long as Frenchmen can produce furniture, porcelain, hangings, laces, pictures, and tapestry so admirable they may blow about their grande armse till Gabriel's solo drowns all earth-ly trumpeting.

Selling His Coffiin.

St. Helena had a curious little sensation last week in the attempted sale by an eccentric party here of a coffin he had years ago provided for himself. C. Terkildson was formerly a merchant here, but years ago retired and has since lived in a secluded and quiet manner in the subarbs of the town. He is eccentric in character, odd in his dress, and strictly abstemious in his living, confining himself to a strictly vegetable diet. He long ago took the fancy to provide for his own burial, and had an elegant

tomb built in the cemetery, with his name and the date of his birth-place on it, ready to be filled out with the date of his death. He also bought a coffin and stored it his his dwelling, ready for the last day. There it has been for years, and the neighbors had forgotten all about it, until last Friday they were singularly reminded of it by his attempting to sell it to an undertaker here. He had somehow got tired of it and wanted to get rid of it, so it was loaded on a dray and sent up to Adsitis. He, not of it and wanted to get rid of it, so it was loaded on a dray and sent up to Adsits. He, not knowing at first whence it came, requived it and put it away. His wrath, however, when he found out the nature of the transaction, knew no bounds. He at once ordered it removed, and after several days' delay, got it started off again, with a bill of \$25 damages for giving him the reputation of keeping second hand coffins. A lawyer is engaged for the defense, but whether it will come into the courts or not remains to be seen. nains to be seen.

CO-EDUCATION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, July 13.—The closing exercises of the schools throughout the country which have had their annual occurrence during the past two or three weeks have invited the thought once more to the subjects of co-education and of the higher education of girls. These themes have been so much discussed as to be tiresome to many, but to the conscientious parent and teacher their interest is never exhausted.

It is a question whether there is not too much education of both seres at the present day. mean too much conning of text-books and ac-quirement of languages and of showy accomlishments which are of no practical account in the everyday work of the world. The precious years of childhood and youth are too often spent in gathering a mass of abstract and theoretical knowledge which, when the school-days are done, has little actual value. Very few have any further occasion for it, and it remains an wasting gradually away until lost in oblivion. Put the query to the active business-man or domestic woman, and in nine cases out of ten the apswer will establish the statement that seldom, if ever, have the varied transactions of their life called into use any of the lore acquir ed in the schools beyond that of reading, writing, and the four elementary processes of arithmatic,-adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing. It was Edward Everett, I believe, who once said that a thorough possession of these elements of knowledge constitutes a lib eral education. And he was right. They do form an ample provision of book-learning for the workers who comprise the great body o mankind. For persons destined to enter the professions a higher education is, of course, denanded, yet if the doors leading to three at least of the scholarly professions—the Bar, the doctorate, and authorship-could be shut against a majority of the vast throng pressing for admittance, society would be much the be ter for it. One great objection to the popular mode of

education is that it infects the multitude with the notion that brain labor is the only honorable form of work. The result of this painful error in such an overcrowding of the higher order of vocations that a state of genteel starvation is the prospect facing a large proportion of those who hope to earn their bread by following them. As observation widens the belief strengthens that a mastery of the three R's alone, with a stock of common sense, energy, and prudence, is worth to most men and women incalculably more than the parchment-roll so freely dis-tributed at our school commencements, attest-ing, in the significant phases of a dead language, that the recipient has pulled through the prescribed studies in the higher school courses. In England there is very grave solicitude expressed by thoughtful men at the lar-education of the youth of the middle classes, which lifts them above the trades and creates a fright Infis them above the trades and creates a frightful pressure in those avenues of employment where the mind rather than the hands is the significant called into service. The only hopeful opening for the increasing throng of graduates poured out of the learned institutes of Great Britain seems to be offered in the colonies; yet the refinement of culture bestowed upon these young man in tear extended training in a young men in their extended training in a great measure unfits them for removal from the centres of art and literature, and for the com-paratively rough experiences of the settler in new countries, and hence a doubtful future new countries, and hence a doubtful future stretches before them. If there be cause for anxiety over this condition of things in England, how much more must there be in America, where an advanced education can be had on the cheanest terms, the applicant of the lower and of the upper classes being carried through the block paragraph to the vertebre to the system of co-education, and enabled me to speak from experience rather than theory of its influence and results.

A WORKINGWOMAN.

I do not wish to be understood as decrying the advantages in any case of a sound and ju-diciously-ordered education. My remarks are directed against our most unwise custom of directed against our most unwise custom of maintaining a rigid system of intellectual training in our schools, to which all shifdren of both sexes are subjected, with a total disregard of their special aptitude or prospective callings. There is no more sense or justice in this attempt to reduce the diverse minds of human belongs to the same habits of thought and action than there was of old in the murderous aim of Procrustes to conform their physical height to one invigible standand action than there was of old in
the murderous aim of Procustes to conform
their physical height to one invariable standard. I would substitute instead a flexible plan
of education which should seek to develop each
individual mind in the direction of its native
tendencies. After the essential rudiments of
knowledge are mastered,—those which I have
already named, and which are needed in every
walk in life,—if there be no particular craving
for added knowledge, and no hint
given by the faculties themselves of abilities
tending in a particular direction, it should be
taken as certain evidence that the ordinary routine of the schools has been continued long
enough, and that training for some one of the
industries or common-business pursuits should
begin. Only where there is a strong intellectual
bent, and a yearning for the edjoyments and the
oenefits of a higher education, would I impose
the toil and the sacrifice of time necessary for
its acquirement upon either hoys or girls. We
all see enough every day of the barren results
of sending young people of inferior taients or
unwilling dispositions through the higher
schools, to realize the folly and waste of overeducation.

Parents cannot be impressed too seriously
with the duty of watching their children's
tastes and inclinations, as the mind and charac-

Parents cannot be impressed too seriously with the duty of watening their children's tastes and inclinations, as the mind and character unfold, in order to discover how much and what kind of education is required in each particular case. This matter should not be trusted to the discernment of teachers, whose opportunities are too limited to allow of correct judgments. Nor can parents too soon put away a silly ambition to fit their offspring for places of distinction. Nature has the decision of this matter, and all the schooling possible will not seat a brilliant mind in a dull brain, neither will a total lack of earlyadvantages prevent the masterful genius and earlyadvantages prevent the masterful genius and the resolute will from declaring themselves in the successes of after life. The aspiration of the the successes of after life. The aspiration of the parent should be to prepare each child to be as happy and as useful as the innate and well-developed capacities will enable it to be; and for the large majority of the human race the largest measure of happiness and usefulness are to be found, for the women in domestic life, and for the men in some calling which involves handwork or the exercise of practical traits—such as shrewdness, forecast, thrift, etc.,—rather than in the professions. where keen intellects and the highest cultivation are requisite for victory in the desperate struggle.

and the highest cultivation are requisite for victory in the desperate struggle.

"Qualify the hands of your children for deft exercise and skilled labor," I heard a sagacious, experienced man of the world remark not long ago. "I see more and more as I go on in life that they who have nimble and dexterous fingers, able to do well and quickly what they undertake, are much more certain of a livelihood than those who have had simply intellectual culture. They encounter much less competition, and are able to command surer and more satisfactory employment." These were words of wisdom which deserve to be considered.

But because one does not go through the of wisdom which deserve to be considered.

But because one does not go through the schools and obtain what is called a "finished education" one need not by any means be under the highest standard of intelligence. Many of our most filustrious men and women, the deepest thinkers, the best writers, and the most distinguished in exalted and exacting positions, have worked their way up without help from the colleges. The two Presidents of the United States whose names will ever be mentioned with the tenderest reverence gained in their youth only the essential elements of education. George Washington was serving in the field under Braddock when little more than 18, and Abraham Lincoln was engaged in the hard, humble toil of flatboatman, while other—and as the world reckous—more favored boys of his age were turning over their dog-cared grammars and algebras. It was in the stern school of life that these and a multitude more of great men

lightened.
In a word, it is the development of the charac-

schools. "We shall never learn to respect our real calling and destiny," says Sir Walter Scott, "till we have taught ourselves to consider everything as moonshine compared with the education of the neart." And fortunately the sensibilities, the affections, and the principles can be brought to the highest state of cultivation, although the circumstances allow of only the scantiest acquaintance with books.

allow of only the scantiest acquaintance with books.

The relatively small number whose mental gifts and outward circumstances warrant the expense of a higher education are not confined to one sex. There are girls as well as boys with robust physiques, marked talents, and inborn proclivities declaring that Nature destined them for a chiefly intellectual life, and that they are capable of undergoing the necessary training. The world is gradually accepting this truth and acting upon it. The recent opening of the London University to women, and the debate, only a few days ago recorded, among the principal directors of education in Italy over the admission of girls to the public schools of Florence, are indices of the progress of the age along this line.

But because girls break down just as boys do But because girls break down just as boys do under the strain of over-education, do not therefore conclude their sex debars them from a higher education. Select individual women, as you should individual men, for the labor and profit of advanced culture, and under the same regimen none will endure as much as the other. But weight the woman with the burdens of modern dress while the man goes free in the simple, readily-ordered, easy-fitting attire custom ordains for him; add to the severer branches she is to pursue in common with him the accomplishments of music, drawing, or ornamental needlework, which he is never afflicted with; confine her to the house and to the diversions of the drawing-room, while he refreshes body and mind with athletic, out-door exercises; allow her to join in fashionable social dissipations which involve late hours, irregular, unwholesome diet and undue excitement of the brain and the senses, while he after the manner of and the senses, while he after the manner of sensible youth refrains from such mental and physical taxation, and their cases seem to be parallel. What wonder if she lose her health before graduation day and he comes out little the worse for the wear of four years of arduous study. It is not the difference in sex which produces these sadly diverse results in a majority of instances, but it is the difference in habits working heavily against the woman's chances.

Do not attempt to send to send any girl nor any boy through the higher schools who is not vigorous in body and mind at the outset, and then all the way along see to it that impediments are not incumbering the one more than the other, and the event will show that a woman's organization will sustain her under the ordeal of higher education as sarely as the stouter frame of the man bears him in similar circumstances. and the senses, while he after the manner of

stouter frame of the man bears him in similar circumstances.

As for co-education, that problem has been working itself out in many of our institutions during a generation or more past, and with results so decisive that only those who would be wiser than Nature itself can mistake them. The system of co-education in our public schools is accepted with general satisfaction, although the graduates from the higher grades are seldom under the age of 16. If it be proper for boys and girls to pursue their studies together at that susceptible period of their-lives, why, not later or until their education is finished! If the mothers of our students of both sexes have been faithful to their duties there need be no concern felt at the association of young men and maidens in the classrooms of our colleges.

On the contrary, the effect is wholesome to both. It puts those inclined to rude and careless manners upon their good behavior,—an irksome discipline to some of the rougher sex, which doubtless in great part explains the dislike often expressed in the beginning at the admission of women to the street part explains the dislike often expressed in the beginning at the admission of women to be the street and taken in the design of women to the street part explains the dislike often expressed in the beginning at the admission of women to the street part explains the dis-

irksome discipline to some of the rougher sex, which doubtless in great part explains the dislike often expressed in the beginning at the admission of women to their classes,—and it stimulates the minds of all to their highest effort. Best of all, it affords the most favorable opportunities for a complete understanding of the relative capacities of men and women, and of their fastes, disposition, and characters. It relative capacities of men and women, and of their tastes, disposition and characters. It dissipates many of the lilusions which are so fruitful in the production of foolish and unhappy marriages, revealing the foiles and the faults as well as the sterling qualities belonging to the sex and the individual. There is no better test of the morals and of the intellect than is afforded in the daily discipline of the school, and where boys and girls witness its developments in each other there is small chance of their, being mistaken in there is small chance of their being mistaken in

their estimates of one another.

Having been connected for years with a Union College in one of our Western States, I have watched the experiment of co-education from the best vantage-point. An important and careful observation year after year of the conduct of a hundred or more students uniting in school exercises and in such social recreations as are permissible to well-ordered students, converted me to the system of co-education, and enabled me to speak from experimeer rather their estimates of one anoth

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 7 .- The Pacific oast friends of a party of four, including two of your most respected ditizens, viz.: Charles Coburn, of Billings, Coburn & Co., and J H. McAvoy, a prominent brewer, and A. Put-nam, Esq., of Lowell, Mass., and J. A. Sterry, Esq., of New York City, are enjoying many arty laughs at their expense which they take blushingly, yet kindly. The story runs thus: They, intending to take a trip to the southern part of Nevada, put their heads together before starting, and concluded that they would by a little stratagem secure to themselves sweet little stratagem secure to themselves sweet slumbers at night, and at the same time avoid those little meonveniences that travelers are generally subjected to when passing through that section of Nevada, tailed centipedes, rattleshakes, and thrantolas. So they after due deliberation subplied themselves with canvas, hammocks, and laughed in their sleeves, thinking of the discomfiture of the reptiles before alluded to, as they would be peacefully sleeping in the air out of their reach. The joke of the matter is that after arriving at their first camping place they found that there had been a miscalculation somewhere regarding the whereing place they found that there had been a miscalculation somewhere regarding the where-with to swing the hammocks to, as the trees that they found were no trees at all, but sage-brush!s. So the hammocks remained folded away, and the two whose turn it was to enjoy the privilege of sleeping in the wagon could hold a conversation regarding the deadliness of the bite of the tarantula or upon some other topic equally soothing to the other half of the party who were sleeping on the sand beneath. I believe there will be some hammocks offered for sale in Chicago about July 15.

r sale in Chicago about July 15. ONE WHO KNOWS. TWILIGHT HOUR.

The sun is sinking in the West, Sweet twilight-hour is here; Birds' voices soon will be at rest, As evening-shades draw near.

The sun bids us a calm good-night, As he tips the tree-tops tall With one last gleam of golden light, Ere spreads o'er all night's pail.

All nature seems so peaceful now, Our hearts are free from care; Soft breezes fan the heated brow— We feel their magic there.

The day has had some sad mishaps,

We build our castles in the air-And little fairies hov'ring seem

Around us in their play.

As softly now the last dim gleam
Of daylight fades away. The shadows round us deeper fall; And lo! up from the East

The moon comes o'er the mountain tall
And birds their songs have ceased. The stars peep out around the moon, The night is growing chill; Our happy dreams are gone too soon, But peace they've given us still.

For the Father, in His bounteous love, Sent us that hour so dear To point us to the Home above, Our lot below to cheer.

Royal Marriage Celebrations.

New Orieans Picamine's Puris Letter.

There will be five silver and one golden marriage celebrated in the courts of Europe in 1878. The golden marriage will be that of Duke Maximilian of Bavaria and Duchess Ludovica, father and mother of the Empress of Austria and of the ex-Queen of Naples; it will be celebrated on the 9th of September. The silver marriages are those of Duke Ernest of Altenberg (28th of April); Landgrave Frederick of Hesse (26th of May); King Albert of Saxony (18th of June); King Leopold II. (22d of August): Duke George of Waldeck (26th of September). This year there will be celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the accession of the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar (8th of July) and of the Duke of Saxe-Weimar (8th of July) and of the Duke of Saxe-Henberg (3d of August). In 1879 the golden marriage of the Emperor of Germany will be celebrated (11th of June), and the aliver marriage of Marshal de MacMahon (14th of March); Duke Frederick of Annalt (22d of April); Emperor of Austria (24th of April), and Royal Marriage Celebrations

AN ENGLISH STATE CONCERT.

The palace concert-room is a noble one, and appears at its best when flooded with light from ceiling pendants, and window casings (fitted with gas tempered by ground glass front-works), and the fourteen great golden candetabra. The gorgeous crimson satin panels give depth of color, the blue and gold bring brilliancy, and the reflecting mirrors around the walls repeat the scene through endless sists. valls repeat the scene through endless vistas. In the forefront stand in a row, curving slightly inward, the golden, or it may be the gilt, chairs which none but Royalty dare sit upon. Immediately behind are the crimson fauteuils, occupied by Cabinet Ministers, Archbishops, Lord Chancellor, and Judges, and other such high and mighty dignitaries, their wives and daughters. On the right stretch the Peeresses' seats, but scantily occupied to night. On the left are those sacred to the diplomatic service, and in the body of the room are gathered together the

the body of the room are gathered together the general company, with many a lovely face lighting up the circle.

At about 10 o'clock the company begins to arrive, slowly at first, but soon in a compact and seemingly never-ending stream. The assembling of the guests is by no means the least pleasant part of the entertainment. Everywhere arises the pleasant buzz of chat and gossip. Everywhere you may notice strange and picturesque groups,—a bevy of fair English maidens pauses to exchange salutations with the Chinese Ambassador; an elderly Duchess detains a well-known Capinet Minister in affable conversation, sorely against his will, as all can see except her Grace; and, over in the diplomatic ranks, brilliant as a parti-colored flower-bed in early summer, Musurus Pasha, having by right of seniority taken possession—beati possidentes!—of the mer, Musurus Pasha, having by right of seniority taken possession—beati possidentes!—of the "top" front seat, is gazing earnestly up at Count Munster, who is detailing, as one may weil imagine, the latest particulars concerning his Imperial master's progress toward recovery. At length expectation is aroused; there is agitation around the Royal entrance. The goldsticks show signs of activity. The conductor stands, and raises his baton, the audience rises, and forth from a preliminary cloud of obsequious, backward-walking officers of the household, ladies-in-waiting, chamberlains, goldsticks and silversticks, beams forth the gracious presence of the Princess of Wales. Halting on the threshold, as though so brilliant a spectacle might weil cause amazement, the future Queen of England bends low to her gueste with a happy grace that of itself, by mere power of gentleness, would impress a stranger with a sense of her sweet and loving nature. Advancing, as it were half timidly, the graceful gesture is again and again repeated, with answerng, as it were half timidly, the graceful gesture

ing, as it were half timidly, the graceful gesture is again and again repeated, with answering obeisance from all round, Musurus Pasha's gallantry causing him almost to brush the Roval robes with his fez-crowned head. Immediately in the Princess' wake come the Prince of Wales, leading Princess Christian, to whom is given the place of honor between her Royal relatives and entertainers. Then follow Prince Christian, Princess Mary and her husband, the Duke of Connaught, and Hassan and Ibrahim Pasha. The Royal party being seated, the hour being ten minutes short of H. and Ibrahim Pasna. The Royal party being seated, the hour being ten minutes short of 11. at a signal from the Prince the concert commences. We append the programme, which is fairly representative in more respects than one. The programme is made up of selections from the works of Wagner, Mozart, Macfarreu, Donizetti, Bellini, Auber, Beethoven, Benedict, Halevy, Flotow, and Gounod, and the singers are Mile. Albaut, Mme. Gersier, Mme. Patey, Herr Henschel, and Signori Foit and Gavarre.

are Mile. Alboul, Mme. Gersier, Mme. Patey, Herr Henschel, and Signori Foit and Gayarre. There is also a chorus and an orchestra led by Mr. W. G. Cusins.

Of the thirteen pieces included in the concert, only one—the chorus and soil from Prof. Macfarren's "Lady of the Lake," and that not particularly representative—can be credited to a native composer. Of the singers, only "Madame" Patey, and "Signor Foil," as Mr. Foley thinks proper to call himself, are of any but foreign stock. But there can be no question as to the fitness of the selections as regards the to the fitness of the selections as regards the artists concerned. Mme. Patey can display to artists concerned. Mme. l'atey can display to the fullest advantage her grand voice, and revel without let or hindrance in her C's and D's. Signor Foil sings his great bass song in a wav that clearly moves the audience. Signor Gavarre proves how perlicusly near vocalization can approach to harsh strident sound. Alban's imperial voice is heard to great advantage. Each plece comes to an end amidst dead silence, forming a enrious to an end anniest deed silence, forming a concert-contrast to the usual experiences of concert-goers. Occasionally the Prince notifies his sat-isfaction by three times gently touching the palm of his left hand with two fingers of his palm of his left hand with two fingers of his triumph when, as not unfrequently happens, an Albani or a Patti can sway even such an audi-ence with emotion, and there sets in through-out the assembly a ground-swell of feeling, de-

monstrating now art can override etiquette and and form and ceremony.

Slowly the numbers succeed each other, unti Slowly the numbers succeed each other, until at last the Prince rises to his feet; every one follows his example, and the National Authem is sung, dirst as a solo, next as a quartet, and finally as a grand chorus. The concert is over. The three Princesses advance slowly to the piatform, followed by the Prince. Each has a gracious word, and sometimes more than a word, of commendation for the singers. The Prince indulges in quite a long chat with Abani—is ne congratuating ther upon her rumored approaching marriage—and then the Royal party, with a slow rejuctance that, whether real or feigued, is in iuctance that, whether real or feigned, is in seif a compliment, leads the way, as the splenlid company, at twenty minutes to 1, seek the

THE FANDANGO IN SPAIN. A contributor to the New York Evening Post, in describing the district around Malaga, Spain,

vrites as follows: "On our return to the village we found it full of life and motion. There were to be two balls given in honor of the great national saint's day. There was a fine moon in a cloudless sky. Groups of idlers in gala dresses were walking to and fro, and from many a window lights shone forth, and the sound of merry-making could be heard. We proceeded first to the fonda or village inn. Here, in a dingy apartment, a small bar held forth enticements in the way of coffee, aguardiente, liquore, etc., to all who entered. and in close proximity to the courtyard, its entrance decked with a solitary lantern, offered the scene of operations for the night. But the erowd was great, the region of the roughest, and the company of that lively, demonstrative class who might have tossed Sancho in his blanket in the cays of old, and, having broken his neck, thought of it afterwards as only a trivial casualty. We decided, therefore, to seek a less plebeian scene at the viliage schoolmaster's.

"The school-room, where the aristocratic ball was to be held, was a long, low apartment, well lighted, and packed with young and old; about the open door loftered a crowd of riff-raff, over whose battered sombreros a boy on horseback craned his neck to see what was going on. At one end of the room stood the master's desk, and the walls were decorated with maps and samples of penmanship; at the other end shone resplendent the family fire-place, bright with suspended pots and pans and gaudy delf. As strangers, we were cordially received, and places given us in the front row of seats, at the very feet of the dancers. Now, one characteristic of a Spaniard is that if he cannot praise and boast of himself he will of his own friend, and so shine by borrowed justre; and we have heard all day to our infinite amusement the explanations of our compation to his village acquaintances as to who and what we were—'Americans,' he had emphatically announced, 'from the great Republic.' I learned that I personally had been Secretary to the President, and last, but far from least, that both of us knew Latin! To know Latin is, in the estimation of a Spanish peasant, equivalent to being next door to Heaven and first cousin to the parish priest. So it is easy to imagine how we shone!

"But to the dance! The music on the present occasion consisted of two pair of castanets, a pair of cymbals, and a violin, accompanied by the singing of a stout woman in the corner, and the rhythmic clapping of hands, thrown in like a gratuitous blessing by the surrounding spectaiors. Immediately before us sat a number of pretty young girls, neatly dressed, and with those usual adornments of Southern women,—magnificent black hair dec growd was great, the region of the roughest. class who might have tossed Sancho in his blan

Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia (29th of November). The 2d of March, 1880, the Czar will celebrate the twenty-flith anniversary of his accession.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

with a bandit air, and then approached a voung girl and signified his lordly will to dance. She rose, and they fell back into the middle of the arens. Then began the dance, for which the andience composed themselves with nearly as much anticipated pleasure as for a bull-light. With castancts in either hand, and arms rising or With castanets in either hand, and arms rising or falling at the moment's impulse, the dancers began swaying backward and forward, now sdyancing, now retiring in languid, undulatory movements; sometimes there would be a sudden passionate start, subsiding in to a coy reluctance; sometimes a sweep around each other's persons, thus changing their point of attack or vantage ground; sometimes there would come a quick and impetuous movement of daring, entreaty, or coquettish allurement, relapsing into the wave-like dance, charming beyond expression, while through it all the shrill, crude music shrieked and walled, the beating of the hands told time, and sharp cries of 'Ola! 'Ola!' rang through the room as the audience waked to the passion of the play, and the actors warmed into the true dramatic meaning of the dance. When, subdued by the mimic suit of her partner, the maiden touches his shoulders on either side with the tips of her fingers, the fandango ends."

A LOST POCKETBOOK IN RUSSIA A correspondent of the Sheffield Te egraph relates the following story, which he says illus-

A young Scotchman from Edinburg, Mr. Bby name, passed a few days here for pleasure. One day he went into the Post-Office to purchase post-card. Having written this card, which was simply to inform his friends of the time at which he expected to reach his home, he left the office. He had scarcely got outside when he tound that he had forgotten to take up his pocketbook, which, while writing, he had piaced on the table in the office. He returned immediately, and found the clerk in chargevery busy counting the bank-notes and 20-mark pieces, which were the chief contents of his pocketbook. "Excuse me," said Mr. B—, in German, "I have forgotten my pocket-book; will you be so kind as to give it back to me!" The Russian official kept the book in his hands, and stared at Mr. B— as if he did not understand him. He who had spoken German ouite fluently only a few moments ago, now could only shrug his shoulders, as he put away the foreign money in the recesses of his capacious Russian pocket. Mr. B— then addressed himself to the other clerks, and one of them cried in an imperious voice, "Take off your hat." The Englishman had forgotten that in his hurry, and immediately complied with the rudely-expressed dictate. He then asked once more for his pocket-book. "The book," was the official's reply, "you cannot have just now; you must, in the first place, give satisfactory proof that you are the owner."

"Well." said the young man. "look then in which he expected to reach his home, he left th

first place, give satisfactory proof that you are the owner."
"Well," said the young man, "look then in the pecketbook and you will find my passport and other belongings with my signature," which, of course, he was not prepared to write for the benefit of the official.

"Not now, sir," was the Russian's answer.
"We shall examine your papers to-morrow; you may then come again."
"But I want to start to-morrow," replied Mr.

"That is no business of ours," replied the

"Inat is no business of ours," replied the Russian gentieman.

Very much put about, Mr. B—continued to insist on the uselessness and inconvenience of putting off till to-morrow what so easily could have been done at the time, but he could get no other answer from the Russian official than this:

"We don't care," and "We have no time."

Finally, Mr. R—went to the English Con-

Finally, Mr. B—went to the English Con-sulate and stated his case. The Consul went with him to the Post-Office, but was told that with him to the Post-Office, but was told that the book, with the money, had already been sent to the Police-Office. Then to the Police-Office went the Consul and his companion. The book and money had not been heard of; no doubt they were still at the Post-Office. And thus for three days the Consul and Mr. B—were kept running from the Police-Office to the Post-Office, and from the Post-Office to the Police-Office without getting any satisfaction. At last, when the British Consul became very serious, the Russian authorities gave back the At last, when the British Consul became very serious, the Russian authorities gave back the pocket-book to Mr. B—, but how?

The Russian official—Gospodin Talkoy, we may call him—kept back £7 of the money, and this simply because the pocket-book was left for a few moments on a table in a Government office in Russia. Imagine such a thing happening in England or in Germany. Mr. B—asked for what reason this sum—about a third part of the contents of the pocket-book—was kept back. The Russian added insuit to injury. "I do not want your money," he said, "but I like to make an Englishman give a donation to the new volunteer Russian fleet; that is where your gold will be sent."

Mr. B—had to pocket the affront, and the Russian pocketed the money.

MERCEDES. ous recall that, as she entered the Church of the Atocha on her marriage-day the bearer of her train stumbled, a bad omen; also, that at the bull-fight next day a veteran torero, many years ago a favorite at Madrid, opened the usement by turning to the Royal box and exclaiming to the Queen, "May your Majesty e 100 years!" Next moment he was tossed by the bull. The Queen died at daybreak in the arms of her husband and in the presence of her parents, the Infanta Christine, and the Minis ters. Cardinal Mareno administered the last rites to the dying woman, who preserved her clearness and serenity of mind. "Does your Majesty regret leaving this life?" he asked. "Yes," she reptied, "I do, but it is for Alfonso and my parents' sakes." Alfonso telegraphed to his mother the death of his wife in these terms: "My beloved Mercedes is in Heaven. Pray for her;" an inconsistent but earnest dispatch. At the time of the wedding, five months before, the exqueen Isabella prayed, on dit, at the Church of St. Pierre de Chailfot that evil might follow the Montpensier family. The Pope sent King. Alfonso an autograph letter of condolence, and Queen Victoria telegraphed him as follows: "Dear Brother, my heart bleeds for you. What an awful misfortune it has pleased God to send you! May He give you strength to bear this terrible loss." The Queen's remains rest temporarily beside those of the Bourbon Princes in the vaults of the Escurial. On the day of the funeral, throughout all Madrid, almost all the shops were partially closed. The people generally wore mourning, and business was entirely suspended. More than 50,000 persons visited the chapel where the remains lay. ters. Cardinal Mareno administered the last

WELLINGTON A FRENCH MARSHAL Paris Correspondence London Times.

A singular controversy is going on between the France and some Legitimist organs. The former, in reply to some sneers at the subordi nate position of France at the Congress and the supremacy of Prince Bismarck, remarked that the Republic had not acted like Louis XVIII who made the Duke of Wellington a Marshal of France for his victories over his own country.

France for his victories over his own country. This allegation the Legitimists indignantly deny; while the France justifies its statement by citing M. Dupin, the President of the Chamber of 1851, who cuts so unenviable a figure in Victor Hugo's "Histoire d'un Crime," and who, in 1827, penned the following note:

"Prince Hohenlone, a foreigner, is made a Marshal of France. One learns also that the Duke of Wellington has received that title from Louis XVIII." The France also appeals to Col. De Chesnel's "Military Cyclopedia," which, under the head of "Wellington," says. "France cannot without a painful feeling of shame see King Louis XVIII. make Wellington a Duc de Brunoy and a Marshal of France;" likewise to the "Dictionnaire de Bouillet," which says of Wellington, "Louis XVIII. in his gratitude went as far as giving him the title of Marshal of France." The Legitimists, of course, cannot prove the negative, but they dwell on the absence of any official document and on the silence of English biographers.

AN EARTHLY PARADISE.

London Telegraph.

It is worth while to look a little closer at Cy. prus, which, having been so important in ancient times, may thus, perchance, recover its prus, which, having been so important in ancient times, may thus, perchance, recover its fame and celebrity. Nearly 150 miles long, with a breadth of from fifty-five to fifty-seven miles, it is an ample dominion in itself, and one of the most beautiful and capable in the world. Its alleged malaria is a calumny founded on the habits of a few rash travelers who expose themselves and eat improper food. The birtholace of the queen of gods and men is as salubrious, with just precautions, as it is bertiful, albeit decidedly hot in the summer months. This heat, however, is tempered by the winds from the snowy summits of the Karamanian Mountains, and eternal seabreezes cool the littoral plains. The fields produce, even with a lazy husbandry, wheat, barley, cotton, silk, madder, olives, carobs, and splendid vines; while in the North and West are magnificent forests full of game, and the wild cattle and swine descended from those which have strayed from the fold and styes of old civilization. Larnaka, the principal port, gives travelers a wrong impression of the lovely and fertile island; for that town, which owes its existence to a good anchorage, but was chosen too hastily on this account by the crusaders, stands in the worst regions of Cyprus, and presents a

very different aspect from the exquisite district around Episcool, Kuklia, and Baffo,—the an

BATTLE OF THE BOYNE.

The Heritage of Bigotry and Strife Trans-

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. July 11.

There is a geographically inconsiderable stream in Ireland called the Boyne, rising in the Barony of Cartery in the County Kildare, and falling into the English Channel about ten miles south of Dunany, after a course of about sixty miles from its source. But petty as the stream is in both volume and length, its name has been the rallying point of more bigotry and civil strife than that of the Rhine or the Danube, the Thames or the Seine, or in fact of any other river in Christendom. It was in July, 1690, that Milliam of Orange, who, with his Queen Mary, the eldest daughter of James II., had been accepted as King of Great Britain and Ireland, met his father-in-law upon the Boyne

had been accepted as King of Great Britain and Ireland, met his father-in-law upon the Boyne water. The river forces were drawn up in numbers, according to some chroniclers, nearly equal upon either bank of the river. But the Irish had acquired a discipline not nearly equal to the united forces brought against them. The commanders, also, of the opposing hosts were as different as two men could possibly be. James, who, as Duke of York and Lord High Admiral, had shown both courage and capacity upon the seas, seemed to have lost them all when, after violating the laws of his realm and throwing the great seal into the Thames, he had fled for refuge into France, and had only emerged to try the last desperate chance among a people who had never felt the hand of his tyranny, and who still remained faithful both to the person of the last reigning Stuart and the creed with which his crown and dignity were allied.

William had been brought over to England by the defection of the great English lords, aided in the very last moment by the budding genius of John Churchill, the greatest captain of the age, even then the chief adviser of the Princess, afterward the Queen, Aun, the youngest daughter of the banished sovereign, whose consent in those days of dynastic influence was all important to the thorough and complete establishment of the revolution. Subsequent history has proved the part taken at that time by many of the great lords, and the vigor of the Jacobin risings in Scotland in 1715 and 1745, and the cruelties the Duke of Cumberland considered necessary for the prevention of their repetition after Culloden, would lead most impartial historians to refuse to believe that the cause of the Stuarts were utterly hopeless when James landed for the last time in fre-land. Be this as it may, all the rational hopes of the Jacobites must have vanished forever when the Blues had struggled through the stream, and when James Stuart, turning back, and accompanied by but a few personal attendants, made his best way to the nearest sea

England with their claymores and their dirks, with leaders divided against themselves, and without money in their purse, in 1745. Had wiser counsels then prevailed on both sides, with the decided issue at the Boyne, all the struggle would have ceased. But we can scarcely blame the Irish of the day. They imagined that their chivalry would forever be stained and their fealty to their religion forever amirched if they abandoned the position they had assumed. Unfortunately, the same spirit animated Protestant as well as Catholic, and through all their quarrels, the memory of the Boyne has been bitter and provocative of bloodshed. To this day, it would be as much as a man's life was worth to march up George street, in Limerick, or any of the great towns in the west and south of Ireland, with a vellow rose in his button-hole, upon the 12th of July, unless, indeed, he was accompanied by a troop of friends, and even that very fact would be an incitement to a riot. It would be accepted as an incitement to a riot. It would be accepted as an incitement to a riot.

friends, and even that very fact would be an incitement to a riot. It would be accepted as an insult as preneditated as wearing Catholic symbols wreathed with green in the most ultra Protestant streets of Belfast upon the same day. And to the honor of Ireland, be it said, of late years, however faithfully the masses may cherish revenge in their hearts, they have learned to refrain from any of the most violent of the scenes and riots of twenty years ago.

Unhappily the noxious growth has been transpianted to this side of the Atlantic. More than once in New York, and in more than one of the Eastern States, bloodshed on the 12th has only been averted by the exercise of the greatest prudence and vigilance on the part of the authorities, and to-morrow at Montreal, the citizens of both sides auticipate a sanguinary quarrel about matters with which they have absolutely nothing whatever to do from similar causes. Militia and volunteers are to be concentrated in the streets to prevent blood-letting about an issue not far from 200 years old, all the acerbity and hostlifty engendered from which should have been (long ago) buried in the grave of the past, covereit with oblivion, and put out of sight. To revive such animosities is not merely an outrage upon the doctrines which Catholics and Orangemen, alike profess to renot merely an outrage upon the doctrines which Catholics and Orangemen alike profess to re-gard, but a very bitter satire upon all the best principles and rules of action of our common humanity."

LOVE-SONG.

If you love me, tell me truly,
Will you love me thus for aye?
Will your footsteps never falter—
Ne'er from paths of Duty stray?

Will you love me as the roses
Love those dainty drops of dew?
Then, more sweeter far than roses,
Love my Love shall still pursue.

Will you love me as the song-bird Loves its dusky little mate? Then, more sweeter, far more sweeter, Love, my Love, shail designate.

Will you love me as the rainbow Loves to shed its varied hues? Then more sweeter, far more sweeter, Love my Love shall grow profuse. If you love me thus, I'll answer

You with more than conscious of you love me truly, tell me, Will you be my bonnie tride?

Will you be my little wifey?
Will you come and live with me
In you dusky little cottage—
You wee cabin by the sea?

Spoke she low, and whispered kindly— Spoke she more than words can teil; Never did I hear such whispers— Ne'er was mortal pleased so well.

Yonder stands our little cottage;
Poor and humble though it be,
Grander far than any mansion—
Holds a blessed boon for me.
Joszen D. TURNEY.

How a Great Desert May Be Fertilized.

How a Great Desert May Be Fortilized.

Arisona Sentinel.

After all, the great problem of irrigating the Colorado Desert may be accomplished by natural means and without the expenditure of vast sums of money as has been proposed. The surveys made in 1873 of the desert lying west of the Colorado River and extending into Mexico demonstrated fully that it was cut off from the Gulf of California by the sediment deposited by the Colorado River. The old shore lines are distinctly recognizable away up in San Bernardino County, and great beds of oyster and other marine shells attest the presence, at no very remote day, of sea water at places from which it is now 150 miles distance. The Southern Pacific Railroad crosses this dried-up part of the gulf, running for over sixty miles at levels from one to 240 feet below that of the sea. The Colorado River has deposited aand and mud along its course until its bed is, in places, fully 400 feet higher than it was in the old days when temptied into the gulf at least 100 miles nearer Yuma than it does now. It continued to pile up sediment until a dam was formed reaching across the gulf to the Lower California shore. The head of the gulf thus became a lake or salt water, and, being fed by no streams, gradually dried up. This dam now averages only a height of twenty-seven feet above mean high tides. The Colorado now flows to the south of it, but some trifling change of its currents may yet cause it to cut away the dam to the north, and to reconvert the desert into a lake. This does not seem as impossible as that the river should abandon its old bed north of Yuma, and fore its way through a rocky hill; yet we all can see that the latter has actually occurred.

PARIS

The Gay City Sho Death of Queen

The National Fetes of the The Review at Lor

Madame MacMahon and rical and Musica

Death of H. Cheri-Montigny The American Indepe

Special Correspondence PARIS, June 27.— We wer very merry on the 30th, whe ceds, the Queen of Spain. thing so affecting and unce fortune that has suddenly o monarch, something so touch in the short love-story of children,-a King of 20, an that the sorrow we feel is row, as in so many cases, Bourbon race, a French Pris of the proud and intriculng sier. But, in a Republic, t little claim on sympathy, a our antipathy. It is not he blood, or her lofty station, her to us. The reason touch of Nature" made us of her who vesterday was he Queen of Spain. Alas,

The Elysee and the Minis mourning—Republican mo shadowed forth by crape a order. All the official balls were to have taken pla next have been indéfinitely being debated by some paper would not be decent and great national fete at pres Very strange stories are be the way in which Mercedes Some, pointing to the stiffer entertained towards her political and religous pa hint at poisoning. At the The doctors certify tha onnected, doubtless, with finement the other day. back now to the morning. which the Royal bride and the cheers and prayers of ar forth in all the pomp ar power, to be wedded in the bands of matrimony that the dissolved so quickly! It we

like that of Victoria and Al more, a love-match arrange quated prejudice and cour sooner did Alphonse XII. than his counselors, with n disinterested, set to work t wife. As it happened, Alp tled the matter in his own and was in no way disposed gestions of gray-headed p and was in no way disposed gestions of gray-headed polishonest. He loved his conher. How long did their rude test of time? Who can we know: The grief of the internet has present the cruel comfort of holdin his arms when she expired.

But enough place has bee Room for the living.

The fete that is to come some other day ultimately it. some other day ultimately

EXPECTED TO BE M

EXPECTED TO BE M

The Napoleonic demonst
15th-of-Augusts will pale
the festival of the 1st of
French generation can rea
tainly—bads fair to betamps, fairs, and other dee
in moments of national rage
by hundreds of 'thousands
lanterus, by-the-by, are firm (I believe I have told demand. It has been demand. It has been port quantities of the fra Huge parcels of lante the frontier, by Beli which you night have a need of them itself, to evictory at the effectior ready for the fete air sold, whole stacks at a outracross prices. A fi

ready for the fete already sold, whole stacks at a tit outrageous prices. A films or so square, costs five in proportion. However, gradge the price. The fete the quarters of Paris simulare being constructed along terior boulevards, and even like the Avenue Victoria, we readers may know, runs fro Hotelde Ville to the Chatel be a fair, or, rather.

A SABIES OF such as I have described in y than once, with giants and and fair women, theatres, stand shooting galleries. The mid afe," and "ginger hot the people during the direworks will be let off at sciv,—at Montmartre, the the Place d'Italie, notably, inga will be illuminated a white glass lamps will Elysees, the Place de la Avenue du Bois de Bwith light. The beautiful lakes and chalets, will be interested. with light. The beautiful lakes and chalets, will be i conclude the spectacle we at least one grand retraite as that one (never to be for witnessed the sight) whic Camps Elysees five years first visited us. We knew then than we do now.

And yet, though we knew knew the state of the sight with the state of the sight with the sight with

And yet, though we kn majesty still encircles b put up with him and his put up with him and his ec NASSER-HI is supposed to be here inco of fact, he is treated wirreconcileable with his a When he deigns to visit hibition, Republican serge yulgar herd aside to mak has but to express a wish. The other day, he sent ministrels, whom he was ecame; and when, with the had charmed his Subil were rewarded by a handfieddin, however, does n ddin, however, does n Haroun-al-Raschid. He tainebleau this week, and without settling his hote posed to have been scanda be odd to find a Shah of Pa

The Shah was at
THE REV
last Sunday, seated in the last Sunday, seated in the right hand of the Marecha her left I noticed M. Julea were several Ministers at Francis of Assis, the Princ word, the usual occupants at Longchamps. I arrived late, thanks to the slowne boats and the terrific cru too late to enjoy the fine the splendid cavalry and they rode by the Ma About 37,000 troops we altogether. The artillery altogether. The artil humbler infantry came in amount of well-deserved a the heat on the race-cou fortunately there were no record this year. Mme. d most pretty-despite light-blue dress; and, a bor, piainly attired in oor, piainly attired in an a frock-coat, came in for mending clances. She d past 4 in a handsome car ed by two dashing outrid brilliant suite. The Mars escort of French officers attaches rode back to the attaches rode back, to the Arc de Triomphe and the Boulogne. I understand of the Exhibition, there

far more imposing the inst., and in which some 1 cannot think where to crowd into Paris this find sleeping-room. E and the accommodation pears of the most lim

of Bigotry and Strife Trans-anted to America.

Globe-Democrat, July 11.

geographically inconsiderable
and called the Boyne, rising in the
ery in the County Kildare, and
English Channel about ten miles
by, after a course of about sixty
source. But petty as the stream source. But petty as the stream ne and length, its name has been point of more bigotry and civil t of the Rhine or the Danube, the e Seine, or in fact of any other brange, who, with his Queen dest daughter of James II., thed as King of Great Britain and is father-in-law upon the Boyne acquired a discipline not nearly united forces brought against mmanders, also, of the opposing tifferent as two men could possis, who, as Duke of York and ford, had shown both courage and the seas, seemed to have lost, after violating the laws of his rowing the great seal into the differ for refuge into France, and erged to try the last desperate a people who had never felt the tyranny, and who still remained to the person of the last reigning e creed with which his crown and lifed.

to the person of the last reigning a creed with which his crown and illied.

I been brought over to England on of the great English lords, aidlast moment by the budding genurchil. The greatest captain of then the chief adviser of the Prind the Queen, Ann, the youngest he banished sovereign, whose condays of dynastic influence was all the thorough and complete estables revolution. Subsequent history e part taken at that time by many bright and in 1715 and 1745, and the Duke of Cumberland considered the prevention of their repetition, would lead most impartial history to believe that the cause of the set tuterly hopeless when d for the last time in Irethis as it may, all the tof the Jacobites must have vandather the prevention of the substitute of the Jacobites must have vandather the prevention of the substitute in Irethis as it may, all the

ter utterly hopeless when if for the last time in Irethis as it may, all the of the Jacobites must have vanwhen the Blues had struggled stream, and when James Stuart, and accompanied by but a few mdants, made his best way to the ready of the Jacobites must have vandants, made his best way to the ready of Utrecht, the last hope of Stuart. With the battle of the tharts, had they been wise, would their fate. Both James and his of Modena, must have been perhat nearly the whole of England, eption of Cumberland and a few thons of counties, repudiated the young pretender. The vast may yeoman and the gentry, backed the of nearly the whole of the thous of counties, repudiated the young pretender. The vast may yeoman and the gentry, backed the of nearly the whole of the lon, openly and scornfully called son of the King they had supposititious child, by backstairs influence introduced all bed. The contest should then in. It was impossible, perhaps, to more than half a century afternight and unrestrained passions of the Scotland, but the Irish who in James at Boyne Water were, so and prudence were concerned, far Hielandmen who tried to conquer their claymores and their dirks, divided against themselves, and cy in their purse, in 1745. Had is then prevailed on both sides, ded issue at the Boyne, all the did have ceased. But we can the Irish of the day. They implicate the chitter and provocative of bloods day, it would be as much as a worth to march up George street, or any of the great towns in the hot of Ireland, with a vellow rose in the not if Ireland, with a vellow rose in the hot Ireland, with a vellow rose in the hot of Ireland, with a vellow rose in the hot Ireland with a vellow rose in the hot Ireland.

a riot. It would be accepted as remeditated as wearing Catholic thed with green in the most ultratest of Belfast upon the same day. nor of Ireland, be it said, of late faithfully the masses may chertheir hearts, they have learned to my of the most violent of the ts of twenty years ago. he noxious growth has been transcaide of the Atlantic. More than fork, and in more than one of the 5, bloodshed on the 12th has only by the exercise of the greatest vigiliance on the part of the auto-morrow at Montreal the citides anticipate a sanguinary quarers with which they have abso whatever to do from similar and volunteers are to be consestred to prevent blood-letting not far from 200 years old, all and hostility engendered from have been (long ago) buried in the past, covered with oblivion, and to To revive such animosities is outrage upon the doctrines which Orangemen alike profess to rey bitter satire upon all the best rules of action of our common

LOVE-SONG. me, te'l me truly, ove me thus for aye? otsteps never falter— paths of Duty stray?

e me as the song-bird usky little mate? sweeter, far more sweeter, Love, shail designate:

ne thus, I'll answer nore than conscious pride; se truly, tell me, my bonnie bride?

ny little wifey?
me and live with me
little cottage—
bin by the sea?

w, and whispered kindly— nore than words can teil; ear such whispers— nortal pleased so well.

s our little cottage; imble though it be, han any mansion— seed boon for me.

Desert May Be Fertilized.

Arisons Sentinel.

Trest problem of irrigating the may be accomplished by natural at the expenditure of vast sums to been proposed. The surveys the desert, lying west of the and extending into Mexico liy that it was cut off from the a by the sediment deposited by ver. The old shore lines are izable away up in San Bernard-great beds of oyster and other est the presence, at no very rewater at places from which it distance. The Southern Pacific this dried-up part of the gulf, sixty miles at levels from one that of the sea. The Colorado sted sand and mud along its distance in places, fully 400 feet was in the old days when it gulf at least 100 miles nearer ses now. It continued to pile is dam was formed reaching the Lower Caiifornia shore, gulf thus became a lake or sait fed by no streams, gradually lam now averages only a height feet above mean high tides, whows to the south of it, but ange of its currents may yet ay the dam to the north, and desert into a lake. This does saitle as that the river should ear orth of Yuma, and force a rocky hill; yet we all can see as actually occurred.

The Gay City Shocked by the

Death of Queen Mercedes. The National Fetes of the 30th of June-

The Review at Longchamps.

PARIS.

Madame MacMahon and the Shah--Theatrical and Musical Gossip.

Beath of H. Cheri-Montigny from Hydrophobia-The American Independence Fete.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

PARIS, June 27.—We were all preparing to be very merry on the 30th, when Paris was shock-ed by the news of the death of poor little Mererds, the Queen of Spain. There was somefortune that has suddenly overtaken the young in the short love-story of those two Royal idren,-a King of 20, and a Queen of 18,that the sorrow we feel is not wholly lip-sorrow, as in so many cases. She was of the Bourbon race, a French Princess, the daughter of the proud and intriguing Duke de Montpen-sier. But, in a Republic, the Bourbons have little claim on sympathy, and some claim on our antipathy. It is not her birth, her noble blood, or her lofty station, that recommended her to us. The reason lay deeper. "One touch of Nature" made us the kin and friends of her who vesterday was Mercedes, -Mercedes, Queen of Spain. Alas,

POOR MERCEDES. The Elysee and the Ministries will go into mourning-Republican mourning, I mean, not shadowed forth by crape and sables worn to order. All the official balls and soirces which were to have taken place this week and next have been indefinitely postponed. It is being debated by some papers, even, whether it would not be decent and right to detay the reat national fere at present fixed for Sunday. Very strange stories are being whispered about the way in which Mercedes came to her death. Some, pointing to the stifled jealousy and batred intertained towards her by certain Spanish political and religous parties, have dared to hint at poisoning. At the best, however, their surmises are unsupported by serious proofs. gastric fever and internal hemorrhage-not unconnected, doubtless, with her premature confinement the other day. Is it not sad to look back now to the morning, five months ago, on which the Royal bride and bridegroom, amidst the cheers and prayers of an ancient people, rode forth in all the pomp and glory of earthly power, to be wedded in those "Indissoluble" bands of matrimony that the great enemy has dissolved so quickly! It was

A LOVE-MATCH,
like that of Victoria and Albert; and, what was more, a love-match arranged in defiance of anticusted prejudice and courtly convention. No sooner did Alphonse XII. come to the throne than his counselors, with motives more or less disinterested, set to work to find him a suitable disinterested, set to work to find him a suitable wife. As it happened, Alphonse XII, had settled the matter in his own mind long before, and was in no way disposed to listen to the suggestions of gray-headed politicians, honest or dishonest. He loved his cousin, and he married her. How long did their affection stand the rude test of time? Who can say? Only this dowe know: The grief of the stricken husband is intense. He was present to the last, and had the cruel comfort of holding his young wife in his arms when she expired.

ber. How long sid their affection stand the rude test of time! Who can say! Only this do we know: The grief of the stricken husband interest. He was present to the last, and had the cruel conforts holding his young wife in But enough these has been given to the dead. Room for the living.

The feet that is to come off on the 30th (or some other day ultimately to be-direct) in the presence of a tolerably large audience. The growth of the presence of a tolerably large audience. The product of the product of the presence of a tolerably large audience. The product of the pro

NASSER-EDDIN

a supposed to be here incognitio. As a matter of fact, he is treated with a deference quite irreconcileable with his pretended privacy. When he deigns to visit the Republican Exhibition, Republican sergents-de-ville crush the valgar herd aside to make room for him. He has but to express a wish to have it fulfilled. The other day, he sent for the Bohemian minstrels, whom he was curious to hear. They came; and when, with their strange music, they had charmed his Sublime Majesty, they were rewarded by a handful of gold. Nass-cr-

ministreis, whom he was curious to near. They came; and when, with their strange music, they had charmed his Sublime Majesty, they were rewarded by a handful of gold. Nass-creddin, however, does not always play the flaroun-al-Raschid. He went down to Fontainebleau this week, and, they say, returned without settling his hotel-bill,—which is supposed to have been scandalously high. It would be codt to find a Shah of Persia in a police-court!

The Shah was at

THE REVIEW

last Sunday, seated in the otheral tribune, at the right hand of the Marcehale de MacMahon. On her left I noticed M. Jules Grevy, behind whom were several Ministers and Ambassabors. Don Francis of Assis, the Princess Mathilde, and, in a word, the usual occupants of the reserved places at Longchamps. I arrived on the ground rather late, thanks to the slowness of the Longchamp boats and the terrific crush of people; but not too late to enjoy the fine spectacle presented by the splendid cavalry and artillery regiments, as they rode by the Marshai and his staff. About 37,000 troops were passed in review altogether. The artillery, as on former occasions took the public fancy most; but the humbler infantry came in for a very respectable amount of well-neserved admiration. Although the heat on the race-course was extreme, very fortunately there were no cases of sunstroke to record this year. Mme, de MacMahon looked all most pretty—despite her form and face—in a light-blue dress; and, with her Persian neighbor, piainly attired in an Ogiental perversion of a frock-coat, came in for many curious and commending chances. She drove away at a quarter past 4 in a handsome carriage-and-four, preceded by two dashing outriders, and foliowed by a brilliant suite. The Marshal and his glittering excert of French officers and foreign military traces rode back to the Elysee by way of the Arc de Triomphe and the avenue du Bois de Boulogne. I understand that, before the close of the Exhibition, there will be

part.

I cannot think where the newcomers expected to crowd into Paris this week for the fetes, will find sleeping-room. Every hotel is crowded, and the accommodation in private houses appears of the most limited, as many Parisians who usually go to Trouville or Dieppe about

this time of the year have deferred their departure in order not to miss the fun.

THE THEATRES

are doing a roaring trade, but their bills are still as unattractive as ever. At the Odeon they have hashed up the "Danicheffs" again. At the Ambigu the foreigners are being treated to a revival of that very unfamiliar work, the "Two Orphans," and at the Porte St. Martin the managers boidly announce the continued performance of the "Four du Monde." As for the Opera, it has positively not produced a solitary novelty since the "Fandango," several months ago; and we hear nothing more about "Polyeucte." though the period reasonably allowable for mounting it has long been passed. Judie's bathing drawers are still thought drawers or "draws" sufficient, by the Varietes; and the "Petit Duc" fills the little Renaissance every evening, though the operetta has now run nearly 150 nights. This evening the Theatre Lyrique is to open with Pessard's "Capitaine Fracasse," of which a great deal is expected; and the Gymnase is to produce a comedy entitled "La Petite Correspondance," by the side-splitting autnors of "Bebe" and "Les Dominos Roses." It would have appeared already but for a MOST TERRIBLE CALAMITY which has fallen upon M. Montigny, the well-

nase is to produce a comedy entitled "La Petite Correspondance," by the side-splitting authors of "Bebe" and "Les Dominos Roses." It would have appeared already but for a Most Terrible Calamity which has fallen upon M. Montigny, the well-known manager of the Gymnase. M. Cherimontigny, his son (who was one day to have taken over the management), died this week of hydrophobia. He was a general favorite, and only 22, with great talents and very amiable qualities. His untimely and awful end has thrown a gloom over the whole artistic community. M. Cheri-Montigny had always a singular affection for animals. It was almost a passion. He used to pass hours and hours playing with the fierce tenants of Bidel's menagerie, which has taken up its quarters quite close to his house. Amongst his domestic pets was a little Scotch terrier. On his return one evening from town he went up to the dog to caress it, when it flew at him and bit him slightly on the face. At the moment he did not attach particular importance to the matter, having no reason to suppose the animal was mad; but some days after, as he was sitting at the table, he was horrified by a lugubrious howling in the yard under his windows. From that moment a prophetic conviction of his doom seized him. He rose from the table without a word, and went down to the yard, where he found (as he expected) his pet terrier showing all the symptoms of the most mysterious and hideous of diseases,—

MABIES.

The dog was taken to a veterinary surgeon immediately, and soon after expired,—of inflammation, the surgeon sia. Poor Montigny knew better. He took to studying his own case,—buying numbers of medical treatises bearing on the subject of hydrophobia. So he awaited, with remarkable fortitude, the fifteenth day, on which he expected the deadity symptoms would, if ever, become manifest. On Sunday he went to the review, feeling well. He returned with a bad Ladache, and two days after expired raving and foaming at the mouth, in agony. His unfortunate father is unconsolable. Sixteen y

will see its scores of men, women, and children perish in slow and cruel torture. The death of every single person will be justly laid to the account of the law, unless the most stringent regulations are enforced by the authorities. Perhaps, when half-a-dozen Senators and Deputies have been bitten by mad curs, their worshipful colleagues will be stung into a sense of their own danger, and something vigorous will be done. Now, if ever, is the time to say, "That thou doest, do quickly."

THE THIRD OFFICIAL FRENCH CONCERT

When a man unused to labor joins a working-man's party, it is presumed he is working for an office.—New Orleans Picagune.

"What's that man yelling at?" asked a farmer of his boy. "Why," said the boy, "he's yelling at the top of his voice." To the American boy there is an awful, a majestic, difference in the weight between the butt-end of a lish-pole and a hoe-handle.

Instead of inquiring, What are the wild waves saying? a more direct way is to apostrophize them thus: Wild wayes, what d'yer soy?

When a boy bats a ball through a parlor window the boy may not lose his inning, but the man who owns the window is invariably putout. "Can temperance hotels live?" It was the opinion of the late Artenus Ward that they couldn't, they always sold such poor whisky.—Buffalo Express.

The Trade List calls Emperor William "another of those hateful monopolists. He is enjoying almost a complete monopoly of the assassination business." Chief Joseph declines the proposition to send twelve of his young braves to college. He fears that at college they will learn to fight and shoot at Sophomores and thus become blood-thirsty.

At the depot the other day a young man put his head out of the car window to kiss his girl good-by, when the train pulled out so rapidly that he kissed an old African female at the next station.—Jonesboro News.

The friction-match folks didn't get Congress them from putting a revenue stamp

to release them from putting a revenue stamp on each bunch. They may plead and protest their tax as they wil, but the cent of the matches will hang round it still.—Lowell Courier. "Thurlow Weed did not even know Bryant by sight." This is quite a coincidence. We are in the same fix. And further, we don't even know Anderson by sight—and don't want to know him by a darn sight.—Norristown Herald.

know him by a darn sight.—Norristown Herald.

Tonal—"Whar'll vou hae been till, Tugal?"
Tugal—"At ta McTavishes' funeral—"Tugal—"An is ta Tavish deed?" Tugal—"Deed is he!" Tonal—"Losh, Mon! Fowk are aye deein' noo that never used to dee dafore!"—Punch.

Monday, while one of our office boys was at work at his case setting type, a full-fiedged potato-bug made his appearance and began crawling up toward the "copy." After getting in close proximity to the MS. he stopped and seemed to be deeply interested. It seems almost incredible that this bug could not wait until Thursday to find out where the potato-fields are located, but, nevertheless, the above is a fact.—Avon Herald.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Discounts and Exchange Remain Unchanged.

The Produce Markets Moderately Active, and Mostly Easier-Hogs Steady.

Wheat and Corn Turn Downward-Spot Oats Stronger--- Movement of Produce During the Week.

FINANCIAL. At the banks business has moved along about as usual; if anything, rather more activity was no-ticed in counter transactions, but no more than the last day of the week generally brings with it. Foreign trade increases so steadily and quickly that one needs to be constantly on the alert to keep up with it. One of the banks reports heavy and

increasing shipments of butter and cheese to Europe, while they are taking drafts against shipments of farm-machinery and wood work to New Zealand and other Australian islands, the Cape of Good Hope, Japan, and elsewhere on the other side of the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans. These shipments are made direct, generally on through bills, and show how decidedly cosmopolitan our commerce is becoming. It is simply realizing what The Tribune was ridiculed for predicting many years ago.

Bank discounts as heretofore are steady at 8@10

per cent, the lower being the more usual figure. Call loans can be made at some of the banks at 4@ 6 per cent. Of course approved collaterals are always required in such cases.

New York exchange was scarce and firm at 60@
75c per \$1,000 between banks. All except best customers are charged about 1-10 premium. To large depositors par.

The clearings for the week ending July 13, 1878,

were as follows: Total.....\$16,305,444 Corresponding week last year. 18,101,794

Total.

Total. Signature of the new half-year, masmuch as it is a period of large interest and dividend payments, is one of especial interest as to bank transactions. Last week, exchanges at the nineteen clearing-houses were only two-thirds of 1 per cent smaller than those of the corresponding week last year—including for San Francisco, as usual, the last week of June, with the first week of June of the increase was at New York, San Francisco, and Milwaukee. Nearly every other city reports decrease in exchanges, and in some instances the decrease exceeds or approaches the decline in prices. Generally, the decrease is smaller than the fall in price of important commodities would warrant, and for all cities outside of New York it is only 6.5 per cent. The following shows the amount of exchanges during the week ending June 29, at San Francisco, and during the week ending June 20, at San Francisco, and during the week ending June 20 at San Francisco, and during the week ending June 20 at San Francisco, and during the week ending June 20 at San Francisco, and during the week ending June 20 at San Francisco, and during the week ending June 20 at San Francisco, and during the week ending June 21 at San Francisco, and during the seek ending June 21 at San Francisco, and during the seek ending June 21 at San Francisco, and during the seek ending June 21 at San Francisco, and during the seek ending June 21 at San Francisco, and during the seek ending June 22 at San Francisco, and during the seek ending June 22 at San Francisco, and during the seek ending June 22 at San Francisco, and during the seek ending June 22 at San Francisco, and during the seek ending June 22 at San Francisco, and during the seek ending June 22 at San Francisco, and during the seek ending June 22 at San Francisco, and ending the seek ending June 22 at San Francisco, and ending the seek ending June 22 at San Francisco, and ending the seek ending June 22 at San Francisco, and ending the seek ending June 22 at San Francisco, and ending the seek endin

June 6 at all other cities,	though an	estimate i
	1878.	8345, 922, 965 51, 514, 099 38, 031, 071 19, 537, 805 11, 960, 857 6, 971, 857 10, 284, 969 9, 847, 162 5, 878, 322 8, 823, 831 4, 853, 832 4, 853, 832 1, 088, 162 1, 088, 162 1, 088, 162
New Haven	772, 732 253, 989 325, 714 231, 009	1, 083, 226 728, 350 431, 848 198, 376
Total	17, 575, 072	\$521, 393, 205

	M. H. H. H. H.		
Saturday's sales were	as follows:		- 1
	Sh	ares.	Price
Seek No Farther (Black I	lills)	175	81.3
Seek No Farther	*** *******	50	1.2
Seek No Farther	*********	275	1.3
San Juan (Col.)		10	- 12
Consolidated Mica (New M		400	7
Consolidated Mica (New M	textco)	10	9.0
Consolidated Mica (New M	ferrico	100	10,0
Nimrod (Central, Col.)	dexico)	10	9.7
Nimrod (Central, Cos)		400	1.0
Belden Tunnel (Central, C	of)	150	.6
			.0
FOREIGN	EXCHANGI	8	
is steady at former	quotations,	viz.	at Nev
York and Chicago:			
	Six	tu dans.	Right

GOVERNMENT BONDS

Gold, 100%@10014. Greenbacks, 99% in coin LOCAL SECURITIES.

Chicago City 7 per cent bonds. Bid.
Chicago City 7 per cent bonds. 1044
Chicago City 7 per cent sewerage (long). 1044
Chicago City 7 per cent bonds (long). 1044
Chicago City 7 per cent bonds. 950
Cook County 7 per cent bonds. 958
City Railway (south side). 150
City Railway (south side). 150
City Railway (North side). 118
Chicago Gaeilght and Coke Company.
Chamber of Commerce.
West Division Italiway 7 per cents.

BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK.

New York, July 13.—Gold, 100% all day. Borrowing rates 1-64 till Monday and 1 to 2 per cent per annum, and flat.

State bonds quiet. The stock market was irregular in the early deal-ings. Western Union, Lake Shore, Northwestern, and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy were strong

and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy were strong and higher, while most of the 'other stocks were lower. In the afternoon the market was weak, but towards the close there was a sharp upward turn in prices. The advance ranged from ½ to 2½ per cent, and was due partly to the covering of short contracts by bears, who became timid on the result of the recent railway conference at Saratoga, which will cause a large saving in the working expenses of the Vanderbilt roads, and may lead to a new pooling arrangement between

regar reduitements.	
GOVERNMENTS.	
Coupons, 18110734 New 4 per cents10034	
Coupons, '65, new10214 10-40s. reg	1
Coupons, 167 10536 Coupons	
New 58	
New 436810434	
STOCKS.	
W. U. Telegraph 9014 Northwestern pfd 7734	1
Quicksilver 13 C. C. C. & I 2536	1
Quicksilver 13 C. C., C. & 1 2594	
Quicksilver pfd 311 New Jersey Central 40%	
Pacific Mail 17% Rock Island	
Mariposa 100% St. Paul 51	
Mariposa pfd 100% St. Paul pfd 77%	
Adams Express 10414 Wabash 1356	
Wells Fargo 904 Ft. Wayne 9414	
American Express 47% Terre Haute 1	
United States Express. 47% Terre Haute pfd 116	
N. Y. Central 108% Chicago & Alton 80%	п
Erie 16% Chicago & Alton pfd 101	
Eric ofd 315 Obio & Mississippi 756	1
Harlem 139 D. L. & W 6014	
Harlem, pfd 67% A. & P. Telegraph 26 Michigan Central 67% Missouri Pacific 1	
Michigan Control 6714 Missouri Pacific 1. 1	п
Panama 129 Chicago, B. & O1194	

Union Pacific 624 Hannibal & St. Joe. 114 Lake Shore. 624 C. P. bonda 1054 Hinois Central 88 U. P. bonda 1054 U. P. bonda 1054 Sorthwestern. 51 U. P. Land Grant 108 Sorthwestern. 51 U. P. Sinking Funds 1044

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the latest quotation delivery on the leading articles for the last two days;

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning, and for the corresponding date twelve months ago:

	Rece	ipts.	Shipm	ents.
	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.
Flour, bris	6,611	5,754	5,036	5, 634
Wheat, bu	42, 335	11,955	17, 331	27,712
Corn. bu	273, 864	268, 596	172,441	210, 575
Oats, bu	62, 762	23, 681	61,627	16,974
Rye, bu	1,450	1,565		378
Barley bu	400	5, 250		458
Grass seed, bs.	23,080	51,991	15, 426	24, 830
Flax seed. hs.			242	
B. corn, lbs			1,148	20, 250
C. meats, lbs		101,546	3, 266, 394	1,821,858
Beef, tes			* 3	240
Beef. bris			80	
Pork, bris	225		294	768
Lard. lbs			740,664	100, 455
Tallow, ibs	74,030	23, 170	84.400	28,300
Butter, lbs	328, 500		312,765	215,860
Live hogs, No.	12,655		4,069	4,989
Cattle, No	3, 264		2,886	2,537
Sheep, No	120		2,000	4,001
Hides, ibs	157, 705	110,885	76,340	72,670
Highwines	60	110,000	10,310	50
Wool, lbs	299,053	736, 879	169,100	370, 140
Potatoes, bu	2, 252	360	1,346	10
Coal, tons	7,519		549	439
Hay, tons	40	54	11	36
Lumber, m.ft.	5,516	6,242	1.778	2.039
Shingles, m	2,130	4,863	740	185
Salt, bris	370	2,837		3,863

consumption: 5,721 bu wheat, 882 bu oats, 373

The following grain was inspected into store in The following grain was inspected into store in this city Saturday morning: 12 cars No. 2 red winter wheat; 8 cars No. 3 do, 2 cars rejected; 16 cars No. 1 hard wheat; 2 cars No. 2 do, 1 car No. 1 soft spring, 12 cars No. 2 do, 4 cars No. 3 do, 2 cars no grade (59 wheat); 111 cars and 10,500 bu high-mixed corn. 3 cars new do, 5 cars new mixed, 323 cars and 23,000 bu No. 2 corn, 147 cars rejected, 13 cars no grade (602 corn); 33 cars white oats, 32 cars and 2,500 bu No. 2 mixed, 4 cars rejected (69 oats); 7 cars No. 2 rye, 1 car rejected do, 1-car No. 3 barley, 1 car feed do. Total (740 cars), 341, 000 bu. Inspected offit: 3, 261 bu wheat, 179, 457 bu corn, 36, 250 bu oats, 524

CORN-MEAL—Was easier. Sale way reported of 10 tons coarse at \$13.50 per ton on track.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were inactive and nominally unchanged.

WHEAT—Was rather quiet and easier. declining 15/c on spot and futures from the latest prices of Friday. Beerbohm quoted cargoes as strong in the English markets, but the advices from foreign politic were comewhat the advices from foreign politic were comewhat the advices from foreign politic were comewhat the same control of a down-turn elsewhere. Our receipts were rather light, but the bulk of the shorts seemed to have been filled aiready, and the rest were disposed to await the effect of the more liberal receipts of winter wheat, which are now expected to far eclipse those of spring wheat in the last half of this month. The weather was fine and warm, and very few people seemed to attach importance to the reports of damage from recent raths. The demand for experience to the same and warm, and very few people seemed to attach importance to the reports of damage from recent raths. The demand for experience to the same and warm, and very few people seemed to attach importance to the reports of damage from recent raths. The demand for experience to the same and warm, and very few people seemed to attach importance to the reports of damage from recent raths. The demand for experience to the same and the trading: it opened at about 85c, declined to 85%c, improved to 84%c, and fell off to 83%c at the close. Seller the month was quoted early at 96c, later at 94%c, and closed at 95c, which was also the trading: it opened at about 85c, declined to 85%c, indoor of the same and same at the same and same at 85c. and 100 sales were reported of 460 bu No. 1 at 186c: 18,000 bu No. 1 at 186c: 18,000 bu No. 1 at 186c: 18,000 bu No. 2 at 186c and 18,000 bu No. 2 at 18

breadstuffs and live stoo	b at thi	a noint du	eing the
past week, and for the c	orrespon	ding week	ending
as dated:			
	July 13.	July 6.	July 14,
Receipts-	1878.	1878.	1877.
Flour, bris	38,577	87.634	38, 112
Wheat, bu	123, 158	177, 771	76, 435
Corn, bu	, 247, 489	1, 322, 685	
Oats, bu	330, 933	356,882	178, 404
Rye, bu	14,754	19,029	6, 365
Bariey, bu	6, 120	5,045	25, 593
Live hogs, No	66, 309	108,957	65, 921
Shipments-	19,937	16.477	13,781
Flour, pris	35, 758	35, 496	42,903
Wheat, bu	127,953	242, 619	177, 147
Corn, bu	,460,527	1,625,066	1,878,686
Oats, bu	333, 968	315,066	199,093
Rye, bu	18, 413	3, 135	23, 578
Barley, bu	5, 152	5.683	2, 174
Live hogs, No	26,849	29,440	23,073
Cattle, No	14,456	9, 399	6021
The following were th	he export	s from N	ew York
for the weeks ending as	dated:		1
	July 13,	July 8.	July 14.

Flour, brls. 1878. 1878. 1877. 1877. 1877. 1877. 1877. 1877. 1878. 1878. 1877. 2.250 Wheat, bu. 818.235 805.533 204.535 Corn bu. 639,181 718,718 625.500 More about the corn-inspection stem of Baltimore. The Alaska, laden with corn from this city, went to Erie a few days ago, and 10 car-loads were forwarded to Baitimore, where it all inspected as "sail" corn. Encouraged by this, the owner sent the remainder of the cargo there, making 46 additional car loads, every bushel of which was in-spected 'steamer.' The corn was all of the same grade when it left this cliv.

The leading produce markets were rather dull

Saturday, and mostly tended downwards. Provisious, wheat, and corn declined markedly, while oats and rye were stronger on spot, but easier for futures. Even freights were weak. The weather was fine and apparently more settled, and the advices from other points not quite so encouraging to holders, though little real weakness was in-dicated elsewhere. But the feeling hore was so bearish that something more than no news was required to sustain prices, and the bears were masters of the situation.

Domestic and foreign dry goods were ordered in moderate quantities at previous prices. Business is as good as in past seasons at this time of year, and that is all that can reasonably be expected. Groceries were moving with fair freedom, and were generally firm. Sugars continue in large de-mand and are strong, and coffees and rice were also liberally dealt in at fully sustained prices. There was no perceptible improvement in the dried-fruit market, the demand continuing very light, and prices ruling weak and variable. Fish were fairly active and firm. There was a quiet feeling in the market for dairy products. Prices ranged about as before, ruling easy. The demand for grain-bags was again reported active, and prices were strong. Oils were generally quiet and unchanged, as were also paints and colors. Leather was inactive and unchanged. Tobacco was in fair request, and was firm, in sympathy with the re-cent slight advance in leaf.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Ruecial Dispatch to The Tribune.

Rpecial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Liverpool, July 13—11:30 a. m. —FLOUR—No. 1, 22s;
No. 2, 24s.

GRAIN—Whest—Winter, No. 1, 9s 10d; No. 2, 9s 6d;
spring, No. 1, 9s 1d; No. 2, 8s 9d; white, No. 1, 10s 4d;
No. 2, 10s; club, No. 1, 10s 9d; No. 2, 10s 4d.
Corn—New, No. 1, 23s 3d; No. 2, 23s; old, No. 1, 27s
9d; No. 2, 27s 3d.

Provisions—Pork, 49s. Lard, 39s 3d.

Liverpool, July 13.—Corrox—Firm at Charles 9-16d;
sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 8,000.

ican. 8.000.
Provisions - Short clear middles, 31s.
Louison, July 13. - Linsued Oit-28.
Anywein, July 13. - Permolecules-28 cl.
Anywein, July 13. - Permolecules-28 cl.
The following were received by the Chicago Board

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:
Livenpool, July 13.—Prime Mess Pork—Eastern, 543;
Western, 448;
Western, 458;
Ses: long clear, 289 55 short clear, 398 6d;
short flos, 278 6d. Hanns, 528. Lard, 368 3d. Prime mess beef, 728; India mess beef, 844; extra India mess, 608.
Cheese, 458.—410 3.—14 vrappool.—Wheat quiet, but steady; spine, 89 6dest 4d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat strong rair average No. 2 spring, 439 6448; 6d. Fair average quality of American mixed com for prompt altipment by sail, 248. Weather in England line. Later 28.—Cargoes off coast—Wheat rather quiet. Cargoes on passage—Wheat rather quiet.

PETBOLEUM-Firm: United, 9214831.01; crude, 6140

NEW YORK.

Lumber was steady at the sale-docks under a fair local inquiry which absorbed most of the offer-ings. The yard market continues quiet, and prices are irregular, though most dealers claim to be adhering to the given list. Wool was in active demand and steady. The larger part of the wool sold goes directly to Eastern markets. Hides were quiet and steady. The trade in broom-corn and hay has dwindled to the filling of light orders from the class of buyers who almost always buy from day to day. Seeds were quiet. There is little de-mand for old, and it is early to begin trading in the new crop, though timothy and flax are both offered for future delivery. Potatoes were in liberal sup-ply and easy. Poultry sold at urmer prices, and eggs were dull and weak. The offerings of green

fruits were fair, and better prices were obtained for the fresh varieties. Lake freights were rather tame, and unchanged on Buffalo rates, corn to do being quoted at 1/2c, but easier to Kingston, the quotation on corn to that port being 4c. Room was taken for 20,000

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 13.—COTTON—Market dull at 11 7-16
611 9-16. Fourer—July, 11. 44@11.46c; August, 11.49
611, 30c; September, 11.27c; October, hi 13@11.15c;
November, 11c; December, 10.75@10.76c.

FLOUR—Quiet, but steady; receipts, 9,000 bris; super State and Western, \$3.90@4.35; common to good extra.
\$4.0@4.30; white wheat extra, \$5.80@6.50; extra Onio, \$4.0@5.75; St. Louis, \$4.0@7.0c; Minnesota patent process, \$6.0@7.75.

GRAIN—Wheat in light export demand; receipts, \$6.000 bu; No. 2 Chicago, \$1.05; No. 1 9pring, \$1.086; 1.10; ungraded winter red Western, \$1.00a; 1.3; No. 2 amber, \$1.07; No. 1 do. \$1.12@11.15; amber Kentucky, \$1.12; ungraded winter red Western, \$1.00a; 1.3; No. 2 amber, \$1.07; No. 1 do. \$1.12@11.15; amber Kentucky, \$1.12; ungraded winter red Western, \$1.75c; round willow, \$24.663.5c; Corn active, but lower; receipts, 137,000 bu; ungraded, 416.475c; No. 3, 45c; steamer, 46.647c; No. 2, 476.474c; winte Western, 476c; round yellow, \$24.663.5c; Oats—Receipts, 90,000 bu; No. 1, 34.6345c; mixed do, 31@34c; white do, 32.6375c; mixed do, 31.636; white do, 32.6375c; mixed do and changed. Hops—Firm at the changed. Hops—Firm at the changed. Hops—Firm at the changed. Hops—Firm at Toglic.

GROCKERIAS—Coffee firm; sales on private terms. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 73.16627fc; Molasses quiet and unchanged. Hice in fair demand and unchanged. Persolley—Firm tilley. bu wheat and 170,000 bu corn.

Through rates by lake and canal were quiet and steadier, at 6cfor corn and 6%c for wheat to New York. Lake and rail rates were quoted at 7½ 68c for corn to New York and 9c for do to Boston.

Rail freights were quiet at the advance of last week. They are now quoted at 16c to New York and 21c to Boston, on grain; and 18c and 23c to do on fourth class. Through rates to Liverpool were quoted at 40@42c in specie per 100 bs.

quoted at 40@42c in specie per 100 lbs.

IN NEW YORK SATURDAY.

July 13.—Receipts—Flour, 9,049 brls; wheat,
54,282 bu; corn, 136,900 bu; cats, 31,315 bu;
corn-meal, 150 brls; rye, 9,300 bu; barley, none;
mait, 3,498 bu; pork, 1,025 pkgs; beef, 1,740
pkgs; cut ments, 1,384 pkgs; lard, 848 pkgs; whisky, 553 brls.

Exports—Twenty-four hours—Flour, 9,000 brls;
wheat, 138,000 bu; corn, 36,000 bu; cats, 3,000
bu; rye and barley, none.

PETROLEUM—Firm: United, \$25,000.00; crude, 63,60; refuned, 1056.20; flowers, 65,607c.

Tallow—Steady and unchanged.
Lous—Steady and unchanged.
Lous—Steady and unchanged.
Lous—Steady and unchanged.
Lous—Steady in the louse of the steady steady.
Kin Grande light, indide, and heavy weights, 203-21c.
Woot—Firm; domestic ficece, 286446; pulled, 186
37c; unwashed, 103,50c; frans, 192-27c.
PROVINIONS—Pork firm: mess, \$10,20610.40. Cut meats steady; Western long clear middles, 6c; city, 5ac. lard steady; prime steam, \$7.175,667.475.

MITSAY—\$1.075,
MITSAY—\$1.075,
MITSAY—\$1.076.21.00; clinch, \$1.2566.25. PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were fairly active in the aggregate, though at times dull, and with the bulk of the trading in changes from August into September. The market for hogs was quoted steady, and Liverpool quotations exhibited little change, but New York was tame, and our market ruled enaier on the seculative tame, and our market, ruled easier on the speculative cles in sympathy. he following is a detailed staten

Fierce Fight with a Bear.

Tacema (Washinoton Ter.) Herald.

Last Monday, the 13th inst., several young men went out hunting on horseback, and when near William Nelson's farm they suddenly came upon two huge bears. They fired upon them and succeeded in killing one, but the other ran for the timber and passed out of sight, notwiths over, put four charges of buckshot into him at short range.

As the bear seemed likely to escape, Adam Benson said he would ride around the thicket, when the was a short distance, and head bim off. He accordingly started off alone, and reached the other side of the wood before the bear. He dismounted and tied his horse to a tree, and had waited but a few moments when the infuriated bear to be store, and had waited but a few moments when the infuriated waited but a few moments when the infuriated bear to be store, and had waited but a few moments when the infuriated bear to be stored the bear was upon him.

The beast rose upon his hind legs as Adam

struck at him with his rife, and knocked the wapon from his hands. Then with a stroke of his paw he felied Adam to the earth, knocking him between two lors, and commenced to bite and claw him. Adam held the beast from his throat by grasping him by the shargy hair on a carb side of his head. He is a powerful young man, but he felt his strength beginning to fail, and he knew that his only hope was in the knife that he carried in his belt. He let go of the bear with his right hand and reached for the empty sheath into the bear's mouth, he gave himself up for lost. The bear was mangling the empty sheath into the bear's mouth, he gave himself up for lost. The bear was mangling the empty sheath into the bear's mouth, he gave himself up for lost. The bear was mangling the empty sheath into the bear's mouth, he gave himself up for lost. The bear was mangling the empty sheath into the bear's mouth, he gave himself up for lost. The bear was mangling the empty sheath into the bear's mouth, he gave himself up for lost. The bear was mangling the empty sheath into the bear's mouth, he gave himself up for lost. The bear was mangling the empty sheath into the bear's mouth, he gave himself up for lost. The bear was mangling the empty sheath into the bear's mouth, he gave himself up for lost. The bear was mangling the empty sheath into the bear's mouth, he gave himself up for lost. The bear was mangling the empty sheath into the bear's mouth, he gave himself up for lost. The bear was mangling the empty sheath into the bear's mouth, he gave himself up for lost. The bear was mangling the empty sheath into the bear's mouth, he gave himself up for lost. The bear and compensed to crawl upon his horse and ride back to where the rest of the party had stopped to skin the other bear. When he reached them he was too weak to tell them what had happened. His friends carried him home, and on the way he managed to tell them what had happened. His friends carried him home, and on the way he managed to tell them he was not anxious to box with a

Totals. 983.29 f. 405.000

Mxss Fork.—Was more active under an increased volume of offerings, and declined 12½c per bri. closing 7½c below the latest prices of Friday. Sales were reported of 320 bris spot at \$9.35; 12.500 bris seller August at \$9.22½69.32½; and 11.500 bris seller September at \$9.27½69.32½; and 11.500 bris seller September at \$9.37½69.47½. Total. 24.320 bris. The market closed steady at \$8.20%9.30; 89.20 seller July; \$9.27½69.30 seller August; and \$0.40@9.42½ seller September.

EDISON'S MEGAPHONE FOR DEAF PEOPLE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., July 10.—I have learned within a few days that Edison's microphone or megaphone for people of defective hearing will probably be completed in about a month. Withn a short time a good many improvements have been made in it, so that it really will be of pracical benefit to the afflicted. The form in which it is to finally appear is not the cumbersome one

School account at \$0.2009.30; \$81.20 seller July; \$0.275(69).30 seller August; and \$0.44(69).42½ seller September.

LARD—Was quiet and steady, but ensier, closing 2½c ber 100 lbs below the latest quotations of Friday. Sales were reported of 500 tos seller July at \$0.352; 2.250 tos seller August at \$0.675(68).30; and 2.250 tos seller market closed steady at \$0.350(68).30; and 2.250 tos seller market closed steady at \$0.350(68).30; and 2.250 tos seller market closed steady at \$0.350(68).30; and 2.250 tos seller Market closed steady at \$0.350(68).30; and 2.250 tos seller Market closed steady at \$0.350(68).30; and 2.250 tos seller Market closed steady at \$0.350(68).30; and 2.250 tos seller Market Closed steady at \$0.350(68).30; and 2.250 tos seller Market Closed steady at \$0.350(68).30; and \$0.250 tos seller Market Closed steady at \$0.350(68).30; and \$0.250 tos seller Market Closed steady at \$0.350(68).30; and \$0.350 tos seller Market Closed steady at \$0.350 tos seller Market Closed steady steady \$0.350 to \$0.350 tos seller Market Closed steady \$0.350 t n which it has been exhibited in one or two in which it has been exhibited in one or two places. The instrument as perfected is to be similar in shape and size to a large letter-portfolio, which could easily be carried in the hand to any public place. The sounds will be conveyed by this instrument through a flexible tube to the ear. This same gentleman says that a person who is deaf, no matter how deaf, provided the organs are not destroyed, will, by the aid of this instrument, be able to hear stagewhisters distinctly at the rear of a theatre. I myself have been permitted to see an experiment by which one could readily hear the step of a fly on a piece of glass!

E. B. W. shoulders, 4c.

Bacon quoted at 54/653/c for shoulders, 66/61/c for short ribs. 64/663/c for short clears, 94/610/c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE-Was quiet at 44/66/4c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at \$0.006

9.50 for mess, \$10.006/10.50 for extra mess, and \$21.00

621.50 for hams.

Tallow—Was easy at 65/66/4c for city, and 65/66/4c for country.

A JUNE SUNSET.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was quiet, with little change in prices. There was less demand, shippers being not anxious to compete with local buyers. Sales were reported of 150 bris winters, partly at \$4.50; 250 bris spring extras, partly at \$4.50; 250 bris superfines at \$3.50; and 25 bris rep flour on private terms. Total, 675 bris. We quote the market nominal at the close at \$2.5093.25 for fine, \$3.2563.75 for superfines, \$3.756 + 25 for extras, and \$4.5093.75 for double extras, with \$6.0008.00 for patents and some fancy brands.

BRAN—Was more active and relatively strong. Sales were 70 tons at \$9.12569.25 per ton on track, and \$9.0093.25 free on board cars.

CORN-MEAL—Was casier. Sale was reported of 10 tons coarse at \$13.50 per ton on track.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were inactive and nominally unchanged. Dear friend, 'twould give me deepest joy
To have you near me at this hour,
And let the scene your thoughts employ
Which binds me with its magic power.
Far to the North in grandeur lie
The clouds with varied that and nue;
Like mountain-peaks they pierce the sky,
And mingle with its changing blue.

High cliffs, weird crags, deep chasms, are there, And forms unique, grotesque, and wild; Rich tints, soft hues, and colors are Cause me to wonder like a child; While to the West, like phantom ship, With tattered sails and pennons fair, The changing cloudlets rise and dip, Or skim with ease the baimy air.

And, in the Sonth, full many a fold
Of fleecy white-cap, torn and rifted,
Is yellow as the purest gold.
Or white as snow when newly drifted.
And towards the East, in bold relief,
A background to the rest is seen.
Deep-black, like emblems of our grief,
And lightly fringed with bluish-green.

Oh!-could I paint the scene for thee,
So thou mightst feel its wondrous power,
Its grandeur and simplicity.
I know that from this happy hour
No winning words could wake thy soul,
Or works of art e'er please thine eve.
Like Summer-clouds and sunset's gold,
When mingled with the meliow sky.
W. S. Arnold.

A Verified Prognostication.

New York World.

It is not often that a poet with honor in his own country risks the loss of it by turning prophet, but in the following lines our fellow-entizen, Mr. William Allen Butler, really seems to have prognosticated the Vanderbilt will case. In his poem of "Two Millions," published some ten years ago, he wrote: "Straight on the lawyer's clear prophetic sight

ten years ago, he wrote:

"Straight on the lawyer's clear prophetic sight
The Firstin will case rises into light,
Latest and greatest of the famous causes
About last wills, their codicils and clauses.
He sees the e-zer birds of prey who wait
Around the carcass of the hage estate
In the dim chambers of the Surrogate.
Three bulky querios stuffed with the proceedings.
Ten leading lawyers crammed with special pleadings,
A hundred witnesses on either side
With cross-examinations searified. With cross-examinations scarified.

And twenty doctors, portly and persistent,
With twenty theories—all inconsistent. But fairest gift of all, besides, he sees, A princely revenue of costs and fees. No risk of loss, no client to be dunned, All the expenses energed upon the fund!"

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS pairons throughout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays;

MAN, 468 North Fourth-et., St. Louis, Mo.

DERSONAL—WILL GRANT THE 'ONE INTERview, Sabbath, after 2 p. fm., at home.

PERSONAL—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF CUIture will teach guitar to a preposessing young lady
in exchange for piano instruction. W 33, Tribune.

DERSONAL—WILL LADY GOING EAST ON RAMdolph-st. cars Friday morning piease grant interview. Address X 62, Tribune odice.

DERSONAL—LATHROP: CALL FOR LETTER OF
Importance at 48 Van Buren-st. FLORA L.

DUY THE GENUINE SINGER; IT IS CHEAPER than the imitation. Machines rented and exchanged. New Bonnestle, Weed, Grover & Baker, from \$10 to \$25. Singer Office 228 South Haisted-st. POR SALE-WITH ALL ATTACHMENTS AND in perfect repair, a Howe sewing-machine, for \$20. MISS WILLIAMS, Eric House, Room 10, corner Eric and Clark-sts. DRESSMAKERS TAKE NOTICE+A FEW MORE single-thread sewing-machines specially adapted for rapid sewing will be sold for \$5 each this week only. Remember the place, 22 East Adams st.

OT OF NICE SINGER, DOMESTIC, WHEELER &...
Wilson, and other machines beign half price, and
warranted. Loan office, 125 Clark-st., Room 2. SEWING-MACHINES OF ALL KINDS, NEW AND second-hand, at one-half price. We repair all kinds cheap. Open evenings. J. C. SPENCKE, 412 West Madison-st. West Madison-8.

SINGER FAMILY, MEDIUM. AND MANUFAC.

tory machines. latest improved, from \$10 to \$15 each; all kinds second-haad machines, \$5 to \$10 each, at THOMPSON'S, 233 South Haisted-st. WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS BAND SEWING-machine; will pay cash. 24 and 26 East Van Buren-st.

A SPECIAL DETECTIVE OFFICE, NO. 94 EAST Washington-st., Room No. 21. Office hours from 9 to 11 a. m., and from 12 m. to 2 p. m.

WHEN YOU WANT YOUR OUTHOUSE OR catch-basin cleaned, send postal-card to JOSKPH West Lake-st. Work done satisfactory, and prices to suit the times. FOR SALE-A VERY FINE NO. 10 GAUGE CEN-tral fire breech-loading shot-gun, with imple-ments. J. H. FOSTER, 96 Washington-st.

POR SALE-\$100 WILL PURCHASE A BILLIARD and pool-table, with two set of balls, and everything complete. A. M. TRUESDELL & CO., 188 Dearborn -8. Dearbora et.

WANTED-A GUN-BREECH-LOADING, CENtral fire, 10 or 12 gauge, forward action locks, and in good condition; must be a bargain for cash. Address X 98. Tribune office.

WANTED-ROW-BOAT-TWO OARS, ABOUT 14 feet long. Address X 93. Tribune office, giving price, make, and present condition. AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—WE WANT TO ESTABLISH A WESTERN agency for our subscription book; to an experience of man who will manage its interests on the rock we will give a partnership. Adreas R. L. HOWE, X 69, Tribune office.

A GENTS—WANTED—FOR HUNTER'S ROTARY—four and meal sitter; is a combination of eleven useful household articles in one machine; retail and sample price, 50 cents. 174 LaSaile-st., Chicago.

PATENTS—WE OFFER OUR PROFESSIONAL assistance in securing patents in this country, caveating, contesting interferences, avening rejected applications, preparing interferences, are uning rejected applications, preparing interferences, and licenses, resuming, and contesting commercial references are estimated devices, protecting commercial references are estimated and copyrights, securing patents in foreign countries, and counseling at all stages on exclusive rights. L. B. COUPLAND & CO., 70 LaSaile-st., Room 14.

CASH PAID FOR BOOKS-STANDARD WORKS always bring good prices. Before you sell your library see CHAPIN. corner Madison and Dearborn-sta. MEDICAL

MISS L. M. HENDEE, MAGNETIC PHYSICIAN,

improvements. R. T. MAITIN, 285 and 287 State-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO. 'S UNRIVALED PIANUS.

Where two of these super between the conditions are cond-hand, used but a short time, that we will offer this week at \$250 and \$275.

W. KIMBALL.

IN OUR NEW STORE WE ARE SELLING PIANOS and GYRANS cheaper than ever. Have some splendid instruments just received, and, having purchased them for under value, will sell them accordingly. Beautiful and opward, the unward; splendid plano-fortes, \$140 and opward; the unward; splendid plano-fortes, \$140 and 257 State-st.

PIANOS FOR RENT.

PIANOS FOR SALE.
W. W. KIMBALL, corner State and Adams-sts. W. W. KIMBALL, corner State and Adams-sts.

PIANO TO RENT- HAVE A FINE STEINWAY
Upright that I will rent to a private family for one
year or the need \$200. Can refer to Lyon & Realy.

Address W 78. Tribune office.

PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR RENT AND FOR
asie. Prices never so low. Instruments tuned
and repaired. WM. R. PROSSER, 215 State-st.

PIANOFORTES BY HARDMAN. LIGHTE &
Ernst, Cable. New York Company, Martin, Waters,
Stefnway, and other makers. R. T. MARTIN,
265 and 267 State-st.

DIANOS OF INTERPRETA PIANOS OF DIFFERENT MAKES FOR SALE ON easy terms, at warerooms of W. W. KIMBALL. Corner State and Adams-sts.

SMITH AMERICAN ORGANS. THE STANDARD organ of the world, for sale on installments, if required, at warerooms of W. W. KIMBALL. Corner State and Adams-sts. TENOR WITH A GOOD VOICE DESIRES AN EN gazement in a church choir. Address 41 Port land Block.

2D-HAND PIANUS AND ORGANS AT GREAT bergains, on time payments, at warerooms of W. W. KIMBALL, Corner State and Adams siz.

\$\frac{\Phi}{2}\$ BEYS BEAUTIFUL TONED BEAN-NEW piano, payable \$15 cash and \$45 per month until paid. Address X 86. Tribune office. \$140 WILL PAY FOR A HANDSOME ROSE. carved legs and lyre. R. T. MARTIN, 265 and 267 State-st. S250 PAYABLE IN BASY WEEKLY OR rosewood plane-forte, rich and elegant case, heavy carred legs and lyre. E. T. MAKTIN, 265 and 207 State-et.

A GENTLEMAN WHO WILL APPRECIATE HON-est and upright ouslness and connection with gen-teel parties would like to have eggagement in office: reference, and security given. X 39 Tribune office. A WONDERFUL ARTICLE, SOMETHING EVERY married lady should have. Call or address in confidence, MRS GRANGER, 413 State-st., Room 7. A PLEASANT HOME FOR LADIES DURING CON-finement. Address MRS. SMITH P.-U. Box PEDBUGS, ROACHES, MOTHS, AND ALL VERMIN Dexterminated by contract (warranted): examination free; article sold. A. OAKLEY, 189 Washington-st. DIDS WANTED—FOR THE MATERIALS AND construction of three buildings, as a whole or in parts. C. J. HULL, 167 Washington-st.

CAUTION—I WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR CAUTION—I WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR Mrs. W. W. Jackson, alias Nora Loomis, alias Mrs. W. W. Jackson, alias Nora Loomis. W. W. Jackson. JACKSON.

CONTENTMENT IS INCONSISTENT WITH BADOly fitting shirts. To enjoy life, wear the "Lone Star"
dress shirts. Best in the world, and lowest prices; best
quality only \$2.25 each, or six for \$13. Made to meaure and guaranteed to please you in every respect. Try
us. "LOYE STAR" Shirt Company, 193 Dearbornst., opposite Post-Office.

CALCININING DONE FOR \$2 PER ROOM; PAINTing and graining very cheap; work first-class of no
pay. Address Z 76, Tribune office.

pay. Address Z 76, Tribune office.

DRESSMAKERS AND TAILORS CAN BUY black sewing sik and twist of as at half price. Florence Machine Company, 59 State-st.

FINE CARPETS CLEANED ON THE FLOOR FOR thirty days at half-price. Y 97, Tribune office. FIRST-CLASS HAIRWORK DONE AT THE LOW-est figures, by MRS. P. HUETTER, 153 North FOR ADOPTION-A BOY BABY 4 WEEKS OLD; L ADIES' FORMS FULLY DEVELOPED IN FOUR weeks; superfluous hair permanently removed; freckles, moles, mode-patches, and cruptions successfully treated; gray hair restored to its original color; har blonded; gray hair restored to its original color hair blonded; baldness reflexed. Any lady wishing to icars a very profitable business, requiring small capital, call or address Mith, KEANE, 253 West Madison-st., third floor:

LADIES WISHING A QUIET AND COMFORT-same in the family of a reliable physician. Address T 21, Tribune office.

OBSAUGUAYS

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123
Twenty-accorder.

Nowadcaier. Stationer, etc., 1009
ROBERT CHRISTON. Nowadcaier. Stationer, etc., 1009
ROBERT CHRISTON. Foot adde News Depot, 1
Blue Island-av., corner of Haisted at.

H. C. HERRICK. Jeweler, Newsdesier, and Fancy
Goods, 720 Lake-at., corner Lincoin.

PERSONAL-INFORMATION CONCERNING THE
whereabouts of Miss Jessie Pattent or Sarah Dill
desired by her sister Sophia. Address W. R. LAYMAN, 478 North Fourth-at., St. Louis, Mo.

PERSONAL—WILL GRANT THE "ONE INTERview," Sabbath, atter 2 p. [m., at home,

PERSONAL—A TOUNG GENTLEMAN OF CULPark. Address ZGS, Tribune office. WANTED-TO ADOPT A FINE BOY FROM 1 TO years old; an orphan preferred. Address X 47, Tribune office.

Tribune office.

WANTED-MIRROR PLATES. 40X84, OR THEREY98, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE-PERFECTION AT LAST. IF YOU want a perfect collar cail on the "Lone Star" shirt Company, and see the new patent yoke band collar for sale by them. It is the greatest invention in this like yet attained, and will please you at first sight only the price of an ordinary collar, and far superior to anything yet offered for sale in Chicago. Price. 20c each, or \$\$2\$ per doz. Largest stock and assortment in the city to select from. Call and examine our goods, it costs you nothing to look at them. "LONE STARS.

Shirt Company, 153 Dearborn-R. 1990site Post Office.

LORE SALE—A FEW THOROUGHBEED BLACK TOR SALE—A FEW THOROUGHBRED BLACK Spanish chickens, very cheap if taken at once.

Address W 74, Tribune office.

TOR SALE—A SOUTHERN MOCKING-BIRD; NO 1 singer. Call Monday at 633 Monroe-st., Were Side.

FOR SALE—BUTCHERS, CALL AND EXAMINE
TO our portable fixtures and ice-houses before fitting
up; tools and machinery of all kinds. MATHESON &
CO., 78 West Van Buren-st. POR SALE - EDISON'S ELECTRIC PEN, IN COMplete order, will be sold by BUTTERS, LONG &
CO. at suction on Tuesday next.

POR SALE - A THOROUGHBRED ALDERNEY
milch cow. Call at 652 Eiston-av. FOR SALE-SALOON FIXTURES AND TWO POOL tables; price, \$1,000; \$500 cash, balance on payments. WM. GARNER, 142 Lasalle-st., 160074 4.

T Milwaukse-av.

FOR SALE—100 FEET STORE FRONT FOR 12foot story, with doors, glass, and wooden columns
complete; can be seen at bortheast corner Bute Islandav, and Twelfth-st. I. TOMLINSON, northeast corner
Frankin and Congress-sts.

FOR ALE—YOUNG MOCKING BIRDS HATCHED
in Chicago; also, 1-year-old trained birds. Call at
northeast corner Morgan and Modroe-sts., week days
after 2.

northeast corner Moran and Mouroe-sta, week days after 2.

FOR SALE—A SMALL PLEASURE-BOAT, NEAR-ly new, 50 ft. iong, 8 ft. beam; has been used as steam yach 50 ft. iong, 8 ft. beam; has been used as steam yach; 50 ft. of 50 ft. beam; has been used as team yach; 50 to 8 south Cinion-st.

FOR SALE—SELDEN & ADAMS, DEALERS IN coal, wood, coke, and kindling of the best quality and lowest prices. Contracts made for winter delivery at present prices. Offices: 1403 State-st., 300 Cottage Grove-av.

at present prices. Offices: 1406 State-st., 309 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—PIREARMS, CONSISTING OF GUNS, 1 pistola, revolveis. Large consignment of Suencer and Springfield rifles just received. COL. O. LiPPIN-COTI, 70 and 81 Randolph-st., second floor.

FOR SALE—TWO HEAVY SILVER-PLALED S-Troot show cases: single light of French glass the entire length: cost \$25 each; price \$15 each; also, two 9-foot walnut frame show-cases, \$15 each; smail outside case, \$5; two handsome library hangthg lamps, \$5 eschit brees are all bargains. 198 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD SALOON COUNTER AND back, 3-barrel beer cooler, 7 saloon tables, glassware, etc.; cash or payments. 227 Fifth-av.

MACHINERY. PAR SALE—A 48-INCH BY 12 FART TUBULAR I boiler, nearly new, complete, with full front grates and trimmings, cheap. Also a locomotive boiler, about same capacity. HAF & FILE NICE, 57 South Canal-st.

Same capacity. HAY & PRENTICE, 37 South Canal-se.
POR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR A GOOD DRIVIng horse, is Surtevant blower, in good working
order. Woi. Tribune office.
POR SALE—A SIX-HORSE POWER PORTABLE
quire as 150 and 157 Dearborn-st., top 500x.
STATE MAKER, SIZE, CONDITION, AND IOWest cash price for any first-class molding-machine
you have for sale, either new or second-hand. Address Z SO, Tribune office.

VERY CHEAP—ENGINE, LATHE, IRON-PLANer, and drill. W. A. JAMES & CO., 275 South
Canal-st.

Canal-st.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND STEAM PUMP, 2 OR
3 size; state price. Address X 71. Tribune office.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND TUBULAB BOILer, about 40 inches distuster and 10 to 12 feet
long, in good condition. Terms cash. Address Z 65.

Tribune office.

WANTED—SHEARS TO RUN BY POWER THAT
will cut inch-square from. Address X 41. Tribune.

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS CUTTER FOR A city of 6,000; best of reference required; situation permanent. Address KAHN BROS., Mattoon, ill.
WANTED-STEFROTYPE MO, DER FOR PAPER process in Western city. Apply 180 Monroe-st. WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD BLACK smith and helper at Union Stock-Yard Company

WANTED-CABINET-MAKER, FINISHER, varnisher, to go into the country; good pay; all the year round. Address X 14, Tribune office. WANTED-ON TUESDAY MORNING, TEN GOOD carpenters at HUCK'S Mait House, Canal and Eighteenth-sts. meed appig. 122 Franklin-st.

WANTED-3 OR 4 GOOD CARPENTERS MONday morning, with tools for rough work, at 76
Michigan-st. T. W. EATON & CO.

WANTED-A FIRST-BATE CABINET-MAKER
to work on upright riano-cases: none but good
workman need appig. 248 State-st. N. GOOLD & SON.

WANTED-A GOOD WOOD-TURNER. INQUIRE

WANTED-A GOOD WOOD-TURNER. INQUIRE WANTED-A MAN AND BOY THAT UNDER stand running machinery in a furniture factory.

WANTED-TWO GOOD TOOL-MAKERS AND helpers. Apply at SPRINGER'S Tool-Works, 68 South Clinton-st.

WANTED-AN ICE-CREAM MAKER AT FISH'S, WANTED-A MAN COOK. AT NO. 808 SOUTH WENTED-TWO GOOD FILE FINISHERS. AP-WANTED-A BOY TO MAKE SPRING BEDS must understand the business. Call at 672 Lake-

WANTED-MAN OR BOY TO MAKE WIRE MAT-tresses. Address A. Tribune office. Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED-YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS
the care of horses, buggies, and harness, and will
make himself useful about the house. Address, with
reference, X 97, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.
WANTED-200 RAILROAD LABORERS
new work in lithiols; 50 on repairs in lowa;
tie-makers and graders for Missouri; \$1.40 and \$1
por day; free fare; at J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 W.
Randolph-st.

WANTED-RAILROAD LABORERS FOR THE Kansas City Extension; the and wood chopper for Wisconshi; farm-bands for Illinois; free fare CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water-st. WANTED-50 TIE-CHOPPERS AND RAILROAD laborers for Kansas City Extension. Also, 100 for Iowa and Illinois. MORRIS & CO., 85 South Canal-st.

WANTED-75 MEN TO CHOP TIES FOR A NEW railroad; wages 12e per tie; also 50 stone masons at \$2.50 per day; 125 quarry hands at \$1.50 per day; 25 quarry hands at \$1.50 per day; to the work by a foreman from No. 68 South Canal-st.

W. H. MOHUGH.

W. H. McHUGH.

WANTED-WE WANT EVERY MAN AND WOMan now seeking profitable employment to call
and convince themselves that we have the largest and
best ready-money-making combination that has ever
before been offered by any bouse. One man last Monday, the first half day that he ever worked at our business, clearly \$11.75, and others who have been with us
are clearing \$40 to \$75 per week. We engage used parties on salary and commission. All the cash capital
required is \$3.50, and any one investing this smount
and cannot make at least \$20 per week the sum invest
od will be freely refunded. Every day's delay is monel
lost. Come one and all and investigate. WM. W.
KELLY & CO., 199, 201, and 203 Randolph-st.

WANTED-A GOOD BUSINESS MAN TO INTRO duce a new spidering iron, patented Jane 5, 1878 these soldering irons can be seen at Mr. AUGUSTE DI DION'S, 131 Adams-st., or address RUGENE BOUR GUIN, P. U. Box 1175. Eighs, III. There is a rare opportunity for the froprietor of a foundry who could be charge of the manufacture of these soldering. WANTED-BY A FARMER, WHO IS A WIDOWER agood man and wife to hire for wages on a arm the miles from city. Parties without children preferred Call or address by mail, DAVID ANDREWS, Ken sington, Cook Co.. III.

WANTED-AN INTELLIGENT GERMAN TO SO-licit orders in the city; a fair salary to the right man. CASSELL PETTER & GALPIN, 163 South Clark-st. WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELING
selesman by a wholesale drug-house. Apply at
52 Dearborn-st,
WANTED-A LIMITED NUMBER OF FIRSTclass agents to introduce in lilinois an improved
staple article used in every family: astickedory arstable article used in every family; satisfactory arrangements will be made with men of ability. F. E. ROLMAN, Manager, Room 2 Ashland Block.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN—THREE more traveling salesmen to carry our samples on common traveling salesmen to carry our samples on address Paris Kid clove Depot, 64 State-st.

WANTED—THREE GOOD SALESMEN TO TAKE orders from the trade on an article of especial merit: large commission to the right men. Address, with references and experience, We6, Tribune office.

WANTED—A RELIABLE CANVASSER FOR ABout the common traveling to the common traveling traveling the common traveling the common traveling traveling the common traveling trav

who is a short-hand writer and a practical accountant. Address, giving reference, Z. S., Tribune.

WANTED—BOY IN BINDE BY TO RUN CUTTING machine and make himself useful. J. J. SPALD-ING & CO., 188 Clark-st.

WANTED—CANVASSERS TO SELL THE REST thing out; earliely new; say one can make from \$10 to \$15 per day. Call and see. W. M. MEL-GHERT. 157 West Madison 4t. WANTED-A VEW FIRST CLASS TEA SALES men to trayel West. None other need address

WANTED-SHART MEN TO SELL A CHEAN first-class shirt on liberal commission. Address WANTED—TWO COMPETENT SALESMEN—ONE
German—to handle a staple article to the retail
grocery trade; experience and acquaintance with trade
preferred. Address, with references. X 66. Tribune.

WANTED—A GOOD CELLAR MAN: ONE WELL
acquainted with corning beef and salting and
curing beef, hams, and shoulders, etc.; none but an
experienced man need apply. CHICAGO MEAT FREBERVING CO., Michigan and LaSaile-ats.

WANTED-A RELIABLE AGENT FOR THE CITY WANTED-A GOOD TRAVELING SALESMAN for the South; also one for the Far West; only those having good connection with the grocery trade to such we can allow a good commission. Address Z 79 WANTED-A STOUT BOY TO DO ANY KIND OF work around WILSON'S laundry, corner of Thirty-fourth and State-sta. Call to-day.

WANTED-FIRST-CLASS AGENTS TO TAKE ORders for new street-resecting mirrors. Apply should a good to the condition of the condi

WANTED-AGENTS EVERYWHERE TO SEL Hall's patent window-cleaners; bes selling this Hall's patent window-cleaners; bes selling out; guaranteed to verfectly clean and noilsh a gir feet in two minutes; pay large profits. Address FECTION WINDOW-CLEANER CO., 121 LaSal WANTED-A BOY WHO UNDERSTANDS THE WANTED-SMART BOY FOR LAUNDRY. 458

WANTED — CANVASSERS — SEVEN MEN OF publication in book form that will sell on presentation: canvass conducted on a new plan, and insures success to the solicitor. For further particulars address Y 67, Tribune office. WANTED-THOSE WISHING EMPLOYMENT oan find a rare chance to make money by calling at our office; the cow-milker is a success. ALFRED JESSEN, 6 and 7 Tribune Building.

WANTED-AGENT TO SELL WINES AN liquors in the city, by a wholesale house. Address, with reference, X 88, Tribune office. WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

WANTED-TWO GIRLS-ONE TO COOK, WASH, and iron: the other for general housework. Apply at 286 Huron-st., corner State. WANTED-A GOOD COOK. WASHER, AND froner to go to Evanston for three months. Apply, with references, at Room 4, 94 Dearborn-st. from ply, with references, at Room 4, be beautiful to 12 a. m.

WANTED—AT SOUTH EVANSTON, AN EXPErienced girl for general housework; references required. Address West, Tribune office, or P. O. Box 102, South Evanston.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family: references required. 26 Fowler-st. WANTED—GIRL, 12 OR 14 YEARS OF AGE
German or Scandinavian preferred; must be rec
ommended. Apply at 339 West Taylor-st.
WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GEN.
eral housework at, Wilmette. Apply Monday at
14 Portland Block, southeast corner Dearborn and
Washington-sts.

WANTED-344 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., good competent girl for dining room and chamber work in private boarding house. Apply Monday, WANTED-TJUGU GODA FLICKOR I PRIVATA Amerikasuska familjer pa nord och Syd-Sidan 276 Division gatau. WANTED-A NEAT TIDY GIRL TO DO SECOND work and run machine.

Address, with references. X SX. Tribune office.

WANTED-A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE. Work; must be good cook, washer, and ironer. Beferences required. Apply at 1124 Frairie-sy.

Domestics—Continued.

WANTED—A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, ABOUT
Is, for general housework; references required.

Apply at 70 Thirty-seventh-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Call to-day at 836 West Harrison-st., cormer Lincoln.

WANTED—A GIRL WHO IS A FIRST CLASS cook and laundress at 38 Lake-av., near Thirty-fith-st.; good wares.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE TO DO KITCHEN work, and a second girl, at 210 East On'o-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK FOR BOTH meats and pastry at South Chicago Hotel. Call Monday at Irving House, 220 Washington-st. Monday at Irving House, 220 Washington-st.

WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL houseworks must be a good cook and laundress. References required. 'Apply at 132 Douglas-av. after 9 a. m. Monday.

WANTED-GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. German or swedish. Cail to-day before 12 o'cleck at 593 Carroll-av.

WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, in a small family, at 410 South Statest. Inquire in the shirt-atore. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL AT 175 WEST WASHINGTON-St. No Irish need apply.

WANTED-A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK

WANTED-A GIRL FOR GENEAU HOUSEWORK at 5522 Wentworth-av., Englewood. WANTED-A GOOD NEAT COLORED GIRL NOT over 16. Call immediately at 220 South Morgan. WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED COOK AND igan-av. WANTED-A GOOD STEADY GIRL TO WORK in a small family. Call at 705 West Fifteenth at WANTED-GOOD PLAIN COOK; MUST HAVE good references. 62 Throop-st. WANTED-TWO GOOD GERMAN GIRLS FOR housework. Ask for COLWELL, 511 State-st, in drug store.

WANTED-A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer in small private family. 246 East Onlo-st. WANTED-GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK. APPLY
at 169 Western-av.

WANTED-A COMPETENT WOMAN TO DO
general housework; must be a good cook and
laundress; German preferred. Apply at once at 1734

MANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SECOND GIRL: REFerence required. Call Monday at 464 West Adams.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK AND
laundress at 622 West Monroe at.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL
housework to go to Maywood. Apply at Room
a McCormick Block, after 80 clock Monday morning. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at 118 South Green-st. WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE tre-av. 258 Cen WANTED-A GOOD GERMAN OR SCANDINA vian glri for general housework in small family. Apply at 720 West Congress-st.

WANTED-A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT ONloss.

THOROUGHLY Apply at No. 37 Onloss. Wanted-A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERA housework. None afraid of work need apply a 466 West Randolph-st, Wanted-A NEAT, TIDY SECOND GIRL AT 359 Ohio-st.; wages \$2.

W 359 Officest; wages \$2.

WANTED—GIRL IN A SMALL FAMILY, APPLY to 11 North Curtis-st.

WANTED—SWEDE OR GERMAN GIRL TO DO general housework, at 1327 Michigna-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL FOR general housework in a small family; no Irish need apply; call at once. No. 1659 South Dearborn-st. WANTED-A GOOD, RELIABLE GIRL GIRL FOR general housework, at 1088 West Lake-st. Apply for two days. WANTED-A GIRL TO ASSIST IN HOUSE-work. 35 South Ashland av. W ANTED-FIRST-CLASS GIRG. FOR GENERAL housework; must be a good washer and froner; no Irish wanted. 56 South Ann-st.
WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL morning at 18 North Ada-st, West Side. WANTED-A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IROU German, Norwegian, or swede. Call between and 6p. m. at 199 Warren-av. WANTED-GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK; GOOD wages. 1004 West Harrison-at. Wanted-A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a private family. Apply at 379 Superior-st., east of Pine. WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS DINING-ROOM GIRL at Wood's Hotel, Fifth-av. WANTED-AT 53 NORTH CURTIS-ST., A YOUNG girl for light housework; German preferred. References required. Call Monday and Tuesday. WANTED AN EXPERIENCED, RELIABLE GIRT pon-ay. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron. 493 West Monroe st.

Wanted and iron. 493 West Monroe st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND fromer. One that can come well recommended may apply Monday at 422 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER, and fromer: German preferred; references required. 472 West Bandolph-st., corner Sheldon. quired. 472 West Randouh-se., corner Sheldon.

WANTED-A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEcompetent. Call Sunday morning at 317 Park-av.

WANTED-A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework; must have reference. Call today at 1024 Wabash-av.

WANTED-STRONG GERMAN GIRL FOR GENeral housework; there in family; must come well
recommended. Call to-day at 448 West Van. Burengst. WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE Work. Norwegian, German, or Swede preferred. Call at 2 Twelfth-st.

WANTED-A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron in a private family. Apply Monday at 24 7 Marshdeld-av. WANTED - LITTLE GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, 270 North Clarkest, unstales

WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work. Call at 26 South Clinton-st.

WANTED-A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG GIRL FOR light housework. Apply at 140 Campbell-av. WANTED-A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT GIRL for general housework; good wages for good work 263 Warren av. WANTED-TWO GIRLS READY TO WORK; WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Inquire at 400 Michigan-av. Mon-W ANTED-A STRONG GIRL FOR GENERAL housework and washing and ironing; good wages. To noisework and washing and froning; good wages.

WANTED-A GOOD, COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework at 1835 indiana-av. Call Monday or Tuesday. WANTED-A NEAT, TIDY, QUIET GIRL FOR general housework.

WANTED-A TIDY GERMAN OR SWEDISH girl in a small private family. Apply Monday morning at 1246 Michigan-av. WANTED-A GOOD GERMAN GIRL. APPLY AT WANTED-GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work; must be a good cook, and come well, re-emmended. Cail to-day or to morrow at 35 Dearborn-av.

WANTED-A GOOD STRONG GIRL FOR SEC-ond work; references. Inquire at 52 South WANTED-A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-WANTED-A GOOD NEAT GIRL; TWO IN FAM-ily, \$2.50 per week. 62 Arbur-place. WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE work in a family of two. Can at once. 709 Var WANTED-A THOROUGH, COMPETENT GER. man for general housework; references required.
Apply at 729 Monroe-st.
WANTED-SCANDINAVIAN OR GERMAN GIRL.
Call Monday at 749 Madison-st. WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS WOMAN COOK, ONE who understands pastry cooking. None but first-class need apply at 75 and 77 East Adams-st. WANTED-A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE and willing; German or Scandinavian preferred. Apply a No. 4 Ellis-park Monday.

WANTED-GOOD RELIABLE GIRL FOR GENGOOD RELIABLE GIRL FOR GENSouth Ashlaud-av., corner Harrison-st.
WANTED-GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.
Must be good cook. Call at 9 Park-av. WANTED-DOMESTICS. MY ORDERS IN CITY and country are both numerical work and tron in a private family: reference required. Apply on Monday at 482 Washington-st.

WANTED-DOMESTICS. MY ORDERS IN CITY and country are both numerous and responsible. Those really wishing work will find me ready to help them; if they fatend keeping their contracts. NETTA G. ROOD, 51 and 53 LaSalic-st.

WANTED—50 FIRST-CLASS OPERATORS TO make overalls and jumpers: open evenings. Lake Shore Manufacturing Co. 219 West Madison at.

WANTED—A GOOD SEAMSTRESS CAN HAVE A situation with a dressmaker through the dull season, and take instructions in fitting by the best system in use. X 31, Tribune office. WANTED-FIRST-CLASS SHIRTMAKERS ONLY at KEEP'S, 173 Madison-st. WANTED - EXPERIENCED CLOARMAKERS, pressers and finishers, at SIEGEL & ORZFELDT'S, 115 and 117 Fifth-av.

WANTED-EXPERIENCED HANDS ON GENTS' SHORTS IN DISTRICT TAKEN. EISENSTAEDT BROS, 210 East Madison-st. WANTED-OPERATORS ON CHILDREN'S TERN shoes at 35 Waller-st. None but first-class stitch-WANTED-100 GIRLS WITH MACHINES TO work on wrappers and dusters; only experienced hands need apply to J. JACOBS, 273 East Madison.
WANTED-SEWING-GIRLS FOR DRESSMAKING at 802 Wabash av.

WANTED-A GRIL TO TAKE CARE OF A baby. Apply at 14 Winchester-av. WANTED-A GOOD SWEDISH GIRL AS NURSE.
Apply at Mrs. ROGERS', 333 Ohio-st. WANTED-A NURSE GIRL AND A SECOND girl; must be well recommended, Apply Monday at southwest corner Ashland-av. and Adams-st. WANTED-A WET NURSE-INQUIRE AT DR. B. O'clock. WANTED-NURSE GIRL. GERMAN, AND MUST ppeak good German. Address with references. Y

Housekeepers.

WANTED-A MIDDLE-AGED AMEICAN WOMAN as housekeeper in a small family; must have good references. Address X 53, Tribune office.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—TWO GOOD IRONERS. APPLY TO housekeeper Grand Pacific Hotel.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS IRONERS FOR SHIRTS and ladies clothes in the laundry. 152 East Chlcago-av. swedish or Germap preferred. Call Sunday and Monday.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SHIRT-IRONERS AT "O. K. "Laundry, 420 Wabash-sy."

WANTED—AT C. O. D. LAUNDRY, 49 EAST Adams-st., first-class starcher, 10 work on new shirts by the piece: steady work and sure pay. Call Monday, ready flor work.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SHIRT-IRONER AT WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS SHIRT-IRONER AT VANTED—WASHERWOMAN AND SCRUB, AT Sands House, coner Walash-av, and Madison-st.

WANTED—WASHERWOMAN AND SCRUB, AT SANDS COURSE AND SANDS CONER SANDS CONTROL OF THE SANDS COLLAR IRONER; 70 clock Monday.

WANTED—SHIRT AND COLLAR IRONER; steady jcb to good hand. 427 West Madison-st.

WANTED—AT MRS. M. PETERS! LAUNDRY. No. 188 East Monroe-st., 2 farst-class shirt, vest, and collar inoners; piece work, and steady.

WANTED—SHIRT AND LADIES' CLOTHES WANLDD- SHIRT AND LADIES' CLOTHES froners. Star Laundry, 536 West Madison-st. WANTED-AT SARATOGA LAUNDRY, 183 AND
185 Michigan-st., first-class coltar and shipt fromers. Also young girl for light work. Call Monday. WANTED - TWO WASHWOMEN AND ONE starcher at OLSON'S laundry, 32 and 34 North WANTED-NEW AND OLD SHIBT IRONERS, one collar froner and plain clothes froner at Home Laundry, 277 State-st.

WANTED-SIX GOOD SHIRT-IRONERS, 4 GOOD washerwomen, 2 collar froners, and ladies' clothes froners, at faithing the Laundry, 10 South Clinton-st.

W washerwomen, 2 collar froners, and ladder clothes ironers, at Baitimore Laundry, 10 South Cilinon-st.

W ANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS LADIES CLOTHES Winder; one that can fron shirts. Model Laundry, corner Lincola and Madison.

WANTED—5 FIRST-CLASS NEW SHIRT-IRON-through the control of the contro

quainted with music preferred. W 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EDUCATED LADY TO ASSIST IN
Wediting a monthly journal. Address Z 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LADY BOCKKEEPER: NOT LESS
than 30; one well experienced in business and well
acquainted with Chicago. Address X 68, Tribune.

WANTED—LADIES TO SOLICIT; SELLS TO
every family. \$10 to \$15 per week. 12 South
Clark-st., escond story.

WANTED—A TIDY WOMAN TO DO THE CHAM.
Where work of a floor of rooms in a respectable
building; must live at home; references positive. Apply after noon, \$5 South Dearborn-st., Room 25.

WANTED—A LADY AS ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper, etc., in wholessie and retail grocery
house. Wages \$5 per week. None but competent accountants need apply. Y 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—APPRENTICES FOR HAIR WORK AT WANTED-APPRENTICES FOR HAIR WORK AT 513 West Madison st.

Wanted-Lady Canvassers in a Refined business; those of musical acquirements preferred. Adress D. Copperfield for particulars. SITUATIONS WANTED_MALE. Book keepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN;
Shave had five years' experience, four in one house,
general stock, one in business for mixelf selling dry
goods at auction through Wisconsin, Illinois, and lowa;
have also clerked and been in business in this city. W
92. Tribune office.

STUDING ORDER OF THE WASTED BY A YOUNG MARRIED ORDER ORDER OF THE WASTED BY A YOUNG MARRIED ORDER ORDER ORDER OF THE WASTED BY A YOUNG MARRIED OF THE WASTED BY A YOUNG MARRIED OF THE WASTED BY A YOUNG MARRIED OF WORKING MARRIED OF THE WASTED BY A YOUNG MARRIED OF WORKING MARRIED OF WORKING MARRIED OR WASTED BY A YOUNG MARRIED OF WORKING MARRIED OF WORKING MARRIED OF WORKING MARRIED ON THE WASTED BY A YOUNG MARRIED OF WORKING MARRIED ON THE WASTED BY A WARRIED WASTED BY A WARRIED MAN AS CITUATION WANTED BY A MARRIED MAN AS

une omce.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN AS
Shockkeeper, assistant correspondent, or in any position where he can be useful. Best of city references.
Address W 78, Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, SPEAK-Ding and writing the English, German, Frengh, and Dutch languages, understanding bookkeeping etc., wishes a position in hotel, store, office, or as traveler. Salary no object. Best of references. Address W 77, Tribune office. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMbetent druggist with best city reference would accept position as relief cierk for 2. 3, or 4 weeks, or a
permanent situation. Address Weil, Irribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A MEMBER OF THE
BOARD of Trage desires a position with a commission house; good experience and reference; position
with a good house more importance than salary. Address W 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-IN A WHOLESALE OR retail grocery house by a smart, active young man, who understands the retail business; arst-class references. Yes, Tribune office. Trades.
SITUATION WANTED — BY A PRACTICAL
Sprinter; good proof-reader; posted on press-work
and machinery. Non-union and strictly temperate.
Address X 37, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED—TO LEARN THE BARBEI of trade by a young man of 23 years of age. Can furnish money if required. Z 41, Tribune office.

Coach men, Teamsters, &c.
CITUATION WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS PRI.
Vate family by a No. 1 coachman (Dane); willing and reliable; has first-class references. Address X 40, Tribune office. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN AS Coachman or to drive a wagon; well acquainted in the city; good driver; good references. Please address W 57, Tribune office.

W57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A MAN who understands his business, or will do any kind of work; good city references. Please address W 56, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SOBER YOUNG MAN (German) understanding the care of horses, milking, and working in garden; best of references. Address X 55, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SOACHMAN BY A Company of the horses and carriages; not a fraid of hard work; No. 1 references. W 93, Tribune office. CITUATION WANTED—BY A SOBER YOUNG MAN Understands the care of horses and can act as coachman if required. Call at 18 Hope-st., near Blue laind-sv. SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST - CLASS groom and coachman; best of references given. Address Wes, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A competent man. Address 224 Wabash av. Coachman; references given, if needed. Z 87, Tribune office.

STUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS Coachman (English) in a private family; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages, and is a good, careful driver; can milk; first-class city references from last place. Z 90, Tribune office.

TUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A married man; no family; has had several years' experience in this city; can refer to my present employer and others; I also understand gardening and the care of ground; am willing to work and make myself useful. Please address for three days Z 70, Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A DANISH YOUNG In man newly married, as coachman; wishes to live in premises; is willing to do chores, and thoroughly understands taking care of horses. X 63, Trioune. • Miscellaneous.
CITUATION WANTED—BY AUG. 1. TO TRAVEI
of or a wholesale jewelry house: have a good line o
customers in lowa. Minnesota, Illinois, and Wisconsin
Address X 49, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A SOBER, INDUSTRI-ous young man with first-class references, in an office or to do any kind of general work. Address X 6, Tribune office. Tribune office.
CITUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS PHO
S tograph operator; has been with L. G. Bigelow, o
Detroit, for two years. Address X 100, Tribune office SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN LIV Sing at home: writes short-hand: wages to suit the times. Direct B. Bux 864, Evanston, Ill. CITUATION WANTED-BY A CAPABLE AND Willing young man. Must have work; best of references. Address X 72, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE. Domestics,
SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD, STEADY
Signi to do second work, Address 163 North Halsted-et.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD FRENCH
Girl as cook. Can procure a good recommendation.

Call at 52 Gurley-st.

SITUATION WANTED-AS SECOND GIRL OR
general housework in a small family. Apply at 33
Pine-st., present employer's. Call Monday and Tuesday. day.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD, STEADY

Norwegian airl to do housework in a small family.

Please call at 191 North Peorla-st. CITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPRTENT GIRL to do general housework: best of references. Call at 1136 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG GIRL TO Assist in general housework. 132 Sedgwick-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO
do general housework in a private family. Apply
at 95 Townsend-st. ot ogeneral notes work in a private ramily. Apply at 98 Townsendest.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN TO DO general house work; good references. 168 Third-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO SECOND Work in a private family. Call Monday at 154 South Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED GIRL TO do general housework in a first-class family. Address for two days X 8, Tribune office. CITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN LADY
(22 years) in a small private family for light housework. A good home more object than wages. Address I. 3. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work by a Sweedsh girl. Apply at 1878 B utterfield.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PIRST-CLASS cook in private family where there is no washing; good references. Address W 70, Tribune office. SITUATION WASTED - BY A COMPETENT woman to cook, wash, and iron in boarding-house or small private family. Call at 149 Eightcenth-st., in

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE.

OITUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS COO and laundress, or to do general housework. Ca Monday at 1298 State-st., near Twenty-ninth. SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, RE-liable girl for general housework. Call at 306 South Jefferson-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—GOOD SAMARITAN SO-ciety, 173 East Randolph-st., girls and women to do all kinds of work at low wages; board \$2 and \$2.50 a week; laundry 75 cents per dozen; sewing depart-ment at industrial Home. Brown-st.
STUATION WANTED-BY RESPECTABLE GIRL
to do second work, or general housework, except
washing, in a private family. Z 42, Tribune office.
STUATION WANTED-IN A NICE FAMILY TO
do general housework; references given if required.
Call to-day at 593 Archer-ay.
STUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE
woman as cook, or to do general housework. In a
good family; good references. Apply at 1283 State-st.
STUATION WANTED-BY A GOUD SCANDINAvian girl to do general housework in a
small famfly. Please call Monday at 223 West Ohlo-st.
CTUATION WANTED-BY A GERMAN GIRL TO

Vian girl to do general housework in a small family. Please cail Monday at 223 West Ohio-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO do general housework. Call Monday at 1295 Frainesw.; references if required.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT German girls to do general housework; best of city references. 559 North Wells-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE Family to do general housework, by a Swedish girl. Call Monday at 572 West Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD SCANDINA-vian girl to do general housework in a small family. Call or address 31 Hunt-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, WASH, AND Iron in a first class private family. Call or address \$24 State-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS FAM-Dily to cook, wash, and Iron; is first-class cook; ref-rences from the best families. Call at or address 361 Thirtieth-st., near Butterfield, Monday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL. A STRANGER In the city, to do general housework in a respectable family. Call at 126 Ewing-it.

SITUATION WANTED—By A GIRL. A STRANGER family. Call at 126 Ewing-it. family. Call at 126 Ewing 4.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN FIRST-CLASS boarding-house, city or country. Address Z 59, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE AS cook, and the other as second girl o, second work and sewing. Best of reference. Call at 749 State-st. up; staits.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO do light housework or take care of children. Call Monday at 365 North-av., third floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GERMAN AND CALL TO CALL

Take Lake-st. car.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMan, possessing a practical knowledge of house-keeping and nursing. A good home more of an object than
wages; references. Addres Z 68, tribine office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL FROM THE
country to do general housework. Call at 370
State-st., Room 10. State-st., Room 10.

STUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL In a private family. Call at 193 West Adamst -st.

STUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE GIRL for second work. Two years in last place. Please call on Modday at 1069 indiana-st. call on Monday at 1069 Indiana-ay.

STUATION. WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE
giri as cook, washer, and Ironer, or to do general
housework in a private fraulty; North or South Side
preferred. Please call at 131 Erie-st., in real.

STUATION WANTED-BY COMPETENT GIRL TO
cook, wash, and from or general housework in a
private family. Call for two days at 1474 Dearborn-st.

STUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT GIRL
to do general housework in a private family; good
reference. Call at 328 North Market-st. CITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GIRL TO COOK wash, and from or to do general housework in a small family; reference given from present employer. Oall at 1734 indians av.

in a small family; reference given from present employer. Call at 1734 indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED-BY GIRL TO DO GENor rai housework. Piease call or address Monday
or Tuesday 30 Smith-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO
do kitchen work or second work. Call at 416 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED-BY AN EXPERIENCED
of girl to cook, wash, and fron in a small family. Call
at 416 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG GIRL TO
do general housework in a small private family.
Call at 226 Brown-st. Sunday or Monday.

SITUATION WANTED-BY FIRST-CLASS COOK
as order or vegetable dook; first-class in every
respect and the best of references. Apply at CONROY'S disabop, 187 Dearborn-at.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A FRENCH WOMAN
to do general housework in a private family. Call
at 225 Twenty-second-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GIRL TO
TO BO general housework or second work. 134 Sedgwick-st. Call Monday.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GIRL TO
TO BO general housework or second work in a private family. Call at 321 South Morgan-st. Good refcrence.

SITUATION WANTED-TO DO SECOND WORK vare tamity. Call at 321 South Morgan-st. Good reference.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK
Or wash dishes, by a colored girl, who will sleep at
home. Apply in rear of 407 Clark-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GRIL WHO 18 COMpetent to cook, wash, ami from in a private family;
reference if required; seven years in her last place. 185
kast indiana-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SWEDISH GIRLS
One skitchen and second, or will do general work;
neat and obliging; two years reference from first-class
employers. Call at 291 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO
objections to any part of the city. Please cail at 188
South Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE

small family. Call at 345 West Polk st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO
second work or nurse in a respectable private famliy. Apply at 224 West Polk st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COOK OR HOUSEkeeper in hotel, restaurant, or private house, at
MRS. GLEASON'S, 628 state-st., up-staffs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY IN A
widower's family or in a small family. Address X
101, Tribune office. 101, Tribune office.
STUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL for general housework. Please call at 1049 Wentworth av.
STUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework or second work. Call for two days at 310 Cottage Grove av.
STUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD LAUNDRESS and cook, or would do general housework in private family. Call Monday at 117 Illinois-at. No objections to the country.

S and cook of work at 17 Illinois st. No objections to the country.

SituAtion Wanted—By A First-Class Girl to do general housework; 14 months in last place. 145 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By A SWEDISH GIRL TO do general housework in an American family. Please call at 302 South Park av.

SITUATION WANTED—By A COMPETENT COOK, hotel or restaurant, city or country. 599 South State-st. State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO COMPETENT

girls: one as cook and laundress, and the other second work. Call at 202 South Park-av. ond work. Call at 202 South Fark-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GIRL
togo second or general housework. Call at 901 Cottage Grove-av.

SCRIMSTPSSCS.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS
dressmaker in a family for the remainder of the
season; will work cheap. X 12, Tribune office.

Sassist with housewark in a private family. Address SRAMSTRESS, 803 State-st.

STUATION WANTED—TO DO DRESSMAKING: Can fit and trim nicely. 285 West Lake-st. CITUATION WANTED—AS DRESSMAKER IN families; understands family sewing; can furnish references. Terms, \$1 to \$1,25 per day. Address 211 West Washington-st. West Washington st.

CITUATION WANTED-INFANTS' WARDROBES,
Diadies' fine underwear, and plain sewing by superfor
operator. Will engage at house if desired. Address T.
412 West Jackson-st.

CITUATION WANTED-A DRESSMAKER WILL
take old dresses in and make as good as new. 525
washash-as. wabashav.

ITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST-CLASS

dressmaker in families by the day or week; no objection to going in the country; best city reference given. Address Z 85, Tribuhe office. CITUATION WANTED—TO DO SEWING IN FAMIlies or assistant in dressmaking. Address S E, 10
and 12 East Madison st.
CITUATION WANTED—BY A FASHIONABLE
dressmaker, whose terms are \$3.50 per day, in families at \$3 per day for the present only; excellent references. Address Z 16, Tribune office. ences. Address Z is, Tribune office.

S ITUATION WANTED—A STYLISH DRESSMAKER
from the East wishes engagements in families, cuts
from illustrations, and expert at draping and desiging.
Satisfaction guaranteed, or no compensation required,
1522 Wabash-av., south of Twenty-ninth-st. CITUATION WANTED-BY A NEAT SEWER TO DO Greatmaking and plain sewing by the day in families. Terms, 75 cents per day, or \$4 per week. Call at 1174 State-at. SITUATION WANTED-BY A PRACTICAL DRESS-maker in private families. Call at Room 32 Barnes

S druation Wanted-By an Experienced S dressmaker; would like to sew in a few more families by the day; can furnish machine; price to suit times. Address Y 60, Tribune office. Housekeepers.

CITTATION WANTED—AB HOUSEKEEPER BY A lady of refinement and capability: a permanent home desired. Address W 95, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE widow lady as house keeper in a small family. Address X 16, Tribune office. dress X 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED working housekeper: city or country; good references. Address W 69, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY A GRATHOUSE AND A SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY On A MARTICAL BLAY WILLIAM TO BE A SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY SITUATION WANTED—BY WANTED— TUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY A competent and intelligent young lady in widower's tamily; fond of children; city references given. Address P 27, Tribune office. SiTUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY A competent young lady; widower's family preferred.

Laundresses.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A SWEDISH WOMAN
Sto take washing and froning at her own home. Apply at 194 Cottage Grove-av.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS
laundress in private family. Address W 80, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE GIRL AND TO assist in light housework; good reference. Address NITUATION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROP

X 36, Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL

to assist in the care of efflidren, or to do second
work; will take pay in music lessons; music and three
hours practice a day. Address MISS BROWN, 41 East
Chicago-av., or call Monday.

CITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED
Dehild's nurse; will take full charge of a young baby;
understands her business; good reference. Apply at
168 North Union-st.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED English woman to wait on an invalid or elderly lady
or one or two children; would travel; experienced and
trustworthy; a good home chief object; best references. Address NURSE, 751 Wabash-av.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG GIRL AS nurse-girl or would do second work. Call at 40 Dixon-st. Dixon-85.

STUATION WANTED—AN INVALID LADY DEsiring to go to Colorado Springs, can find a competent nurse, a woman of integrity and acquaintee in
Colorado Springs, by addressing for one week, 57,
Tribune office. References exchanged.

STUATION WANTED—AS NURSE-GIRL IN A
good family, or to assist in light second work. Call
or address 824 State-8t., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL
(American) as child's nurse or second girl references. Address Z 98, Tribune office.

Sittation wanted—By a woman who has had large experience in all kinds of family nursing, and who for a year has been surgical nurse in the New York State woman's Hospital. Unexceptionable references. Address X 54, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED-LADIES IN WANT OF STAt-class female help of all nationalities should apply to Miks. S. LAPRISE, 398 west Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED-THE BEST HELP, WITH Norwegian, and other nationalities. 31 East Van Buren-st. Miks. BALKAM'S Office. Buren-st. MRS. BALKAM'S Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED-LADIES IN WANT OF German tend Seandhavian girls should apply to Mrs. BROWN'S, 749 Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FAMILIES AND HOTELS, city and country, can be furnished with first-class help, German and other nationalities. MRS. DEARIEN. Office, 416 Wabash-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED-LADIES WANTING HELP for housework, also girls wanting situations, call at MISS CUNNINGHAM'S office, corner of LaSaile and Division-sts. SITUATIONS WANTED-EMPLOYMENT OFFICE S for women; domestics a specialty. NETTA G. ROOD, 51 and 53 Lanalle-st.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A STORE AS A SALESwoman, by 8 young lady who speaks English and
Swedish duently. Address X 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS
a companion, either for traveling, or for some lady
residing outside the city, or would take care of one of
two children. A lace sacque for sale, original cost \$45,
will sell for \$15. Address HELEN WILLIAMS, Tribune office. Wabash-av.

SILUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH LADY as nursery governess, or to wait on an elderly lady or invalid; is a good nurse, experienced and obliging; best references. Address ADA, 753 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN lady in a quiet gented family to make herself generally useful. Address W 71, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY teacher, writing of some kind to do. Address X 76, Tribune office.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-et.. near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Established 1854. A LL CASH AND HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR State Savings and Fidelity Bank books; also for Third and German National. 145 South Clark, Room 4. A PRIVATE PARTY WILL LOAN MONEY IN sums to suit, at low rates, on household furniture, lewelry, mortgages, or other good collaterals. Address Z64, Tribune office.

A CCOUNTS IN FIDELITY, STATE SAVINGS, AND other susrended banks bought for cash. City and county indebtedness bought. Taxes paid. Money to lean. E. S. HUNT, stock and note broker, e6 Washington-st.

Ington-st.

A LL FIDELITY, STATE & AVINGS, GERMAN Savings, and other broken bank books bought for best cash rates at 201 Dearborn-st., opposite Post-Office.

A NY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON INSIDE IMPROVED GLOVER, 7t 10 earborn-st.

A 1 COMMERCIAL PAPER, NOTES WITH COLlaterals, mortgages, and other securities bought and sold. ISAAC GREENEBAUM & CO., 110 Fifth-sv.

and sold. ISAAC GREENEBAUM & CU., 110 Fifth av.

DANK-BOOKS BOUGHT FOR CASH: MONEY ADvanced on Fidelity Books, notes, diamonds, or any
kind of collaterals. Apply to CHICAGO LOAN COMPANY, 172 Washington-st.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER.

Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables
of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Valuables
of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Valuables
of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Valuables
of the Control of the Collaboration of the Collaborati HOLDERS OF ENDOWMENT POLICIES IN SOL-vent life-insurance companies desiring to sell please address D. W. SUTHERLAND, Room 8, 95 Clark 84.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework in a small private family; no objections to any part of the city. Please call at 158 south Haisted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do either cooking or second work where there is no washing; can furnish best of city references; none but first-class American families need apply. Apply for two days at 330 North LaSaile-st.,

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CONTROL OF CONTROL OF COMMISSIONS. Known Tates on good security; no commissions. Known Money To Lot.

Money To Lot. MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE AND PIands without removal. Room 3, 151 Randolph-st.
MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, WITHOUT
removal: planes, warehouse-receipts, and good
collatersis. 152 bearborn-st., Room 18.
MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS,
warehouse receipts, and all other good chattel
security. J. McDOWELL, 164 LaSalle-st., Room 41.

security. J. McDOWELL, 104 Lasalle-st., Hoom 41.

PARTIES HAVING MORTGAGES ON THEIR property that they wish to pay off, or vacant lots which they want to build upon, can arrange for the necessary amounts from \$100 and upwards) with the People's Building & Loan Association, 90 Washingtonst. The money borrowed and interest upon it can oe repaid in easy monthly payments. Full information and reference to parties already interested can be had at the office. HARRISON KELLEY, Secretary. PENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EXCHANGE FOR RESPONSIBLE PARTIES CAN BORROW MONEY on furniture, pianos, and other personal property at fair rates. Address A B C, Tribune office. at fair rates. Address A B C. Tribune office.

SILVER 25 AND 50 CENT PIECES IN PACKAGES
Of \$10 in eachage for currency at counting room of
Tribune Company.

TO LOAN-MONEY IN HAND IN SUMS AS WANTed on improved city securities. B. W. THOMAS &
CO., 132 LaSaile-st.

TO LOAN-\$2,000 FOR 1 YEAR AT 8 PER CENT;
\$2,000, 5 years, at 8 per cent; \$5,000, 5 years, at 8
per cent. JOHN C. LONG, 72 Washington-st.

TO CAPITALISTS—FOR SALE—FIRST MORT-gages on Chicago real estate. CHANDLER & CO., Mortgage Bankers, 202 LaSaile-st. TO LOAN-SUMS OF \$500 TO \$10,000 ON CITY property and farms in this vicinity at lowest current rates. W. M. WILLNER, 128 Lasalle-st., Room 1. une office.

WANTED—A LOAN OF A PEW HUNDRED DOL
lars on jeweiry, etc., or chattel-mortgage of pri
vate party, at reasonable rates. Address Z 69, Tribune.

WANTED—8800 POR TWO YEARS: FIRST-CLASS
une office.

WANTED—880 000 ON IMPROVED PROPERTY
with an income of \$2,000 per year, at 7 per cent
without commission. Apply at Room 39 Major Block

WANTED-TO BORROW OF PRIVATE PARTY
\$300 on household furniture and carpets. Z 38 Tribune office.

WANTED-\$1,200 FOR 3 YEARS AS FIRST mortgage on good West Side real estate. No commissions Brokers need not answer. Address 1068 West Adams st.

WANTED-TO BORROW-FOR ONE YEAR \$1,200 at 10 per cent; ample security. Address X 64, Tribune office. WANTED-TO BORROW-\$1,500 OF A PHIVATE party for one year on No. 1 collaterals; state in terest. Address X 65, Tribune office. WANTED-A LOAN ON A RESIDENCE WORTH WANTED-\$1.000 FOR THREE MONTHS ON valuable collateral, warehouse receipts. Address 2 83. Tribune office.

Z 83. Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY COUNTY ORDERS, JURORS
Certificates, and city warranta, 1877. E. A. CUM
MINGS & CO., 134 LaSalle-st., corner of Madison. WANTED-A LOAN OF \$500 FOR THREE YEARS at 7 or 8 per cent interest on first-class real estate. Address X 30, Tribune office.

WANTE-\$4,000;OR \$5,000 ON SOUTH SIDE AVEnue property, worth three times the amount and paying. PERRY, 123 Dearborn-st. \$1.000 to \$5,000 TO LOAN FOR 3 YEARS ON Interest. P. W. SNOWHOOK, 61 LaSaile at.

\$1.500 TO LOAN ON CITY IMPROVED, WITH STORRS, 94 Washington et., Room 15.

\$2.500 TO LOAN, 8 PER CENT, UPON GOOI JR., 26 Portland Block. JR., 26 Portland Block.

\$50.000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON THE PROPERTY OF TH

TIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE, 160 WEST MONROEst, for furniture, merchandise, carriages, etc. Loans
to any amount: legal interest. Cash for stocks of goods.

TORAGE, DRY, CLEAN, AND SAFE, POR FURniture and merchandise, at 272 East Madison-st.
J. C. & G. FARRY.

STORAGE — A STORRHOUSE (ESSENTIALLY
first-class) "for household goods and merchandise,
200 to 206 Randolph-st. (Hale Block). ANTED - AMATEUR PRINTING PRESS

BOARDING AND LODGING.

17 LAFLIN-ST.—PLE ASANT ROOM TO RENT with board, to couple, or two gentlemen.

18 SOUTH ANN-ST. OPPOSITE DR. GOODTwo ladies; very reasonable; references.

19 SOUTH CARPENTER-ST.—VERY DESIRABLE suite, also single rooms, with all modern improvements, to rent, with board; day-boarders accommodated. 51 ble rooms, furnished or unfurnished, to rent, with board.

D1 ble rooms, furnished or unfurnished, to reas, with board.

116 S. GREEN-ST.—TO RENT. WITH BOARD—A pleasant furnished front room saitable for gentlemen and wife or gentlemen.

158 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—WE CAN ACcommodate two gentlemen or gent and lady with a very pleasant furnished front room, with good board, at a very reasonable price. Please call.

159 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—NICE FRONT rooms with board, and use of plane; terms moderate.

187 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR VAN BUREN—for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen: private family; dav boarders accommodated; \$\$iper week.

280 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BEST LOCALI-for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen: private family; dav boarders accommodated; \$\$iper week.

280 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ELEGANTLY-furnished rooms on parior floor, with board.

297 WEST JACKSON-ST.—FINELY FURNISHED at low rates.

at low rates.

304 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—LARGE FURall modern conventences; with day-board.

341 WASHINGTON-ST.—FRONT ROOMS. EN
suite or single, perior floor, with board.

341 WASHINGTON-ST.—FISONT ROOMS, EN suite or single, perior floor, with board.

394 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—GOOD BOARD AND married couples or single gentlemen at \$3.50 per week each, without luncheon.

406 WEST JACKSON-ST.—LARGÉ SOUTH and cold water, bath, etc.; bouse and neighborhood quiet and neat; references exchanged; price moderate.

428 WEST MONROK-ST.—TWO LADIES OR gentlemen who will room together can have a nicely furnished room with board on reasonable terms a nicely furnished room with board on reasonable terms towo single rooms.

531 CARROLL-AV.. NEAR UNION PARK—for two gentlemen in private family.

702 WEST MONROE-ST.—NO. 1 BOARD WITH pleasant furnished rooms.

A SHLAND-AV.—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, or two gentlemen, with pleasant from taulier, terms \$14 per week. Address X 10, Tribune office.

A HANDSOME ALCOVE ROOM ON WEST SIDE to rent, with board, very low to twhor three gentlemen. Address Z 62, Tribune office.

WASHINGTON-ST., 3 BLOCKS WEST OF UNION PARK—SOR PARK—FOR secretions.

Z 75, Tribune office.

W ASHINGTON-ST., 3 BLOCKS WEST OF UNION Park-For a gentleman, in a private family; no other boarders; table none better; large front room; hot and cold water and gas; reference, required; terms \$10 per week. Address W 85, Tribune office.

489 AND 491 MICHIGAN-AV.—WITH OR WITHor unturnished rooms, \$2 to \$3 per week.

499 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED front rooms to rent, with or without board; reasonable terms. reasonable terms.

539 WABASH-AV.—TWO NICELY-FURNISHED rooms for genelemen at \$1.50 per week, \$5 per month; with board reasonable if desired.

579 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE FURNISHED room, hot and cold water, second floor, with

743 MICHIGAN-AV. -ALCOVE AND SINGLE rooms, with or without board, at lowest terms. 797 WABASH-AV. - PLEASANT, WELL-FUR-gether or single, with good board; house modern; ref-erences. 131 nished second-story from and back rooms, together or single, with good board; house modern; references.

830 MICHIGAN-AV.—PARLOR FLOOR (UNstrong the control of the con

882 INDIANA-AV.—LARGE ROOM
two gentlemen, with board; \$10 pe
Also, large unfurnished room, with bay wind
gentleman and wife. Price very low. 1001 WABASH-AV.—ONE FINE ALCOVE AND single rooms, with good board; terms rea-

1001 WABASH-AV.—ONE FINE ALCOVE AND sonable.

1152 WABASH-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED surjectively also other rooms, single or ensuries, with first-class board. References exchanged.

PRONT ALCOVE AND SINGLE ROOMS. FURNISHED and the property of the property of

5 AND 7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD FOR LAdies or gentlemen, \$3 to \$5 per week, with use of
plano and bath.

5 ROSH AVER A VERY DESIRABLE
room suitable for two gentlemen or gentlemen
andwife, with good board. Algo a few day boarders
can be accommodated. References exchanged.

98 DEARBORN-AV.—SINGLE ROOM, WITH
board for a gentleman. References required.

105 DEARBORN-AV.—A FRONT SUITE, FURreferences; day boarders accommodated.

127 DEARBORN-AV.—LANGRE FRONT ROOM
on third floor suitable for two persons, with
board; terms reasonable; references exchanged.

254 EAST INDIANA-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED
board. 255 INDIANA-ST.-FURNISHED ROOMS WITH 264 ONTARIO-ST.-LARGE, NEATLY MUK hoard, nished room, south view, for two, with good board.

273 ONTARIO-ST.—BOARD AND ROOMS FOR two at reasonable terms, good location.

273 two at reasonable terms, good location.

308 pished front room, suitable for man and wife or two gentlemen. with good board; terms reasonable.

487 NORTH LASALLE-ST.—A PRIVATE FAM-to pare would rent. The reasonable to pure would rent. The reasonable to pure would rent. The reasonable to pure would rent. And the state of the room four gents: everything first-class. Any gentleman wishing board in private family within easy walking distance of business centre address Y 80, Tribune office.

ONE NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, CLOSET, HOT and cold water, and board at 36 30; east of Clark st. and south of Chicago-av. Address X 80, Tribune office.

VERY PLEASANT ROOMS WITH GOOD BOARD, dress X 45, Tribune office.

ALDINE HOTEL, 95 NORTH CLARK-ST.—

Furnished rooms, \$1.80 per week; excellent board, \$3.

board, \$3.

PROWN'S HOTEL, 276 STATE-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with board, \$5. \$5.50 per week; without board, \$2 and \$2.50; day board, \$3.50; lodging, 50.

CLARENCE HOUSE, NOS. 351, 353, 355, A5D 357

C State-st., 4 blocks south of the Palmer House, board and room, per day, \$1.50 to \$2; per week, \$5. \$6, and \$7. Furnished rooms to rent without board. ce, and ay. Furnished rooms to rent without board.

LMORE HOTEL—120 AND 122 SOUTH HALSTED

st., has been newly reflited and furnished
broughout. Rooms are now neat, pleasant, and clean
rices reduced. Rooms 22c to 50c per night; \$1.50 to
2.50 per week. Twenty bath-rooms in connection;
aths, 15c. baths, 15c.

ENGLISH HOUSE. 31 WASHINGTON-ST.—BEST single rooms and board in the city for \$5: transients, \$1 per day; restaurant tickets (21 meals), \$4.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV.—Reduced prices. Good rooms and board, \$1.50 per day; \$4.50 to \$7 per week. Day board, \$4 per week. WABASH HOUSE, 288 WABASH-AV., CORNER of Van Buren-st.—Large front parlor suites and lingle rooms, with board, \$5 to \$7 per week.

Country.

AT LAKE ZURICH, 32 MILES FROM CHICAGO: beautiful place; boating, hunting, and fishing. Apply at Room 13, 70 Madison-st.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD IN A PRIVATE family during the aummer for parties of from two to five; alry, pleasant rooms, nicely furnished; residence Stuated on Yoad from Waukesha to Oconomowoc, Wis. Address N. A. KINNEY, Gospomowoc, Wis.

BOARDING AND LODGING, Country—Continued.

SUMMER BOARD AT HAVENDWOOD (TOWN OF Lake View). Also the whole or part of a nicely furnished house for the summer or longer. MRS. S. A. ROGERS. Inquire of depot master.

South Evanston—Large Pleasant Rooms to rent, with excellent board; house is near the lake; 10 minutes walk from depot; terms reasonable. Address Box 35.

DELIGHTFUL ROOMS AND FIRST-CLASS BOARD in private family, for man and wife, at \$12-per week. Address 291, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED. BOARD-BY A SMALL FAMILY FOR THE SEA-son on a farm on take shore within a short distance of the city and accessible by railroad, where there are plenty of fruit, vegetables, and shade. Address, stat-ing location and particulars, X 20, Tribune office. Ing location and particulars, X 20, Tribune office.

DOARD—A SUITE OF UNFURNISHED ROOMS,
In the board on the North Side. Address W 80,
Tribune office.

DOARD—PERMANENT—BY A YOUNG MAN IN
B a quiet respectable private family on the West Side
in the neighborhood of Taylor and Twelftn-sts. Steady
pay and best of references given and required. Address W 54, Tribune office.

DOARD—ON SOUTH SIDE NORTH OF TWENTYthird-st. in private family, with few if any boarders, by a young man; best of references. Address Z 81,
Tribune office.

DOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE FOR TWO
weeks (in private family) at a quiet summer resort
near Chicago. Z 73. Tribune office.

DOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN WITH A QUIET. D sensible widow. X 77. Tribune office.

DOARD—BY A MAN AND WIFE ON THE NORTH to refer will furnish room and take its out in board. Please address X 74. Tribune office.

DOARD—ROOM, WITH BOARD, AT MODERATE D. price, for acres in lows or Wisconsin. Address X 56. Tribune office.

DOARD—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG GENTILEMEN, West Side, between Western-av., Lincoln, Fulton, and Masison-sta.; will room together. Address Y 82. Tribune office. ences given. Address XX, Trioune office.

DOARD—AT A QUIET COUNTRY FARM, ABOUT
20 miles from the city, for invalid lady and nurse
and child. Address, with terms. Y 65, Tribune office.

DOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY MARRIED
Woman, expecting her confinement next winter,
No boarding-house keepers nor physicians need reply.

Address Y 77, Tribune office.

DOARD—AND ROOM IN A PRIVATE FAMILY
for self, wife, and child. Address stating terms,
which must be moderate, Y 63, Tribune office.

A N EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE BEST MINER M. A spring and summer resort hosels in Michigan, doing good business, costing to furnish and build over \$80,000. For reasons made known to purchaser, it must be sold at once. Great slaughter. Part real estate, balance long time. Address CROSSMAN. Eston Raplds, Mich. 275. Tribupe office.

WASHINGTON-ST., 3 BLOCKS WEST OF UNION of the boarder's table none better; large front room; hot and cold water and gas; reference required; terms into the cold water and gas; reference required; terms into a cold water and gas; reference required; terms into a cold water and gas; reference required; terms into a cold water and gas; reference required; terms into a cold water and gas; reference required; terms into a cold water and gas; reference required; terms into a cold water and gas; reference required; terms from the cold water and gas; reference required; terms from the cold water and gas; reference required; terms from the cold water and gas; reference required; terms from the cold water and gas; reference required; terms from the cold water and gas; reference required; terms from the cold water and gas; reference required; terms from the cold water and gas; reference required; terms from the cold water and gas; reference required; terms from the cold water and gas; reference required; terms from the cold water and gas; reference required; terms from the cold water and gas; reference required; terms from the cold water and gas; reference required; terms from the cold water and gas; reference required; terms from the cold water and gas; reference required; terms from the cold water and the col change for personal or clear city property. Address X 38, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A NICE EleGHT ROAD-WAGOX, nearly new, for top buggy; also a brown mare, 7 years old, and a bay mare, 8 years old, good drivers, for horses about 1,100. Inquire to-day, or this week, at 476 West Van Buren-st. W. E. DONLEY.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR STOCKS OF DRY GOODS OR fermiching goods, first-class city real estate and farmed to the first state of the same cash will be not in. Address X 3, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—NEW STOCK OF HARDWARE, 815,000, wholesale prices, for real-estate and cash. O. D. ORVIS, 86 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A LARGE LOT OF FIRST-CLASS I power hay-forks for good property on cash basis, Money in them to active party. Inquire at Room 25, 95 Fifth-av.

To groceries, dry goods, or shoes. Call at 94 and 98 south Water-st.

TO EXCHANGE-REAL ENTATE AND SECURITIES valued at \$20,000 for Western lands, one track R. S. RHODES, 5 Methodist Church Block.

TO MUSIG TEACHERS—NIGELY-FURNISHED room with use of new plane in exchange for music lessons. Address X 7, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE-PROPERTY IN AND NEAR Chicago at bottom cash price for one or more sections or choice Western farm land. Address, with location of land, W 59, Tribune office. TO EXCHANGE—A FINE AND WELL-ASSORTED stock of diamonds and jewelry for real estate and one-th/r leash; will assume where the property is considered desirable. Address, giving location, etc., Y 98, Tribune office.

Tribune office.

To JOBBERS-I HAVE 7 LOTS (394 FEET) AT to \$12,000 these hard times: incumbered \$3,000; want to exchange for boots and shoes or notions. Y 75, Tribune office. TO EXCHANGE-OAK PARK AND LAWNDALE
lots and cash for boots and shoes. Y 75, Tribune. TO EXCHANGE—\$3,000 EQUITY IN A 2-STORY brick store on State-st. for cottage and lot in or near Chicago, or small farm. Address W 62, Tribune. TO EXCHANGE—SECTION (OR MORE) KANSAS farm land on railroad and adjacent to a flourish-ing city for clear city or suburban. X 82, Tribune. TO EXCHANGE—VALUABLE LITTLE PATENT for horse and buggy or Kansas land. Address 2 TO EXCHANCE—A FARM SOUTH, CLEAR, FOR TO EXCHANGE-IMPROVED CITY AND COUN-try property for improved Kansas land. W98, To Exchange - A SMALL SUBURBAN FARM I near depot for city residence. Wiss, Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE — FOR WESTERN LAND, A VERY choice suburban olace of six acres or more, with all kinds of fruit; everything first-class for gentleman's home. Address WSS, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—480 ACRES CHOICE LAND IN Thayer County, Nebraska, 2 miles from R. R. station, and the county of the city of the county of

WANTED—CHICAGO REAL ESTATE OR GOODS
in exchange for good ontario. Causas, property,
improved and unimproved, free. Will assume. JOEL
BIGELOW, 376 State-st.
WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—FURNITURE, Plance, and organs for State Savings and Fidelity
bank books or city warrants.

265 and 267 State-st.
WHAT HAVE YOU TO EXCHANGE FOR FINE
Address Y 74, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION. A GRADUATE OF DARTMOUTH, WHO HAS been for two years at New Raven coaching Yale students in Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, and fitting boys for college, desires pupils. X 52, Tribune office.

CHICAGO MUSICAL SEMINARY. CORNER OF Peorla and Madison-sis, over Carson. Pirle & & Co. s. guarantees that in one term of instruction that the hupli may be able to perform, on plane, or gen, or guitar, what will take years by the old method. Our mode of teaching is new and pleasing, and acknowledged the most thorough, instruction given evenings if desired. Terms very low. J. H. MACDONALD, Principal.

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Prairie-av. near Thirtyrooms, and barn, and iot 25x12
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Good house and iot near Van I
Michigan-av. north of Thire
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state-st., near Thirtieth, fine
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And Thirty-second-st., cast
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The very best suburban plathouse and barn, all kinds of free
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1 - acres each; also 220 acres
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Clay County, North Carolin
from Hayesville, the county
ville, county seat of Union 6
of 40 on the Georgia line; so
feed to the control of the county
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C. B. & Q. B. R., south on Eighteenth-st., and
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FOR SALE—A SMALL WELL-IMPROVED FARM.

Bity miles from Chicago. For particulars address

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE PRETTIEST. MOST

homelike little fruit farms in the country; nice

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COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. OR SALE—SOPER FOOT—THE ENTIRE BLOCK bounded by indians-av., Prairie-av., Forty-second and the control of the co FOR SALE—A FARM OF 160 ACRES OF LAND in Hancock County, Ia. or will trade for Kansas land or city property. Apply to THOMAS R. JOR-DAN, 3.7 West Polk-st. POR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY IM-proved property, a No. 1 farm in Lebanon County, Mich. Call or address Mr. MILLER, Room 32 Barnes con Haisted-st. by 76 feet deep on Adams-st., he buildings (corner) for \$15,000; third down, no feet on middings (corner) for \$13,000; third down, with all the buildings (corner) for \$13,000; third down, belance easy payments; No. 1 property.

\$5,500-9-robin dwelling, and lot 25x110, south front, on Madison-st. between Sangamon and Morgan-sta.

\$1,500-Store and dwelling over, and lot 24x125, south front, on Madison-st. right at Western-av.

\$3,000-Store and dwelling over, to 25x125, on corner Morgan and Gurley-sta.; rent. \$30 per month.

\$6,000-Good-groom dwelling and lot 30x120, east front, on Michigan-av., near Twenty-eighth-st.; terms

WANTED-FIVE OR TEN ACRES NEAR CITY limits, Must be very cheap for cash. Offers strictly confidential will; be returned if requested. Ad-dress X 32, Tribune office. WANTED-HOUSE AND LOT-LOCATION MUST be east of State and north of Thirtieth-ats., or east of Clark-at. and south of Lincoln Park. Price not to exceed \$8,000 cash. Address \$1.90, Tribune office.

WANTED-OWNERS OF RESIDENCE PROPERTY between Chicago and Wankegam vishing to sell to give me prices. E. L. CANFIELD, 59 Laxalle-at. WANTED-HOUSE AND LOT ON SOUTH DEAR-born-st., north of Thirty-third-st.; must be cheap. J. H. KEELER, 163 Clark-st. WANTED-UNINCUMBERED REAL ESTATE, in exchange for a very profitable business. Y 80, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES. A LIVE, ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN IN GOOD business that will not \$20,000 in the next six months. As I am about to open a branch office in New York City. I require more capital to advance the same; have no busent medicine or Colorado stone giant to sell, but those meaning business address Y 24. Tribune office. those meaning business address Y 64, Tribune office.

A SPLENDID, PERMANET NORTHWESTERN Agency for sale; \$500 required; might take clear building lot in part payment. Address Z 67, Tribune.

A BOARDING-HOUSE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE Containing 14 furnished rooms, doing a good business; rent reasonable; secured notes. Personal or Kansas City property taken. 1995 Dearborn-94.

A GOOD SALOON, DOING GOOD BUSINESS, CENTRISH CONTAINESS, CENTRISH CONTAINESS, CENTRISH CONTAINESS, CENTRISH CONTAINESS, CENTRISH CONTAINESS, CHANCE, FISH'S CONFECTIONERY D and ice-cream business, 161 Twenty-second-8t., 10 years established and doing a good paying business. Call on or address H. E. FISH, 191 Twenty-second-st. Big Bargain - IF Taken AT ONCE - FINE saloon, doing good business; location first-class. Inquire at Room 13, 115 East Randolph-st. Inquire at Room 13. 115 East Randolph-st.

CIGAR STORE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—
Splendid opportunity for any one wishing to engage in that business. Address Z 50. Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ALL THE GOODS IN A FIRST-CLASS
furnished 14-room 3-story and basement brick house
near the lake, five minutes walk from the Post-Office;
every room in the house let to good paying tenants;
parties buying the furniture can secure a long lease of
the house; the location is one of the best in the city for
making money; might rent to a good responsible party.
Address owner, X 61, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—THE FINE CIGAR
store 55 South Clark st. Must be sold by the 15th.
Rent low. Call on H. B. FIRANKLIN, 122 East Van Buren-st.

POR SALE-A PIE BAKERY, RUNNING TWO wagons doing a good business: reason for selling, party desires to leave the city. Address E. N. Hill. Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR SALE-SALOON AND RESTAURANT; GOOD continues a South Canal-st. Apply at 54 West Randolph.st. FOR SALE-COFFE-HOUSE, CORNER OF MIL-waukee-av. and Fulton-st. T waukee-av. and Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—FLOUR AND FEED STORE, WITH herse and wagon, with good trade established, in one of the best locations in the city; see owner. 223 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, OR WILL RENT. City Laundry, 59 South Desplaines-st. POR SALE—AN ESTABLISHED, PAYING GRO-cery store, located in first-class neighborhood; choice stock and fix ures; will invoke about \$2,800; will discount about to per cent. Owner wants to leave the city, and will sell for cash only. Address Z 74, Trioune office. Trioune office.

FOR SALE-OR EXCHANGE-FOR CLEAR PROPerty only, on account of other business, the best running liquer store in the city, or will take a partner with about 53,000 cash. Z71, Tribune office. POR SALE—OREACH.

TOR SALE—CHEAP—A COMPLETE PRINTING office. Time given on part of the payment. Address Z Sk. Tribune office.

POR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ONE-THIRD and terest in valuable patent; can be seen in operation. Address Z Sk. Tribune office. FOR SALE—CHEAP—SALOON AND POOL-TABLE. Cali at 50 West Kinziest:

POR SALE—CIGAR AND TOBACCO STORE WITH news depot, at sacriface; terms reasonable; part payment cash. Inquire of JOSEPH CAVANAGH, 12 Tribune Building, Monday.

POR SALE—A BARGAIN—CONFECTIONERY. notions, pictures; cheab rent. Another business to attend to .275 Thirty-first-sat.

POR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—A BESTAUTION FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—A BESTAUTION FOR SALE—AT SACRATION FOR SACRATION Heulars address Y 83, Tribene office.

FOR SALE-FURNISHED ROOMS-LEASE AND
furniture of building containing 12 rooms, all well
furnished and occupied by good-paring tenants; one of
the best and most central localities in the city. Apply
at or address 28 Hawley Building, corner Madison and
Dearborn-86.

FOR SALE—WARREN-AV. EAST OF PAULINALear very choice, south front. lot, 30x125, only \$110 per
foot. Madison-st., fine corner, chean. Monroc-st.
Lear Ashland-av., only \$100 per foot. Ogden-av., corner
Jackson-st., 25 or 50 feet, fronting two streets, offer
wanted. Madison-st., house and lot, only \$2,500. No.
28 Wahnu-st. fine frame. 30-foot lot. Specially
tempting bargains if taken this week.
H. OSBORN & SON, 128 LaSaile-st.
FOR SALE—CHEAP—T-ROOM COTTAGE AND
barn; hot and coid water, and gas-fixtures. Inquire
at 400 Michigan-av.

SUBURBAN REAL SSTATE.
FOR SALE—8100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT
one block from denot, at Larrange. 7 miles from
Chicago: \$15 down and \$5 monthly: cheapest property
in market, and shown free: abstract free; railroad fare
10 cents. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSaile-st., Room 4.
FOR SALE—8109 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT
one block from denot, at Larrange. 7 miles from
Chicago: \$15 down and \$5 monthly: cheapest property
in market, and shown free: abstract free; railroad fare
10 cents. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSaile-st., Room 4.
FOR SALE—SACESS. HOUSE, \$205: \$50 DOWN.
To acres, house, \$1, 150. Office days, Saturday and
Monday. J. G. KARLE. Room 1b. 116 Washinaton-st.
FOR SALE—A 30-ROOM ROTEL DOING GOOD. FOR SALE-A 30-ROOM HOTEL DOING GOOD business, or exchange for house and lot. Apply a ps Fifth-av. FOR SALE-A WELL-DOING BAKERY AND CON business. Call at 300 North Wells-st.

TOR SALE—A LAGER-BEER SALOON AND SAMple-room in first-class location on South Stile; black wainut fatures; two billiard-tables and bowling-alley; sickness the reason for seiling. Call at hotel Dannevirke, 217 Milwankee av.

FOR SALE—RETAIL GROCERY, A GOOD-PAYING strictly cash business, good location and fair rent;

POR SALE-RETAIL GROCERY, A GOOD-PAYING strictly cash business, good boration and fair rent; clean stock and fixtures about \$1.800, two-thirds cash, balance secured paper. Address Y 90, Tribune. POR SALE—DRUG-STORE-FIRST-CLASS. FOR particulars, address X 96, Tribune office.

POR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN. THE GAR-den City Greenhouses. 519 Cottage Grove-av.

POR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN. THE GARden City Greenhouses. 519 Cottage Grove-av.

TOR SALE—AT HE GOOD WILL, STOCK, AND FIX-tures of a first-class grocery store on West Madison-st., cast of Sangamon, doing fine business; good reasons for selling. Annly to WM. D. PIERCE & CO., 143 Lassaile-st., Major Block.

POR SALE—A CHOICE STOCK OF GROCERIES. about \$1, 200, recently bought for cash; also first-class fixtures, and harpes and waxon: an established cash trade a good bargain given. Call at the store. 207 Dearborn-st., opposite Post-Office. 207 Dearborn-st., opposite Post-Office.

POR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE FINest millinery and suit stores on West Madison-st. In a No. 1 locality for saic, or will exchange for house and lot: must be clear. Please give description of property. Address Z 57, Tribune office.

POR SALE—PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY IN ONE of the best locations on the West Side; reat low. Address Z 56, Tribune office.

POR SALE—BAKERY, HORSES, WAGONS, FIXures, and route; part cash; balance on time; good location. Address Z 61, Tribune office. HAVE A VALUABLE RAILBOAD ARTICLE Just patented which I will dispose of, in part or entire, as I have not the means to work It; has been tested and pronounced a success by railroad med; will take clear city or country property. Z 100, Tribune office.

IF TAKEN MONDAY OR TUESDAY, 83,600 WILL buy'a wholesale business, established for seven years, doing good paying business; can double money in twelve months. Ill-health is cause of selling. Stock worth about \$1,000, Address X 90, Iribund office.

word about \$1.000. Address A 50. Fround officed

AGER BEER SALOON AND RESTAURANT ON
DOTHWEST COTTON STATE AND RESTAURANT ON
PREDICT OF THE FINEST AND LARGEST FANCY
Stores in the West; carries stock of \$70,000; no old ONE OF THE FINEST AND LARGEST FANCY stores in the West; carries stock of \$70,000, no old goods or any debts; first-class in every particular; business \$400,000 per year. On State-sace state of the sta

Tribune office, giving full name.

THE BEST STONE-FRONT BRICK STORE BUILDing in the City of Omaha, Neb., leased at \$1,500 per year (lease runs for five years); will exchange for merchandis; good reasons for exchange. Address, for ten days only, X 28, Tribune office. ten days only, X 28, Tribune office.

TO RENT-BURDICK HOUSE. CORNER OF WAbashav, and Adams-st.; rooms for 100 guests, elevators, and all modera conveniences. W. R. BURDICK, on premises.

TO RENT-ONLY TO FIRST-CLASS PARTY, THE Avenue House dring-rooms, furnished complete, capacity 100 guests; house now nearly filled.

TWENTY BOTS. NORTH, WEST SIDE, CASH Value \$8.000, no incumbrance, to exchange for stock dry goods, city or country. Address W 83, Tribune. Tyalue \$5,000, no incumorance, occurring the solution of the s

\$1.000 WILL BUY A FINE SALOON 40x80.

\$1.000 will block from Chicago Court-House, containing one billiard and one nool table, fine bar, and kitchen complete doing a good business; owner going to Europe. Address Y 94. Tribune office.

\$2.500 WILL BUY A SALOON IN THE BEST Butter 90 East Washington-st., basement.

TO RENT_HOUSES. West Side.

RENT-598 ADAMS-ST.—TEN-BOOM HOUSE, all to fine it. SPEAR & DRIVER, 116 LaSalle-st.

order. SPEAR & DRIVER, 116 LaSalie-st.

TO RENT-7-ROOM COTTAGE FOR \$8 PER month on Park-w. near Sacramento-st; city water, cistera, nice front and rear yards, etc. Apply at Room 9, 166 Madison-st.

TO RENT-SPLENDID LARGE HOUSE, 288 WEST Washington-st.; also, housekeeping rooms and barn. Inquire at 234 West Washington-st. MALEOD.

TO RENT-THE 3-STORY AND MANSARD STONE-front dwelling, 377 West Washington-st., 164 rooms, all improvements, and brick barn; will be real-ovated throughout. Parish, Barker & Co., 157 LaSalie-st.

TO RENT-208 SOUTH LEAVITY.57 2. STORY O RENT-288 SOUTH LEAVITT-ST., 2-STORY frame house, 8 rooms, in good order, \$18 per onth. Inquire at 107 South Morgan-st. O RENT-TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, 585.
North Robey-st., near Wicker Park, rent free to TO RENT-710 WEST MONROE-ST., BRICK house, 13 rooms; fine location; cheap rent. 1 house, 12 rooms; fine location; cheap rent.

TO RENT—Se NORTH PEORIA-ST., RAST FRONT,
16-room dwelling, in fine order; \$29 per month; in
ten minutes' walk of Court-House, T. B. BOYD, Room
7, 179 Madison-St.

TO RENT—COTTAGE NO. 35 FRANK-ST.; REcently put in good order; rent low to right party.
PARISH, BAKER & CO., 157 LaSalle-St.

TO RENT—\$12 PER MONTH—3-STORY BRICK.
1 house 38 Harvard-St.; \$15, 3-story brick 17 Grebslaw & S.; \$15, 3-sto TO RENT-CHEAP-THAT ELEGANT 2-STORY and basement house 4s Hamilton-av., with all the modern conveniences; worth looking after. Apply to V. S. BOGGS, 114 State-st.

TO RENT-NICE RESIDENCE ON WEST MON-roe-st., and fine store on West Madison-st. Location fine and rent cheap. SMITH, 207 West Madison. TO RENT-COTTAGE NO. 109 PARK-AV., SEVEN rooms; rent only 20. Apply to WM. L. PIERCE & CO., 143 LaSalle-st., Major Block. TO RENT-NEW TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT modern improvements, at 204 Lassalie-st., basement.

TO RENT-NEW TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT modern improvements, at 204 Lassalie-st., basement.

TO RENT-BRICK HOUSES, NEWLY CALCImined, \$12, \$18, \$20; suburban house \$8. Sell on monthly payments. JOHN F. EBERHART, 92 Washington-st.

TO RENT-FURNISHED, A PLEASANT, CONvenient cottage, seven rooms. 124 South Sangamon, Immediate possession given. Rent reasonable.

TO RENT-TWO-STORY FIXME HOUSE, 11 rooms, modern improvements, a large garden, in good order. Apply at 145 Loomis-st.

TO RENT-COMPLETELY FURNISHED 3-STORY and basement house on the West Side for board of owners. Address Y 37, Tribune office. South Side.

TO RENT-FINE BRICK DWELLING. 72 LANGley-av., at a price to rent it; also brick dwelling
1088 Harrison-st.; cheap. L. D. HAMMOND, 177 La
Salle-st. 1088 HARTISON-SI. ; cheap. L. D. HAMMOND, 17 LS Salle-St.

10 RENT-A NICE BRICK HOUSE, DINING-ROOM and kitchen on first door; laundry in cellar. A. BLISS, 182 South Water-st.

10 RENT-2-STORY AND BASEMENT OCTAGON stone-front dwelling, 1856 Wabash av., just south of Thirty-first-st., all modern improvements, and in good order. Low rent to acceptable tenant. DAVIS & WALKER, 142 Dearborn-st.

10 RENT-THE 2-STORY AND BASEMENT Drick house, 1350 Prairie-av., 10 rooms, in perfect order, dining-room en parior door; special terms to the right tenant. PARISH, BAKER & CO., 137 LSSAIR. TO RENT-176 FOREST-AV., FINE 3-STORY Stone front house, \$25 per month. THOMPSON & STEELE, 101 Washington ist.

TO RENT-3 MARBLE-FRONT HOUSES, WA-bash-av., Lear Thirty-first-st., cheap to good tenant. JOHN C. LONG, 72 Washington-st. ant. JOHN C. LONG, 72 Washington-9;

TO RENT-CHEAP-NICE BRICK HOUSE, TEN roms, in complete order, 68 Thriteenth-st., by W. SMITH, 593 Michigan-av.

TO RENT-THE 3-STORY AND BASEMENT at improvements, and in perfect order. Parish, Baker & CO., 157 LaSaile-st.

TO RENT-2-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE, 10 rooms, newly painted and calcinnace, \$30 a month, on Twenty-ninth-st. HENGY L. HILL, 140 Pearborn. TO RENT-THE 3-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house No. 752 Michigan-av.; in good repair and a owrent. FARRINGTON & HACKNEY, 105 Washing TO RENT-568 MICHIGAN-AV.-15 ROOMS, PART-ity furnished, 75 gas faxtures, furnace, awnings, etc., and house, \$65. C. G. BREED, 147 Randolph-st., 10 to 12:30. 10 to 12:30.

TO RENT-LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE ON SOUTH Side, mear Twenty-second-st. Address Z 95, Tribune office.

TO RENT-102 DREXEL-BOULEVARD, 3-STORY and basement brick house; all modern improvements. PETERSON & BAY, 163 Handolph-st.

TO RENT-THE DESIRABLE BRICK RESIDENCE 1: 1620 Prairie-av., 10 ruoms, furnace, etc., \$25. This is an elegant residence and is offered very low. H. C. MOREY, 95 Clark-st.

H. C. MOREY, 35 Clark-st.

1 ORENT-537 CALUMET-AV.—TWO-STORY AND
basement stone-front, just been put in first-class
repair. Apply to J. J. MITCHELL, Illinois Trust and
Savings Bank, 122 and 124 Clark-st. North Side. PO RENT-579 DIVISION-ST., 3-STORY AND basement brick, with all improvements, cheap. 312 North-av., flat of 5 rooms. St. Flats of 2 to 4 rooms in building northwest corner of Menomone and Hammond-sts., \$5 to \$15. F.C. VIRALING, Koom 5, 114 Dearborn-st. TO RENT-HOUSE, 7 ROOMS, ON BELDEN-AV.
To also flats, 3 and 4 rooms, near park. M. PONTER
4 Grant-place.

Also nats, 3 and 4 rooms, near park. M. PONTER, 4 Grant-place.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT-HOUSES-BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 134 LaSalie-st., corner of Madison:
124 Ashand-av., elegant stone front, north of Moncest., 14 rooms, large lot.
294 Ashand-av., stone front, 14 rooms, brick barn.
294 West Jackson-st., brick, 10 rooms, gas flatures, tc. 294 Ashland-av., stone front, 14 rooms, brick barn.
291 West Jackson-st., brick, 10 rooms, gas fixtures,
159 Park-av., 10 rooms, cheap.
159 Park-av., no rooms, cheap.
159 Park-av., no rooms, cheap.
159 Park-av., no rooms, cheap.
170 RENT—HANDSOME, SECOND-STORY, FRONT room, in trivate family: rent only to gentleman.
170 RENT—AT 1085 WABASH-AV.—A FRONT alcove room, furnished. ving-place, brick, 8 rooms, \$15. rth Oakley-st., 7-room brick. nicago-av., 3 story stone front, 13 rooms; is in er. 23 North Oasley-st., 7-poon brick.
310 Chicago-av., 3 story stone front, 13 rooms; is in A 1 order.
4 Vincennes-place, 10 rooms, brick.
253.South Park-av., 3 story and basement brick, 15 rooms, very low.
86 Spring-se., 2 story house, with barn, for \$5.

70 RENT-FURNISHED COMPLETE. FOR SEP-tember and October, 8-room house, large front and back yards. For particulars inquire of J. E. NOBION, Thomson's restaurant. 151 Dearborn-st.

10 RENT-FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses in destrable locations; also, unfurnished aultes of rooms for light housekeeping. FARRING-TON 4 HACKNEY. 105 Washington-st.

10 RENT-76 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., FURNISHED, for the summer or longer, the neatest cottage in the city; or would board small family.

11 ORENT-78 TRAIND & BRADLEY, w. LASALLE-18, Koom 17. Three story and basement dwellings on Michigas, Indiana, and Ward-18 week, 18 weekey and basement dwellings in South, West, and North Divisions. In good order and low reat.

12 ORENT-A NICELY FURNISHED COTTAGE house, 7 rooms, to family without children, at reasonable reut to good party. Address X 78, Fribune.

13 ORENT-HOTEL TO RENT AND FURNITURE dumneumbered Chicago real estate; hotel is well located in a city of 15,000 inhabitants. Apply to MYRON L. PEARICK, 123 Dearborh-8.

13 ORENT-SUMMER: RESIDENCES NEAR LAKE Winnetke, only \$12 per month, or will sell on monthly payments. JOHN C. LONG, 72 Washington.

14 ORENT-SUMMER: RESIDENCES NEAR LAKE Winnetke, only \$12 per month, or will sell on monthly payments. JOHN C. LONG, 72 Washington.

15 ORENT-HODEL was a first class boarding-house where parties can take their meals; we will rent the house furnished to a family with no small children and take the rent in board. Call from 2:30 to 5 o'clock at 71 tocaper Block. G. E. BROWNE.

TO BENT_ROOMS.

TO RENT-ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with all modern improvements, at 49 South Carpenter-st., only a few doors from Madison-st. cars.

TO RENT-THREE FRONT FURNISHED ROOMS; tidly, convenient, piessant; \$10 a month. 735 Lake-st.

TO RENT-FOUR ROOMS, PANTRY. AND I closets; water in kitchen; haif a block from orden-av. and van Buren-st. cars. 259 South Wood-st.

TO RENT-ONE FURNISHED ROOM AT 42 SOUTH Curtis-st. Inquire of DR. HANSON, 44 South Curtis-st. TO RENT-SORE FURNISHED BOOM AT 42 SOUTH Curtis-st. Inquire of DR. HANSON, 44 South Curtis-st. To RENT-ROOMS. FURNISHED AND UNFUR. In fished en auite or otherwise; mantel, bath, etc., in first-class order, for reat to acceptable parties. 234 West Washington-st.

TO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED PROOMS FOR gentlemen; also three rooms with close is for house keeping, very cheap. 356 West it and opin-st.

TO RENT-FURNISHED FIRONT ROOMS, WITH bath, reasonable. 8 South Green-st.

TO RENT-TWO NICE SLEEPING ROOMS, SUITable for two or four gentlemen, at 294 West Madison-st.

TO RENT-A SUITE OF TWO FURNISHED ROOMS for the money in the city. 834 Congress-st., near Hoyne; first-boor; clean and neat.

TO RENT-222 WEST MADISON-ST., 2 PLEASANT rooms for light bousekeeping, first floor.

TO RENT-PARLOR-FLOOR AND BASEMENT. In furnished: West Side, very dealrable. Address Z BS, Tribune office.

TO RENT-FURNISHED CHAMBENS MODERN improvements: privilege of bath; and day-board near. It Throop-st. third house north of Madison.

TO RENT-FURNISHED CHAMBENS MODERN improvements: privilege of bath; and day-board near. It Throop-st. third house north of Madison.

TO RENT-FURNISHED CHAMBENS MODERN Improvements: privilege of bath; and day-board near. It Throop-st. third house north of Madison. Ply next door.

TO RENT-A PLEASANT FURNISHED FRONT
Troom at 18 North insisted.

TO RENT-FOUR LARGE ROOMS, WITH ALCOVE
and closets; upper part of brick house; private
family; haif block from Oxden-av. cars; rent \$12, 28 Lexington-av.

TO RENT-FOUR PLEASANT ROOMS, BATH, etc. for light housekeeping; good neighborhood; genteel couple without children preferred. 128 Throop (
TO RENT-PARLOR: AND BASEMENT PLOORS of a 2-story and basement brick; West Side; cast front. line view; first-class neighborhood; \$9 per month; references given and required. Call on GOODE, No. 122 Quincy-st. TO RENT-THIRD FLOOR AT 606 WEST LAKE.
st., furnished for housekeeping. Inquire at 97
Clark-st., floom 64.
TO RENT-SECOND FLOOR, FIVE ROOMS AND
closets, water in kilchen. Apply at 332 West
Madison-st. I closets, water in kRchen. Apply at 332 West Madison st.

TO RENT-TWO NEWLY FURNISHED SLEEPING rooms, one suitable for two, and one single room, at moderate charge. Apply at 10s South Green-st., near Monroe.

TO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED SUITE, ONE, two, or three rooms, with or without board, private family. S North Elizabeth-st.

TO RENT-SUITE OF ELEGANT FRONT ROOMS, furnished; house every modern improvement; location unsurpassed. 338 South Ashland-sy., corner of flarrison st.

TO RENT_BOOMS. TO RENT-FIRST-CLASS COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS, choice location, water and bath-room, cheap to a man and wife. Call at 1194 Fulton-st.

TO RENT-MICE FURNISHED ROOMS AT 311
West Randolph-st.

West Randolph-st.

TO RENT-CHEAP-BRICK HOUSE, 7 ROOMS:
Trame house, 8 rooms: 65 and 67 North Elizabethst. S. SIMONS, 572 West Lake-st.
TO RENT-NICELY PUHNISHED ROOMS, PLEASant, cool, fronting street, from \$1.50 per week up,
at 253 West Medison-st., corner Sangamon. at 253 West Madison-St., corner Sangamon.

TO RENT-DESIRABLE ROOMS, CONVENIENT
to Randolph and Madison-St. cars; handsomely furnished, gas, and all modern improvements. Apply at 8
Ad-st.

TO RENT-ONE SUITE OF SIX ROOMS, ONE OF
three rooms, in building Nos. 210 and 212 North
Clark-St. inquire at No. 237 Superior-st.

TO RENT-THREE PLEASANT ROOMS SUITable for housekeeping for a gent and wife; furnished, or partly so. Northeast corner of Ada and
Madison-sts., kind door.

TO RENT-FURNISHED SLEEPING ROOMS, SIX-Madison-sts., third floor.

TO RENT-FURNISHED SLEEPING ROOMS, SINgle or en suite. Room 24, 155 West Madison-st. To RENT-NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS SIXTO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR
housekeeping. Also lodging, 145 South Halsted-st.
TO RENT-TWO OR THREE WELL FURNISHED
front rooms on second door for light housekeeping.
ISO Walnut-st., corner Robey.
TO RENT-THREE OR FOUR UNFURNISHED
rooms, with hot and cold water, and use of bath, at
53 South May-st., first house from Madison. Good
day-board convenient.
TO RENT-NICE FURNISHED ROOM, WITH BATH
and hot water. 52 Pierce-st. TO RENT-ONE OR TWO NICELY FURNISHED front rooms, with use of bath-room, 54 Pearce near Halstead-st, TO RENT-ELEGANT ROOMS, EN SUITE OR Single, with or without board, at Hotel Brunswick,

A single, with or without board, at Hotel Brunswick, Wabash-av.

TO RENT-CHÉAP-ONLY FOUR BLOCKS SOUTH of Palmer House; nicely furnished front rooms to gentlemen only. 376 State-8t.

TO RENT-A SUITE OF TWO OR THREE FRONT I rooms in unliding southwest corner Wabash-av. and Eighteenth-st.

TO RENT-788 WABASH-AV., FURNISHED front room in private family.

TO RENT-788 WABASH-AV., FURNISHED ROOMS IN a sultes of four to private families, conveniently arranged for light housekeeping, at 257 South Clark-st.

TO RENT-FIVE UNFURNISHED ROOMS ON Inthrd floor, all outside, well lighted and ventilated, at 48 south Clark-st. Room 14.

TO RENT-278 MICHIGAN-AV.-FINELY FURnished rooms; finest locality in the city. TO RENT-AN ELEGANT UNFURNISHED ALcove room in fine location on Michigan-av. Address Z 45, Tribune office.

TO RENT-ROOMS AT THOMPSON HOUSE, 163
Clark-st., to gentlemen only; transients, \$1 per
day. Office E. day. Office E.

TO RENT-FOUR ROOMS, WITH BATH-ROOM,
water-closet, hot and cold water, sultable for light
housekeeping. 380 Calumet-av.

TO RENT-40: WABASH-AV., DESIRABLE
rooms with or without furniture.

TO RENT-AT 90 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—ONE
nice front issinc, cheaps, also two nice front sleeping-rooms, with or without board. TO RENT-ON WEASH-AV., NEAR TWENTY-second-st. Handsomely-furnished front room, second floor, bath, etc., to one or two gentlemen; price \$10 per month. Address X 57, Tribune office. TO RENT-SUITE, FURNISHED COMPLETE FOR housekeeping; large and airy; on first floor; private family. 639 Wabash-av. TO RENT-FURNISHED FOR HOUSEKEEPING,

TO RENT-127 PRAIRIE- FOR HOUSEKEEPING,
second floor of \$540 Michigan av.

TO RENT-1127 PRAIRIE-AV., 10 ROOMS WITH
all modern improvements. B. W. THOMAS &
CO., 182 Labsille-st.

TO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED, CLEAN, COOL
rooms single or en sulve; rent low. Apply to C.
A. MOORE, 47 Lasalle-st., Room 3.

TO RENT-41 INDIANA-AV.—A FURNISHED
room or suite fronting the lake, without board.

TO RENT-41 SOUTH CLARK-ST.—HANDSOMELY
furnished front rooms opposite Sherman House.

TO RENT-TO GENTLEMEN ONLY-FURNISHED
I front rooms, \$1.50 to \$5 per week; board indesired.
Apply at 100 Franklin-st, or at living House.

TO RENT-FURNISHED—LARGE AIRY BOOM,
also single, overlooking the lake, at 10 Peckcourt. TO RENT -635 WABASH-AV. - SINGLE FUR-nished room: \$5 per month. TO RENT-651 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY furnished front sultes; also single rooms, with or without board. without board.
TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM, 251 SOUTH
Clark st., up-stairs.
TO RENT—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, FURNISHED.
In private family, with breakfast and tea, if desired. 802 Wabash-av., north of Twentieth-st. TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS, SOME FOR housekeeping, at 185 East Washington-st., Room B. Thousekeeping, at iss East Washington-st., Room B.

TO RENT-ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS,
single or en suite. Gas and bath. Rent low.
Walton House, \$4\$ and 36 Washington-st., near State.

TO RENT-63 LURBURGE COURT-ELEGANTLY
furnished from, with or without board.

TO RENT-14 FLDRIDGE COURT-ELEGANTLY
furnished parlor suite. Also, other handsome
rooms, cool and pleasant. All the conveniences.

TO RENT-64 ELDRIDGE COURT-ELEGANTLY
hasement brick house, 1360 Indiana-av. Apply at
48 Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT-A LARGE BOARDING-HOUSE, CONtyeniently located on one of the avenues on South
Side, now well filled with boarders; and furniture,
nearly all new, for sail east a great ascerible. Party compelled to leave the city. Address Z 25. Tribune office.

TO RENT-HANDSOME, SECOND-STORY, FRONT

TO RENT-FURNISHED FRONT SITTING-ROOM and bed-room in private residence, \$12 a month TO REXT-589 WABASH-AV.-PLEASANT FUR-North Side.

North Side.

TO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, \$1.50
per week: front room, suitable for lady and gent.
200 North Clark-8t.

To RENT-TO A GENTLEMAN, TWO NICELY
furnished rooms, with bath, south front. 331 East
Chicago-av., pear Rush. To RENT—IO A GENTLEMAN, TWO NICELY I furnished rooms, with bath, south front. S31 East. Chicago-av., near Russ.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF PLEASANT FRONT I rooms in private family; also single rooms. 243 East Onlowst.

TO RENT—S NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS IN A private family for two or three gentlemen; two blocks east of Clerk-st.; bath-room in house. Address Z 83, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED BACK I parlor and other desirable rooms at 263 Indiana-st., just cast of State. House newly furnished. Heferences. TO RENT—CHEAP—A NICELY-FURNISHED front bed-room at 632 Sedgwick-st.; third floor; small family; omnibus and cars pass the door.

TO RENT—CHEAP—THE SECOND FLOOR, CONTAINING Frooms, bath-room, etc., in betagon front building No. 38 Walton-place, near the lake. HERMAN NIETHER, 79 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—THE SECOND FLOOR, CONTOMER THE NORTH NORTH CANAN NIETHER, 79 NORTH Clark-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED TRONT TOOMS at 101 and 103 North Clark-st., first floor.

TO RENT—400 ORIO-ST., ELEGANTLY FURNISHED TOOMS at 101 and 103 North Clark-st., first floor.

TO RENT—250 OHIO-ST. ELEGANTLY FUR-nished rooms in private family, with use of bath; only eight minutes' waik from Board of Trade. TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED SHOOMS AT 101 and 103 North Clark-st., first floor. and 103 North Clark-st., first floor.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT -ROMS AND APARTMENTS-BY E. A.

CUMMINGS & CO., 134 Lasalle-st., 234 Lasalle-st., opposite Grand Pacific Hotel, one cry lasalle-st., in Porter Block, one suite six rooms. 210 Clark-st., in Porter Block, one suite six rooms. 210 Clark-st., in Porter Block, one suite six rooms. 218 State-st., suites of two rooms; fine location. 243 State-st., suites of two rooms in the elegant To-bev Building, southeast corner Jackson-st. 242 State-st., see floor, large, pleasant rooms. 45 and 47 Third-av., one suite of three rooms each, \$10, 103 Third-av., one suite of three rooms each, \$10, 103 Third-av., one suite of five rooms, \$15, 411 and 413 State-st., one suite of two rooms only \$7. 82 West Washington-st., suite of three rooms, front, two-story brick building, only \$10, 290-56 West Randolph-st., five rooms, \$12, 119 South Hoyne st., second story, near Adams, only \$8.

TO RENT-A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS, ALL OF second floor, modern improvements, with or without furniture: would not object to light housekeeping. A nice, convenient home for the right parties, with a private family, M. A. LAWRENCE, Azent, 146 Madison-st., Room 4.

TO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM to gentleman and lady; board for lady only. Address X 51, Tribune office.

TO RENT-FLATS.

West Side.

TO RENT-FLATS.

West Side.

TO RENT-A VERY DESIGNABLE FLAT OF SIX
Trooms, with all modern improvements, on sonthwest corner of West Washington and Green sits. B. W.
THOMAS & CO., 132 LaSaile-st.
TO RENT-FLAT OF SIX ROOMS WITH MODELTY
improvements for housekeeping. 239 West Madison-st., 430, one saite of three rooms. WILLIAM H.
THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

South Side.
TORENT-435 STATE-ST., FLAT OF 4 ROOMS. \$13.
7377 Sate-st., flat and store,
1639 Michigan-av., 2-story and basement, very cheap.
1238 State-st., first sore, \$12.
F. C. WIERLING, Rooms, 114 Dearborn-st.

(TOP DEST-FLAT WITH MODERN IMPROVE.

TO RENT-FLAT IN THREE AND FOUR ROOMS AT 16 DEATH OF RENT PLATS IN 18 ALONG TO RENT-FLAT WITH MODERN IMPROVEMENT AND A STATE OF THE STAT

North Clark-st.

TO RENT-FLAT, SIX ROOMS, BATH, RTC., 206
North Clark-st.; newly cleaped. Apply at 167
North Clark-st.

CAST OFF CLOTHING.

A CARD TO THE LADIES AND GENTLE AEN OF A Chicago—bon't be imposed upon by parties misropresenting the prices they pay for cast-off clothing. We buy coats at \$4 to \$18; pants \$45,0 \$8; drekees. \$5 to \$25; misscellaneous goods and carpets at highest prices. Address or call in person. J. DE 70UNG, 338 State-7t.

A 1—THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR LADIES?
And genus cast-off clothing, by S. VAN PEAAG.
389 South State-st. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Van Praag. Praag.

A LL CASH PAID FOR LADIES AND GENTLE—
men's cast-off clothing, carpets, and bedding. Call
or address E. HERSCHEL. 546 State-st.

L ADIES AND GENTLEMEN WHO INTEND SELLing their cast-off clothing will please send their
orders by mail to Jak State-st. and get the full value
for the above. Address Mr. or Mrs. ANDREWS.

TO RENT_STORES, OFFICES, &c. TO RENT-

137 East Randolph-st., routth moor, 5 rooms.

130 Hast Randolph-st.

131 East Randolph-st.

131 East Randolph-st.

131 East Randolph-st.

130 RENT—THE BEST BUSINESS CORNER ON

131 the South Side, No. 914 Cottage Grove-av., corner Thirty-ninth-st. Apply to ROBERT THACKER,

132 OREST—NO. 128 FRANKLIN-ST., 2 DOORS

133 from Madison, water elevator; low rent. FAR
RINGTON & HACKNEY, 105 Washington-st.

134 for any geniced business, only \$17.50 per month,

135 C. S. WALLEE, 41 Clark-st., Room 11. TO RENT-IN KANKAKER, ILL., 56 MILE!
I from Chicago, first-class corner store, with store
fixtures for drug store, but suitable for any good bus
ness: also corner basement, with lee-box and counte
for saloon, in good location. Address P. O. B. 375
Kankakee, Ill.

TO RENT-ONE-HALF STORE ON SOUTH Water-st. Address Yes, Tribune office. TO RENT-ONE SUITE, WITH VAULT: TWO langle offices; rooms for sleeping also. Basement land Dearborn-st. W. R. CONDICT. TO RENT-DESK-ROOM AT \$5 PER MONTH. 150 TO RENT-OFFICES, SINGLE OR EN SUITE, ON a scoond floor of 46 and 48 South Clark-st. Inquire at Room 14. at Room 14.

To RENT—OFFICES AND DESK ROOMS WITH
Vaults, in fire-proof building corner LaSalle and
Adams-ats., at 204 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO RENT-FIVE MAGNIFICENT OFFICES IN Springer Building, southwest corner of State and Randolph-sta,: terms liberal. Apply to W. BAKER, Journal of Commerce office, 70 State-st., or to W. L. PIERCE & CO., 143 LaSalle-st.

Docks and Yards.
TO RENT-DOCK PROPERTY SOUTH OF TWEN
ty-second-st., east front on Robey-st., 50024
feet. GARNETT & THOMASSON, 176 Dearborn-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT-WITH MODERN IMPROVEMENTS—

\$23—Marble front, West Side, with D. R. and K
on first floor; grained: furnace and gas fixtures; nea and the second s

TO RENT-CHEAP-FIRST-CLASS MARKET

West Madiones, all fresh chees, all furnished reaches, al

TO HENT-CARPENTER-SHOP, 43 JACKSON-ST.,
fatures for sale. Inquire of M. B. SWAZEY,
builder, corner Twentleth-st. and Michigan av., read
of church. WANTED TO BENT. WANTED-TO RENT-FOR AUG. 1. BY A SINglo gentleman of settled habita, comfortable
room or rooms (alcove preferred) on one of the avenues
north of Twenty-second-st. and Michigan-av. for
choice, with or without board, as may be agreeable,
and where there are but few if any other lodgers, etc.
References exchanged. Address X 92. Tribine office. References exchanged. Address X 92. Tribune office.

W ANTED—TO RENT—A WELL FURNISHED house to a family of three; no children and no hoarders. Vicinity of Ashland-av. preferred. E. S. HEATON & CO., 87 Fifth-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE ON South Side. Will pay rent in painting. Address X 2, Tribune office.

W ANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE FURNISHED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE FURNISHED—TO PROME WAIK of Sixteenth-st. and Indiana-av. X 46, Tribune office. and Indians av. X 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A WELL-FURNISHED ALcove room, or parlor with bedroom off, without board, in good neighborhood on South Side. Address, with full particulars. W 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—PART OF STORE 75 TO 100 feet deep, within two blocks of Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SUITE OR LARGE SINGLE room, without board, with private family, near corner Dearborn-av, and Indians-st. References exchanged. Y 61, Tribune office.

changed. Y 61. Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF 6 TO 10 ROOMS.
South or West Side: furnished preferred; would board one or two adults. Address W 70. Tribune office, and give particulars.

WANTED—TO RENT—BETWEEN SIXTEENTH and Twenty-sitchbats, suite of 3 or 4 rooms, with modern conveniences, thoroughly turnished for light housekeeping, private family. First-class references given and required. Address X 1. Tribune office. WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE OF 10 or 12 rooms: South Side, convenient to Fair-view or Oakiana station. W 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A YOUNG COUPLE without othidren a complete furnished house; will board owner; South Side preferred; best of reference. W 72, Tribune office. will board owner. South Side preferred; best of reference. W 72, Iribane office.

WANTED-TO RENT-A HOUSE OR ROOMS where owner will take part or all of rent in painting, calcinning, or papering. Z 77, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-BY A GENTLEMAN AND Wife, Sor 4 frooms for light housekeeping; good location. Address Y 91, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-BY A YOUNG COUPLE A house of about 7 rooms in good condition, with modern improvements, within half mile of Union Park. Address, giving full particulars, Y 96, Tribune.

WANTED-TO RENT-A HOUSE ON THE WEST, Well of six to ten rooms, furnished or unfurnished, west of Sangamon and between Van Buren and Randolph-ist. Address, giving terms and location, Y 99, Tribune office. Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A BUILDING SUITABLE for manufacturing purposes. Address, stating location, etc., Z 52, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED BOOM FOR self, with use of large and well-fenced yard for three dogs; South Side between Twelfth and Sixteenthsta. preferred. Address Z 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE and board owners. Address Z 63, Tribbune.

W AN TED-TO RENT-BY AN OLD-ESTABlished house for a term of years, building or large
lofts for office and light manufacturing purposes; must
have vanit, good light, and convenience for receiving
and shipping goods; Address Z 37, Tribune dffice.

WANTED-TO RENT-A SMALL COTTAGE OR
rooms completely furuished for housekeeping by
responsible party (three in family). Y 62, Tribune. PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A PARTY WITH \$1,500 TO \$2,00 to take half interest in the pawabroking and jeweiry business with one who has had 10 years' experience. 108 North Lincoln-st.

PARTNER WANTED—ENTILEMAN WITH A capital of \$300 or \$500 to invest in a first-class dramatic enterprise; strictly first-class; sure of success. Well, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH \$1,000 TO TAKE A half interest in a good, paying business; want lady assistant in place of trust; good salary; must denosit with employer \$500. Address W 88, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH \$500 TO \$500 in business clearing easy \$10 to \$15 per day. Koom 9 Unlich's Block.

PARTNER WANTED—A LIVE AND ENERGETIC man with \$5,000 to \$10,000 in a good baying and sell-established business; best reference required and given. Address, with full name, W 80, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH \$500 TO \$500 OPEN first-class grocery in good neighborhood; must have experience. X 13, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH \$500 TO OPEN first-class grocery in good neighborhood; must have experience. X 13, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH \$500 TO OPEN \$3,000 to \$15,000 cash; a good pemman, and good reference required; business siready satablished in city. Address Z 85, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A MEMBER OF THE BOARD of the payon of th PARTYER WANTED—A MEMBER OF THE BOARD of Trade wishes to secure an active young man who is familiar with Board of Trade transactions as a partner in the grain and provision commission business. Address Z 65. Tribune office.

PARTYER WANTED—\$40,000 TO \$60,000 IN AN established business, to ake the place of a retiring partner. Z 82, Tribune office. partner. Z 82, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WHO HAS \$1,000 TO \$1,500 To cash in hand and an intelligent idea of agricultural machinery, to take an interest and assist in developing valuable improve ments. Only partles of respectability and ready means can receive attention; 20,000 such machines sold annually, and \$10 royalty is paid on some of this class; a big opportunity offered. Address X 59, Tribune office.

machines sold annually, and sloroyally is had on some of this class; a big opportunity offered. Address X 59, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A STEADY YOUNG MAN with a capital of \$1,000, and willing to devote his time and attention to a cigitimate and well-established business can hear of a fine opportunity by addressing Z 59, Tribune office. Recommendations required and civen.

PARTNER WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL CHEMIST WITH STATE WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL CHEMIST WAS A CONTROL OF STATE WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL CHEMIST WAS A CONTROL OF STATE WAS A PRACTICAL CHEMIST WAS A CONTROL OF STATE WAS A PRACTICAL CHEMIST WITH WAS A PRACTICAL CHEMIST WAS A PRACTICAL CHEMIST WAS A PRACTICAL CHEMIST WAS A PRACTICAL C

chance seidom offered; \$700 cash takes it. Address Y 55, Tribune office.

Partiner wanted—with SNALL CAPITAL; one who understands the bottling businesses; biggest thing in Chicago; a fortune in it. X 58, Tribune.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH \$3,000 TO JOIN advertiser in introducing a valuable invention to shippers of fresh meats, poultry, and fast; saves largely in freight, and insures good condition on arrival. In daily use by owner between Chicago and Kew York. Will bear strict investigation. Address Y 58, Tribune.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH \$300 TO \$400 IN A business which will pay largely; only those meaning business need apply. Address Y 68, Tribune office.

WATCHES AND JE WELEN.

TOR SALE — DIAMONDS — LARGE SOLITAIRE
ring and stud; cluster ring, emerald centre; large
egg pearlring; very cheap for cash; will trade for
furniture. FIDELITY STORAGE CO., 76, 78, and 8)
East Van Buren-84. furniture. FIDELITY STORAGE CO., 76. 78. and so East Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE-DIAMOND STUD AT A BARGAIN.
Weighs over one-half carat; perfect gem. 133
Matheon-8t, Room 7.

FOR SALE-TWU VERY FINE PURE-WHITE DIAmond studs. \$50; one small one, \$50; also, large
alse one, 15 carat, \$75; and handsome, large size oil
painting. \$75, cost \$150, less than two months ago;
these are bargains. Address 77, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A BARGAIN CAN BE HAD BY CALLING AT MY pand place, where you can find horses for all uses, top and open burgles, new and second-hand, and made by the part of the pa TO RENI—

186 East Randolph-st., 20180 feet.
63 North Clark-st., 22180 feet.
63 North Clark-st., 22180 feet.
602 South Clark-st., 20180 feet.
602 South Clark-st., 20180 feet.
603 North-second-st., basement, first, and third floor ill Scottage Grove-av., second floor, 8 rooms.
157 East Bandolph-st., fourth floor, 3 rooms.

JOHN GUNZENHAUSER,
151 East Randolph-st.

wagons, \$25; nice rockaway, \$50. 1118 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY OF A WIDOW
woman, consisting of two horses; one is a golden chestaut horse, 6 years of are, 13½ hands high, handsome and very stylish, and is perfectly kind and gentle
for anybody to drive any place. is sound and without
spot or blemish, has a long mane and tail, and can trot
in 2:50; the other is a good big, chunky, heavy workhorse. 7 years old, is warranted sound and a good
worker in single or double haraess; a trial of three
days allowed, and no horse jockeys need apply; everything is complete and will be sold together or separate
at a sacriface. Apply in the barn on the premises of
422 Wabash-av.

A29 Wabash-av.

POR SALE—MY THOROUGHBRED ENGLISH Horse; magnificent in style, beautiful in shape and color, a fast roadster, sound as a dollar, and under 8 years old; I will sell him for \$400 cash, pay as much or more for his mate, trad him for an upright steinway. Chickering, & Knase plano, new or nearly so. I am offering one of the most perfect horses in Chicago; he stands 16 hands high, weight about 1.050. If you want a fine horse, call at 227 and 229 Wabash-av, any afternoon, or address, for particulars, X 34, Tribune office.

office.

FOR SALE—A e-SEAT PARK PHAETON CARriage, one 2-seated carriage, top over back seas;
also family rockaway, seats four persons; one or two
good business buggles; one or two good horses. Barn
rear 195 South Clark-st. Pear 195 South Clark st.

POR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—ONE CLARENCE, one landau, and one yacht buggy. R. S. BAKER, 100 Washington-st.

POR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME CANOPY phaeton, in perfect order, or will exchange for a phaeton buggy. Inquire for S. Room 9, 125 Dearborn.

POR SALE—CHEAP—THE BEST GENTLEMAN'S, I family, or driving horse in the city: 6 years old, perfectly sound, good size, good driver, solendia under the saddle, standa without hitching: a child can drive or ride him, and he is not afraid of anything. Apply at glass works, 48 and 50 South Franklin-st.

Riass works. 48 and 50 South Franklin-st.

POR SALE-COMPLETE GENTLEMAN'S OUTFIT.
horse, harness, buggy, whith, blankets, etc., for half value; must be sold; mare will weigh 1, 150 lbs.; dark mahogany bay, fine traveler, afraid of nothing, asfe for lady to drive. Address OWNER, W 91, Tribune office. Will be sold together or separate.

POR SALE-FOR CASH-A GOOD TEAM AND peddling wagon for confectionery, with a good paying route in the country; has been canvassed successfully for several yea. Satisfactory reasons given or yeiling. For particulars inquire of M. E. PAGE & CO., 211 and 213 Lake-st. POR SALE - LIGHT SQUARE-BOX, END-SPRING, open buggy; 885; but little used. FOSTER, LEE & CO., 136 Washington-st.

POR SALE-A PAIR OF WELL-MATCHED HORSE.

7 and 8 years old; extra fine roadsters, antiable for lady to drive. Can be seen after 8 p. m. in rear of 580 West Adams-st.

West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—A C SPRING STANDING TOP BASker phaeton in fine order, at Robinson & Vanatta's
barn, Cottage Grove-av., near Thirty-fifth-st. C. M.
FAVORITE.

FOR SALE—TOP BUGGY. LIGHT SIDE-BAR,
first-class. Palmer House Stable.

FOR SALE-A GOOD BUSINESS HORSE; WILL sell cheap. Apply at 151 LaSalle-st., basement. FOR SALE—CHEAP—A GOOD SQUARE BOX-END spring Coan & Tenbroeke top buggy, harness, and hay cutter. Stable rear 436 West Washington-st. POR SALE-TWO HEAVY TEAMS. WEIGHING 1, 300 and 1, 400 each; one low-priced team; and one driving horse, jet black, safe for a lady to drive, 7 years old. Call in rear of 133 West Twelfth-st. years old. Call in rear of 133 West Tweitth-8t.

POR SALE-12 LARGE AND MEDIUM SIZED

rear that and driving horses; price from \$35 to \$115;
trial given. Call rear of 25 Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE-ONE PAIR FIRST-CLASS HEAVY

raft horses, weighing 3.000; price \$450. Apply
at SPRINGER'S Iron-Yard. 68 South Clinton-st. FOR SALE-YOUNG HORSE, SUITABLE FOR lady's phaeton: sound, handsome, and gentle. At

st., or to L. D. POLLARD, 13 South Canai-st.

TOR SALE—CHEAP—LIGHT OPEN CARRIAGE.
Call at 210 Ashiand-av.

TOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS, SECOND-HAND, SIDE-box buggy. Can be seen at stable, rear of 1104 Prairie-av.

TOR SALE—CHEAP, A SECOND-HAND TOP DE-livery waron. Can be seen at 1052 Indiana-av.

TOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, EIGHT MEDIUM-aized horses at for waron or buggy from 330 to 800, and your choice of two powerful-looking work horses for 885, three delivery or express-warons, four fine open buggies. Must be sold. Will sell for part cash, 371 West Fiftcenth-st., block cast of Blue Island-av. open buggles. Must be sold. Will sell for part caan. 371 West Fiftcenth-et., block east of Blue Island-av. POR SALE-NEW SIDE-BAR ROAD-WAGON, top buggy, phaselon. horse, new harness; siak complete fauntly rig in good order. Apply at FULTON MARKET. 445 Madison-st.

POR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FINE SPEEDING horse, harness, light top-buggy, double harress, two-wheeled dog cart. 38 Fifth-av.

POR SALE—TO PAY CHARGES. TWO PHAEtons almost new two top-buggles, one two-seated wagon, one farm wagon, and harness of all kinds, at 70 South Canal-st.

POR SALE—THE BEST BLACK 16-HAND TEAM in the market: very handsome, with tails sweeping the ground; perfect, kind, and afraid of noishing; also nice saddle horse. 36 Twonty-second-st.

ing the ground; perfect, kind, and arraid of noining; also nice saddle horse. BO Twenty-second-st.

POR SALE—ONE 4-SEAT ROCKAWAY, ONE 6-seat rockaway, but little used; 2 second-hand top-buggles; 2 light road wagons. J. K. RIMBALL, 71 and 73 Twenty-second-st.

POR SALE—CHEAP—A CLOSE PANELED CIRCUlar-glass-front family rockaway, nearly new. 144 West Madison-st.

HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR SALE at 645 Wabash-av.

HAVE SIX HEAD OF HORSES FOR SALE CHEAP for cash; one driving mare; can trot in 2:50. At 198 Henry-st., two blocks west of Blue Island-av.

O'VE FINE RLACK, RECORD 2-42; KIND. FOR family; two good single drivers; two new harness; 1 good business wagen: must be sold. It Cottage Grove.

TOP-BUGGY FOR SALE VERY CHEAP, 385. CALE On T. CONNOR, corner State and Thirtieth-sis.

WANTED—TRAMS TO HAUL COAL, APPLY AT 83 West Taylor-st. MINER T. AMES.

WILL BUY LIGHT SECOND-HAND BUGGY

WILL BUY LIGHT SECOND-HAND BUGGY
WILL BUY LIGHT SECOND-HAND BUGGY
Winderton and har ness, if in good condition and sold
cheap. X 29, Tribu ne office.

WANTED-TO BUY, CHEAP FOR CASH-A
burney of the second second second sold
was, for
family use; horse must be gentle. Address, with price,
W75, Tribune office.

WANTED-YOUNG. STYLISH, FAIR STEPPER
hardess. 483 West-Washington-st., Monday. WANTED—A SKELETON WAGON, EITHER NEW or second-hand; must be strong enough to use on the road. Address X 43, Tribune office. seen. Address X 33. Tribune office.

WANTED—TO FURCHASE A GOOD HORSE, BUGgy, and harness cheap for cash, or in exchange
for choice cigars, sewing machines, or other persons
property. J. G. THOMAS. 36 States... second floor. wanted—to Hilberton And Southerst, second floor.

Wanted—to Hilber For A Month A Good Morse to drive about town will purchase if suited. Address, with terms per month, also price of horse, X St. Tribune office.

Wanted—A Good And LiveLy Delivery horse in exchange for handsome 10-stop parlor organ. Will pay difference. 102 Menomonce-st.

Wanted—A Good Horse, Carriage And harness in exchange for cicars. Apply at once to manager Florence Machine Company, 50 State-st. WANTED-A GOOD HORSE, BUGGY, AND harness for two or three months; will board horse and loan a reasonable amount of money for use of the rig. Apply to manager Florence Machine Company, 59 State 8. rig. Apply to manager Florence Machine Company, 56 State st.

WANTED-A HORSE OF 1,000 TO 1,100 POUNDS Weight in exchange for new furniture, carpets, and household goods. Call at 383 West Madlaonats.

WANTED-A PONY. WEIGHING 800 OR 900 pounds, for ridings and drivings; must be kind, gentle, and sound in all harness. Inquire at 403 Blue bisand-sv.

GOOD SECOND-HAND TOP BUGGIES, 550 TO 3800 each; 3 road wagons 4 open bargies, 530 to 685; 1800 each; 3 road

West Lake-8t.

CO SEE THE SEVENTH DAUGHTER, WONDER of the world; tells nast, present, and future; brings scoarsted together through hands make home happy; satisfaction or no pay. 239 Handsof st.

MADAME CLARE, THE RELIABLE LIFE EEADer, or can be consulted at 413 State-sts, Room 7. M cr. can be consulted at 413 State-st., Room 7.

M ADAME MILSOM, NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT,
INGS SOUTH State-st. Established 1863.

PARCES—MRS. BLADE IS NOW LOCATED AT
AT West Madison-st. Messages for tests, business,
etc., independent siste-writing. Sistings, ladies and
gentiemen, each \$1.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND SAFE, MIDDLE

AT REDUCED PRICKS—FURNITURE, CARPETS, as stoves, and crockery, on terms to suit purchaser. We carry the largest, most relisible, best mished and elected stock of goods to be found in any house-furnishing establishment between the control of the c minghaim. Son & Co., of Rochester. N. Y. and some good scond-hand clarences and landau carriages for subtheap and on easy terms of payment by 6. W. BIOWN. Agent. 278 Wabash-av.

A 5-YEAR-OLD BLACK PONY. LONG MANE And talt: been used by a lady to ride and drive; is without a fault. One 1,100 work-horse. \$40. One sound 7-year-old bay, 1,130, for \$90. 1445 (arrhaddist., gear Twenty-ninth.)

A UCTION, EXCHANGE, AND PRIVATE SALES A of horses, buggies citc., at the Tweitth-st. horse market daily at 102 a. m. 271 west Tweith-st. A LARGE STOCK OF CANOFY AND LEAFHER TO, 570 and 372 Wabash-av.

A THENTION-NEW AND SECOND-HAND BUGGATE CO. 5, 570 and 372 Wabash-av. Painting and rejarring.

A NY ONE HAVING A FIRST-CLASS HORSE AND Duggy or double tursout to rest at a reasonable cardionally cloud by the cardionally controlled party) for sunday driving, and occasionally cloud by the cardional party for sunday driving, and cordinally cloud by the cardional party for sunday driving, and cordinal p

HOUSEHOLD GOO

as the best. ULICK BOURKE, 50 West Madison-st.

A SUPERIOR LINE OF HOUSEFURNISHING
A goods noon liberal terms at The Union Furniture
Company's, 503 West Madison-st.
CONTINUED INCREASE OF SALES IS OUR RECONTINUED INCREASE OF SALES IS OUR REterms; houses or living rooms furnished entire on easy
monthly payments: baryains given in furniture for
cash at wholesale or retail. J. C. & G. PARRY, 27
East Madison-st., near the bridge.
CASH PAID FOR LARGE OR SMALL LOTS OF
Chousehold goods. Furniture of private residences
purchased. Address A F W, 78 and 60 Van Burgh-st.
CARPETS WANTED—HARD-TIMES PRICE WILL
De paid in eash: must be in good order; size each
room, 18x14 feet; two rooms. Address up to Wednogday, 1052 West Madison-st., paper store.

LYOR 5250 A PERSON CAN PURCHASE A COM-

day. 1052 West Madison-st., paper store.

POR \$250 A PERSON CAN PURCHASE A COMmiete outfit for house keeping, consisting of all the
furniture necessary to furnish a six-room house; furniture nearly new, in excellent repair, and cost over
generally new, in excellent repair, and cost over
generally new in excellent repair, and cost over
generally new in the store of the store of the store
South Clark-st. W, SHEFFARD.

POR SALE—ALL KINDS OF NEW HOUSEHOLD
goods, chamber sets, bureaus, tables, cook-stoves,
gas fixtures, mattresses, desks, carpets, etc., etc.; also
one the Hallet & Dayls plano. Fluelity Storage Ox.
78. and so East Van Buren-st.

POR SALE—PARLOR SET OF SEVEN PIECES AT
837: one large Paragon range as \$15; and Brussels
carpets of six rooms. All goods moutly new. Call Munday
at 12 North Throop-st., near Madison.

TOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—BEDROOM SET OF POR SALE-OR EXCHANGE—BEDROOM SET OF furniture and articles for light house keeping for Domestic sewing-machine or suit of clothes to order. Address 28.1, Tribune office.

POR SALE-A NEW CHAMBER SET MADE TO order for \$125: to realize on it at once will sell for \$45: must be sold. Call at furniture factory 1478 Wentworth-av. Torder for \$125: to realize on it at once will sell for \$45: must be sold. Call at furniture factory 1479 Wentworth-av.

FOR SALE—2 NICE MARBLE-TOP CHAMBER sets and 1 narior act (e pieces) cheap; owner leaving city. 250 Ohlo-st.

FOR SALE—ONE SINGLE OVEN RICHMOND relace range; also one Danntless parior store; both in good order. To be seen at 740 Superior-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE NEW FIVE-POUND FEATHER rilliows, only 80 cents each; feather dusters, lo. 25, and 30 cents each. BISHOF. 261 West Madison-st.

FURNITURE 80LD FOR CASH OR ON RASY monthly or weekly payments: will take avings bank books or city warrants.

R. T. MARTIN.

265 and 257 State-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW NO. 8 COOKSTOVE. NEVER used, cost \$30; will sell for \$15; a good second-hand stove for \$5. Singer office, 227 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—A SEOND-HAND ADAM'S & WEST. I lake double oil-stove, with furniture, or will exchange for lawn-mower. E. G. 8., 207 Archer-av.

FURNITURE FOR SALE, CONSISTING OF LARGE bedroom. Can be seen Sunday at 62 Arbor-place, near Sheldon-st.

WILL PAY THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR second-hand furniture, and goods of every description. L, 331 West Randolph-st.

ON INSTALLMENTS—TIME TO SUIT CUSTOMERS C-Furniture, carpets, stoves, crockers, and in fact everything to furnish a home complete. First-class Eastlake, Marie Antoinette, French, and other marble-principles and other bookcases, desks, and other goods suitable to furnish a house. Square dealing and bottom prices. Country buyers will find that my prices are lower than any other house for good goods. Goods packed and delivered to depot free. The West End Furniture House, 208 West Madison-st. F. COGSWELL, proprietor.

Oil Story and the second of the control of the story of the second and delivered to depot free. The West End Furniture House, 208 West Madison-st. F. COGSWELL, proprietor.

Oil-Stoves AT LESS THAN COST. TO CLOSE out balance of stock: a few excellent double-burner stoves at 82; positively the last week. Oil-Stove Store, 100 State-st.

P. & J. CASEY, 41 AND 43 FIFTH-AV. KEEP on hand the largest assortment in the city of new and second-hand goods, -furniture, carpets, bedding, office desks, counters, show-cases, shelving, ale and beer boxes; tine bank and bar counters a specialty.

peer boxes; fine bank and bar counters a specialty.

PARLOR AND BED-ROOM FURNITURS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
ON EASY PAYMENTS.
R. T. MARTIN, 253 and 207 State-st.

REPAIRS FOR STOVES MANUFACTURED AT
Troy, Albany, Rochester, Cleveland, St. Louis,
and elsewhere, at W. C. METZNEY'S, 127 West Randolph-st.

REFRIGERATORS CHEAP—PARTIES WISHING A
Regord sized hardwood refrigerator of the Allegretti
pattern can purchase one at just one-half price at 153
State-st. WANTED-A "CHAMPION" FOLDING BED-stead cheap for cash. Address X 22, Tribune. WANTED-A SMALL OR MEDIUM-SIZED RR-frigerator cheap. State price. Address Z 40, Tribune office. WANTED-EMPIRE OR FOLDING BEDSTEAD cheap for cash. JOHN, care Carrier No. 2. WANTED-THE CONTENTS OF RESIDENCE OF medium furniture, carpeta, etc. Address L, 703

Lake-st.

YOU WILL NEVER HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY to buy an oil-store again as cheap as you can at the closing out sale (one week more only) at the Oil-Store Store, 109 State-st.

YOUR CHOICE IN THE ADAMS & WESTLAKE Excelsior or Florence oil-stove, with 2-hole top, oven, boiler, and flat-beater, \$7 (issual price \$13), to close out balance of stock this week, at Oil-Store store, 109 State-st.

A NOTE MADE BY H. C. GOODEICH FOR \$141.08, are hereby notified not to buy or negotiate the same, as payment has been stopped.

A dated July 15, 1878, has been stolen. The public are hereby notified not to buy or negotiate the same, as payment has been stopped.

IF THE PARTY WHO TOOK MY COAT LAST Thursday will return the books and papers there shall be no questions asked and I will pay for the trouble. B. F. WALKEK, 149 South Morganes.

IF THE THIEF WILL RETURN THE PUCKET-book and papers to 121 Lake-st., he can keep the money and no questions asked.

I OST —RAN AWAY FROM 8 WELLINGTON-mane and tall, and small white wart on right side near shoulder. A liberal reward for information or on delivery at above address.

I OST—ON THE 107H, IN THE LADIES COTTAGS. at Lincoln Park, between 1 and 2 p. m., two rings, one set with dismonds and rubies and the other a class ring of C. H. S. . "3. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning them to 383 West Randolph-st.

OST—ON WEDNESDAY LAST A LADY'S GOLD breastpin with grariet centre and pendant. Finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving same as Room 18, 1808—ON THOUSION-ST., BETWEEN THE LAKE and North Clark-st., breastpin set with three coral buds. The finder will be unitably rewarded by leaving with or addressing L. NAN NESS. 201 Fremount-st.

OST—ON DIVISION-ST., BETWEEN THE LAKE and North Clark-st., breastpin set with three coral buds. The finder will be unitably rewarded by leaving with or addressing L. NAN NESS. 201 Fremount-st.

OST—SE REWARD FOR THE RETURN OF A mereschaum pipe lost at a picnic at River Forest 10th Inst. J. WILL ARIS SMITH, 2 West Washington.

OST—A POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING 2200. Thirty-fith-st.

OST-BLACK HORSE, WHITE HIND FOOT, with sar on hip; ran away with part harness from Twelfth-st. and Michigan-av. south; finder will be quitably rewarded by returning to 523 Michigan-av.

OST-ON JULY 7. A THREE-SHELLED CAMEO bracelet. Finder will be rewarded by leaving the same with W. M. BURKE, Clifton House.

LOST-ON JULY 12, ON MADISON ST. CAR, SE' Looral fewery. The finder can obtain reward by leaving with C. H. JONES, 188 Monroe-st. leaving with C. H. JONES, iss monroe at I OST POCKETBOOK, CONTAINING A PHOTO graph and about 33. Finder please keep mone and return to 8 Lake-st., Room 4. graph and about St. Finder piesses keep money and return to 8 Lake-st., Room 4.

OST-FRIDAY, JULY 12, TWO SHAWLS (A striped Ottoman and a blue plaids, between corner of Twenty-eighth-st. and Michigan-av. and Twenty-ninth-st. and Indian-av. Return to 1030 Michigan-av. and receive reward.

OST-A MEMORANDA BOOK WITH BILLS AND note, good reward given. 427 South Morgan-st.

OST-IP THE FARTY WHO CARRIED OFF MY IN to make the property of the propert

OFFICE FURNITURE.

LONG BRANCH.

Hotel Rates Cheaper than Ever Before.

But Its Hotels Second-Class as Compared with Saratoga's.

The Lelands Contemplate the Erection of Something Gorgeous.

List of Prominent Chicagoans Registered at the Branch.

LONG BRANCH, July 11 .- Long Branch is in The secret of it is that she knows how to take everything cool. When New-Yorkers are fairly simmering and sizzling in their at oven of a city, the dwellers at the Branch are calling for wraps and light overcoats. This is exceedingly aggravating to the New-Yorkers; but fact is fact, and the knowledge of the fact induces the warm man of the place to take boat or train and speedily be ome the cool man of the other place. Wife and family must be included, if he has them. equence the landlords rent all their s, all their cottages, and all their bathingexodus, smile at the heat registration in the city papers, smile at everything and with everybody. Well, after the experience of two ee seasons past, it seems really good to e a landlord with a face reminding you of the od old flush and merry times. The waterng-place hotel men have not made much t of the American public for two or three hey used to. Private terms are made at all ne houses, and the statement is not incorrect nat prices are lower at the Branch this year than they ever were before. By this no one should be missed into coming here with the idea that living is too cheap, or that such state-ments in regard to a watering-place are more

than comparative.

THE LOWERING OF RATES
is a good effect of the hard times, be is a good effect of the hard times, because hitherto the rates have been too high. Now the proprietor must be content if, with a full house, he can realize a fair profit on his investment. Leading business men in New York talk in the same way regarding the railroad magnates, predicting that they will have to reduce their inflated stock and put up with reasonable dividends. The effect of the War upon business and rates, they say, has been altogether too lasting. So far as hotels are concerned, prices here ought to be lower than at Saratoga, because the hotels are not so good. Indeed, the best of them, as the Ocean or the West End, compares with the United States or Grand Union, as the Briggs House does with the Grand Pacific or Palmer in your city. The table is well kept up, but the general style and appearance of the hotels are quite different. If Long Branch had the Saratoga hotels, she would also have the Saratoga habitues, for the seashore offers attractions which no inland watering place, possessed or not of mineral springs, can rival. The first great desideratum is escape from that heat which enervates the whole system, and renders rest and recreation imperative. Aside from the mountains, nowhere can this escape be found save at the seaside.

the seaside.

I was speaking of this hotel question to a hotel manager of many years' experience. He said that, beyond question, the notels and not the springs were the magnet that drew people to Saratoga. The wealthy city people will always go where they can have the HIGHEST AND TONIEST SOCIAL LIPE, with the most chance to display dress and style. Saratoga not only has the distinction in that regard, but it has the magnificent establishment necessary to support and increase its reputation. "Long Branch," said this gentleman, "is in its infrancy, compared with Saratoga. More than that, the misfortunes attending the construction and carrying on of those very hotels which make Saratoga so famous were just what

struction and carrying on of those very hotels which make Saratora so famous were just what prevenied the growth of Long Branch. Why, look at the disastrous experience of the Lelands at the Grand Union. They put, all told, more than a million dollars into that house, and finally had to succumb, and see it sold under the hammer for a sum that would not cover their latest improvements. Then there was the States, built at a cost of a million and a half of dollars, and sold within a year for one-third the amount. Congress Hall finally ruined Mr. Hathorn, who sank a large fortune in the enterprise. The record of those great and splendid houses has been one of continuous financial disaster. In the face of such a record, no capitalist would a think of putting a million dollars into a hotel at Long Branch, or anywhere else where the sea-son lasts but four months. At the same time, there is no doubt in my mind that a Saratoga hotel at Long Branch would have a fair records on there is no doubt in my mind that a Saratora hotel at Long Branch would pay a fair profit on the money invested. There would be no difficulty in keeping it filled with the very best people of New York. This is the most accessible point—for I do not count Coney Island as ever likely to be a desirable point for the fashionable—possible. The business man can bring his family here, going in and out himself daily, if business requires it. No matter how hot the city may be, the moment he gets on the steamer he is sure of a fresh, cool breeze for an hour; and, with the exception of perhaps three or four and, with the exception of perhaps three or four

when we shall have what we want. I believe

THE LELANDS

are planning to give the Branch a new start.
They own the ground on which the Ocean
House stands, and the lot is large and finely
adapted for a new building. As I hear it talked
about, their idea is to put up' a hotel after the
style of the States at Saratoga, only making an
entire row of cottages on the west, instead of
having a half wing there. The front and east
sides of the lot would be covered with the main
building and long wing, leaving a handsome
park in the centre. Of course a hotel equal
to the States could be built now very much
cheaper than the States was. Still, it requires
a good deal of faith and capital to go into such
an enterprise, and I know of nobody but the
Lelands who would do it. The good thing about
that is, that if they undertake the project they
will carry it through."
That this gentleman is right, and that the Le-

will carry it through."
That this gentleman is right, and that the Lelands purpose to crown their hotel works by giving Long Branch a hotel worthy of its position and prospects, many will join in hoping. If the season will only continue as oppressively warm as this one has been since the middle of June, and if Gen. Grant comes back to take his cottage, there will be more upon which hope may be founded.

Most of the hotels are doing well, some of

may be founded.

Most of the hotels are doing well, some of them prosperously. For a fortnight the arrivals have been very heavy. The races made an excellent attraction, and the managers of Monmouth Park are trying to arrange for a second meeting in August. John Chamberlain's clubhouse, which is not now John Chamberlain's, but another gambler's, is said to be doing quite as good business as the most prosperous of the hotels.

Of these, by the way, the Ocean catches near

Iy all of

THE CHICAGO PEOPLE.

Among the first persons I saw were Mr. J. H.
Haverly and his wife. Mr. Haverly is taking a
little rest this time, and deserves it, as every
theatrical manager does, since few men get less.
Other Chicagoans registered at the Ocean House
are Mr. H. H. Honore and Mrs. Honore, Mr. C.
W. Pardridge, Mr. J. H. Benham, Jr., Mr. John
B. Jeffery, of the Journal establishment, Mr. S.
H. Crane, Mr. John W. Rumsey, and Mrs. Rumsey,
Mrs. H. D. Booth, Miss Mary E. Booth, Mr. O.
H. Tobey, Mrs. Tobey, and Miss Belle Tobey,
Mr. E. B. Grant, Col. D. K. Tenney, Mr. Albert
horton and Mrs. Horton, Mr. John H. Tobey
and family, Mr. Albert Hoyt and Mrs. Hoyt, and
Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Winston.

The return of Warren Leland, Sr., to the
Ocean House, after his five years' stay in San
Francisco, is a pleasure to a host of friends, and,
judging, from the impossibility to expressions.

Ocean House, after his five 'vears' stay in San Francisco, is a pleasure to a host of friends, and, judging from the impossibility to get rooms, these friends have come in a body to give him the kind of a greeting that any landlord must keenly appreciate. The table is the feature in which the Ocean House excels, and the same thing may be said of any hotel that the Lelands keep. They have not been in the bushness for a generation without learning the way to a man's heart, pocket, and patronage. Just now they are giving the Ocean guests a specialty in the way of sea-fool. They run a fishery of their own, and those boarders who take to early their own, and those boarders who take to early rising and ante-breakfast baths may witness the atching of the fish, clams, and oysters which will be served, delictously cooked or otherwise prepared, for breakfast and lunch. Think or

alone, clam-chowder, clam-fritters, stewed clams, Little-Neck clams raw, broiled bluefish, broiled sea-bass, raw Shrewsbury oysters, stewed and fried oysters, and stewed blackfish. The breakfast bill is equally full. Yet "Gath" says a followed the greenborn in eating overthing.

on the programme, straight through; and no waiter who knows him has denied it. Horace White is at the Elberon, with his ac-complished wife. A correspondent says: Horace White is at the Elberon, with his accomplished wife. A correspondent says:

He is not favorable to Grant, though he thinks Hayes, protesting nothing but a Civil-Service reform, has made worse nominations than Grant. Mr. White says Tilden is a vacant-appearing man for five minutes after you begin to talk to him, but talk an hour and he is seen to be full of information and knows how to apply it. Mr. White thinks the leading Democratic aspirants in sight are Thurman and Tilden. He does not yet believe the Democrats will nominate Grant, and thinks that Edmunds, of Vermont, might have some chance, as he does not live as far East as Blaine.

Mr. Tilden and the Vanderbilt family are also at the Elberon, which is stylish. The West End has 500 or 600 guests, those from Chicago being Mr. H. A. Kohn and family, Mr. N. O. Williams, Mr. P. R. King, Mr. L. G. Fisher and family, and Mr. O. B. Hutchinson.

THE HOWLAND HOTEL.

has a large registry-list, including ex-Minister Boker and wife, the Mayor and Postmaster of Philadelphia, and other distinguished guests.

Gen. Garfield and family, John Bigelow and family, and other political gentlemen, are expected at the Ocean.

The Brighton, a neat Ouern Anne house, has

pected at the Ocean.

The Brighton, a neat Queen Anne house, has all its rooms filled, and is more of a family

hotel.

The Mansion House is doing a good business. The United States has had a hard puil, and there was some rumor as to its closing. There are the usual round of amusements, if bathing, croquet, driving, and dancing can be brought in under that head. The season has opened much more prosperously than was anticipated, and above all the people have had no difficulty in keeping cool when most other folks were dread-

vestors. The following were the principal transactions of the week:

Huron street, north front, between Dearborn avenue and Clark street, 46x90 feet, \$9,000, five

years at 8 per cent.
Wabash avenue, southeast corner of Mouroe street, 80x180 feet, \$45,000, five years at 7 per

street, 80x180 feet, \$45,000, five years at 7 per cent.

Wabash avenue, south of and adjoining the above lot, 80x180 feet, \$40,000, three years at 7 per cent.

Four acres in Sec. 9, 38, 14, to secure \$8,000, three years at 8 per cent.

The greater part of eight blocks southwest corner of Twenty-second street and Western areas \$40,000 three years at 8 per cent. avenue, \$40,000, three years at 8 per cent. avenue, \$40,000, three years at 5 per cent.

Randolph street, 40 12-100 feet east of LaSalle street, south front, 20 6-100x75 feet, \$18,000, three years at 10 per cent. This incumbrance is made subject to a previous one of \$30,000.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 13.

Instruments		18	78.			18	577.	
Instruments	No.	C	'sider	at'n	No.	C	sidera	t'n.
Trust-deeds Mortgages	114 21		334, 72,	559 269	145 30	8	336, 55,	541 715
Aggregate	135	\$	406,	828	175	3	422,	256
Releases	125			4	174			
COMPABATIVE	STATE	(M)	ENT FI	ROM .	ULY	1 1	JULY	13.
Instruments		- 1	878.	# 1	1	18	77.	
Instruments	No.	C	'sider	ath	No.	C	sidera	t'n.
Trust-deeds Mortgages	215		542, 98,	257 152	293 62		797. 104.	
Aggregate	259	8	640,	409	355	\$	901,	811
Releases	247	1.			328			

SALES OF THE WEEK. quite lively the past week. The sales of city lots have been fair in number and at fair prices. West-Side property appears to have been chiefly in demand. This division of the city is growing in population, and has made good progress in the line of improvements the past few years. Even since the panic of 1873 blocks of fine residents. Even since the panic of 1873 blocks of fine residences have been erected, which have put a new face on what was before an arid waste. I he long-time resident gazes in wonder at the magical change, while those whose visits to this quarter of the city are few and far between feel as though they were in a strange place. The buildings find tevants without much trouble. It is too early to maintain that this activity is an index of a return to a more active real-estate market, but the situation is encouraging, showan index of a return to a more active real-estate market, but the situation is encouraging, showing that lots are being disposed of in all sections of the city at fairly remunerative prices. It is worthy of notice also that suburban lots are waking up from their lethargy, numerous transfers having taken place the past week. South Chicago appears to have been the most favored spot. If this state of things continue, agents will have need to brush the dust off their atlases and maps of subdivisions, and clean up their abstracts of title. The following were the principal sales: were the principal sales:
William M. Tureman sold to Anna M. Baird lot on Dearborn avenue, 170 feet north of Division street, east front, 72/4x149 feet, for \$12,500.

\$12,500.
Lot on Ashland avenue, 200 feet south of Jackson street, west front, 50x149 feet, sold for \$5,500.
Lot on West Lake street, 241 8-10 feet west of Dakley avenue, south front, 30x109 feet, \$3,000.

of Oakley avenue, south front, 30x109 feet, \$3,000.

George S. Montgomery sold to Michael McDonnell lot on West Lake street, 251¼ feet east of Paulina street, south front, 50x114 feet, improved, for \$10,000.

Reuben L. Koot sold to Andrew Forbes premises No. 112 Delaware place, for \$6,000.

Seven lots in Brown's Addition to Thornton, \$700.

Twenty acres in the S. W. ¼ of S. W. ¼ Sec. 36, 38, 14, sold for \$6,000.

Four lots at Thornton, \$500.

One lot at Irving Park, \$650.

Fifteen lots in Hill's Addition to South Chicago sold for \$3,000.

one lot at Glencoe, \$240.

Two lots in Taylor's First Addition to South

Two lots in Taylor's First Addition to South Chicago, \$600.

Ten lots in Nix's Addition to same \$3,000.

S. W. Kroff sold sixteen lots in Block 2, Harding's Subdivision, at Central Park, for \$8,000. House and lot in South Evanston, pear depot, for \$3,000. House and lot on Warren avenue, near Western, for \$3,500. House and lot in Englewood, near Normal School, for \$2,500. Part of above were in exchange for Illinois and Missouri farms,

The auction sale of lots near the Stock-Yards on Thursday by Messrs. Elison, Pomeroy & Co., resulted in the sale of eight lots aggregating

on Thursday by Messrs. Elison, Pomeroy & Co., resulted in the sale of eight lots aggregating about \$4.500. The four lots fronting on Haisted street directly opposite 'old Dexter Park,' sold for \$25 per front loot; a lot on Wallace street at \$20, and on Union street at \$16 per foot. The sale was well attended.

SATURDAY'S TRANSPERS.

The following instruments were filed for record Saturday, July 18:

record Saturday, July 18:

CITY PROFERTY.

Henry st, 72 ft wof Loomis st, s f, 48x
124 ft, dated July 12

Twenty-eignth st, 150 ft e of Hanover st, s f, 50x1849-10 ft, dated July 10

Hull st, 275 ft nof Eugenie st, e f, 25x
72 ft, improved, dated July 10

Fowler st, 247k ft e of Leevitt st, n f, 28
x162 ft, improved, dated July 13

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN
MILES OF THE CORT-BOUSE.

10x125 ft of Lot 2, in Block 3, of Gehrke
& Brauckman's Lot 1, of E § Sec. 29,
40, 14, duted July 10

\$ 300
\$ 500TH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN

40, 14. duted July 10 \$300
SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN
MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.
Kimbark av. 170 ft nof Frity-8fth st. e f,
100x175 ft, dated July 12 \$900
Forty-third st. first w of Centre av. 3 acres,
with all buildings, dated July 13
(Chicago Packing and Provision Company to Philip D. Armour) 35,000

EXORBITANT TAXES.

movement in real estate can be expected is the enormous rates which the tax-eaters manage to fasten upon them. Vigorous efforts are making by a portion of our citizens to smash the rings which have so remorselessly taxed all the life out of the real estate market. As an instance of how oppressive these taxes have become, a packing-house was mentioned from which the owner receives \$600 per year rent, while the taxes are \$500. Thus the owner is fined \$50 and insurance—a very considerable item—for owning the property. Of course the owner will do better to give it away—it, indeed, any one can be found reckless enough to take any one can be found reckless enough to take it—or let it be sold for taxes, than to keep it for It—or let it be sold for taxes, than to keep it for any considerable time and pay the tuinous rates assessed upon the property. With very few exceptions the hard times have forced all the people to economize. Prudent men will always square their expenses according to their incomes; but the tax-eaters seem determined to make no abatement from the amount they gorge from the poor, suffering public. It has thus far been about impossible to reach the incorrigible vasais; but an outraged people can and must do it, and the sooner the better. Let honest men of all parties combine to elect men of their own stamp, and the thing can be speedily and most

of all parties combine to elect men of their own stamp, and the thing can be speedily and most effectually done.

CHEAP BUILDINGS.

The New York Sun of the 7th had a long article on the subject of cheap homes for men of small means, who, it proposes, shall make monthly payments for ten years, then acquiring the fee to the precept, instead of paying reni. monthly payments for ten years, then acquiring the fee to the property, instead of paying rent. What it says of Brooklyn and New York is equally applicable to this city. We commend the following paragraphs to our real-estate owners and capitalists:

under that head. The season has opened much more prosperously than was anticipated, and above all the people have had no difficulty in keeping cool when most other folks were dreadfully warm.

REAL ESTATE.

Loaps Rather More Active—Sales Fair for the Timesand the Season—Enormous Taxes—Cheap Buildings.

There was quite a spurt of business the past week. In the matter of new loans a large number of small amounts were negotiated at 9 to 10 per cerit. Renewals were the main feature of the week's business, these generally being done at a concession, the figures of renewal ranging at from 7 to 8½ per cent. Loan agents feel a little better, but are reserved and moderate in their expressions, as becomes men who have been the sport of so many disappointments. In number payments are falling behind as compared with the number of new loans, but the amount paid off is a long way in advance of newly-contracted debts. The average of each incumbrance filed for record the present month is \$2,500, while the average of each payment has figured at betteen \$4,000 and \$5,000. Our citizens and property-holders are not running any deeper into debt, and, notwithstanding the prostration of general business, are making a mantll effort to reach solid ground. The outlook for the loan market is not flattering, but there is a fair demand for money on the part of small investors. The following were the principal transactions of the week: home of his own? He will have received 7 per cent upon his sneestment, this being included in the \$6 per month. He will also have received 2 per cent profit on the houses and lots sold. And as he has covered with the fifty houses only one-half of his lots, he will have whatever enhanced value the remaining twenty-five full lots have acquired. A low estimate of this will, probably, be 100 per cent, or say \$5,000—that is, he will have received his 7 per cent interest, and, in addition, 28% per cent upon the total \$27,000 invested.

THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

To the Editor of The Tribune. -м, Pa., July 3.—As an evidence of the "degeneracy of the public morals" wepwover by the lamented Cicero, I transmit the follow-

In the Town of B-, Pa., there happens to exist a theological seminary, whose inmates, uniting the spiritual essences of Church and mother's" ears ring-walls have ears, you know-with earnjest and extravagant disputations concerning/the "future state" of the two great parties of the day. Although the Repubconsidering the theological status of the institution, their brethren of the minority are antagonistic in the highest degree, and embody, together with the fiery persuasiveness of the Southern chivalry, a considerable amount of that Northern patriotism that so "fires the hearts" of those whose souls are not yet "de-ceased." One day, in the fall of 1876, a cat (and a very good one of its kind it was, too) was brought to the college and dubbed Butherford Burchard Hayes, or "Hayes" for short. His arrival was supplemented by a kitten, imported from Philadelnes, the market has been | phia by one of the minority, and named by him, with enthusiastic veneration, Samue

with enthusiastic veneration. Samuel Jones Tilden, Esq., or "Saminy" for short. The size of the animal was in the following proportion: "Hayes,": "Saminy,": Repub. party in the College,: Democratic ditto.

A rivaire now arose between the two felines that was as bitter as it was (like their songs) fong-drawn-out. Your correspondent had the pleasure of rooming with the individual owner of "Sammy," and can testify from personal observation that said "Sammy" had, by his "cunning tricks," his "gambles," and his marvelous vivacity, as contrasted with the unobtrusive retirement of "Hayes," so endearen himself to his supporters, and had so pulled his fur over the other's eyes, that he was allowed to advance toward maturity. But alas! he never attained it! He grew old in sin; and, for reasons politic to the domestic economy, the Fates demanded that he should be sacrificed. Having put "Sammy" into a barrel (from which the money had, I suppose, disappeared long before in order that he might not escape if the first volleys of shot chanced to miss him, the executioners began to discharge small firearms at him. They ended in putting an end to his "career"-iegs. He gave un what little ghost he had, expiring without a groan (from the Republicans), and was then flung tenderly into a "Grassy Park," or, properly, an adjacent lot, where he now reposes in peace. Requies Cat In Pace! His friends do not wish to resurrect him. It is only justice to "Hayes" to say that he still lives and is fed not wish to resurrect him. It is only justice to 'Haves' to say that he still lives and is fed "Hayes" to say that he still lives and is fed daily with the fat of the students' table. He is docile, well-beloved, and adapts himself to circumstances. Only when he makes mistakes, and so "goes back on his party" as to sing in the dormitories in the wee hours of the morning, does he merit and experience the wrath of his supporters. Our Democracy have become reconciled to him, though plots have often been laid for his assassination. At the time of "Samlaid for his assassination. At the time of "Sammy's" demise, your correspondent was elected viva voce to perpetuate the former's memory,

and he accordingly wrote the following elegy. A marche funibre was afterwards composed, to which the words were adapted, and it was sung by the sorrowing students as a requiem:

y the sorrowing students as a requiem:

ELEGIA IN MEMORIAN "SAMUELS TILDENIS."

1. Nostra felis (quam intelix!)

Nunc ad flumen Stygem venit;

Et propinquas reviacbit

Ut "meaow" maestose vocant.

2. Mures illa nunquam edit,

3. Flemus eam, et cantamus Famam ejus lacrimose. Icta est per cerebellum-(Tale scilicet habebat!!)

4. Olim omnes permulcebant; Nunc inanimata jacet!
Haec est vita! Et, proh dolor!
Est posthac non spes felibus!

For the benefit of those who would like to, but do not, andersand the above Latin, the fol-lowing literal, though wholly inadequate, translation is presented: ELEGY TO THE MEMORY OF "SAMUEL TILDEN." Our sportive cat (unhappy wretch!)
 Has reached the Stygian stream.
Her relative she there will meet,
 As sad "meaoics" they scream.

2. She never ate the flesh of mice, But milk, and oft would take Roast beef (how very tough it was!) And hash or 'lasses cake.

3. Her we bewail, and thus we sing
Her fame with tearful eyes;
For dead she is—shot through the brain!
(Who says she had none, hies.) 4. Her body, now inanimate,

4. Her body, now inanimate,
Was once by all caressed.
But such is life! Alas! whot hope
Have cats of fature rest?
Yours, very truly, J. B. H., B—m, Pa.
Nota Ar \$Logerica.—It may be interesting to
your readers to know that both cats were of the
feminine gender. But think of the embarrassment that would follow were "Sammy" called a
"she"; capecially when we think of his (aer or
its) namesake's bachelorbood! The discrepancy
is not noticeable in the Latin, where a "man"
cat is a "she" any way you put it.

Gen. Sherman's Eldest Son. Cincinnati Commercial.

It is not true, as has been represented, that Gen. Sherman gare his consent to the resolution of his eldest son to be a Catholic priest. The name of the young man is Thomas Ewing Sherman. He was educated at Georgetown, D. C., and Yale College, where he took a scientific course, and attended a course of law lectures at St. Louis. When of age, a few months ago, he astonished his parents by stating his purpose, and told his father that his passage was already engaged to Europe, and that he proposed to attend an English Jesuit school. It has been represented that Gen. Sherman cheerfully acquiesced in this, but he did not. The incident was a very painful one to the General, and the action of the young man has not in any form met with his approval.

THE REST THAT REMAINETH.

O Soul that sittest at the temple-gate Of Memory,
They are but shadows of the Yesterday
Thine eyes do see!

Thou hearest steps of those that ne'er again Shall tread with thee These ways, and vouces which shall sound no more By shore or sea.

The eyes thou weepest over have no more To do with tears: Thou whisperest thy grieving to an ear That heeds nor hears!

O Soul, why longer dream without the gate?

And some hearts-Peace.

, Lulu M. W. THE JEWS.

Age after age of obloquy and scorn—
Despoiled, revited by that releatless foe
Whose highest pride to wear apon her brow
The sacred cross her great High-Priest-had
The Son of Man said, Love your enemies;
But all the world pursued another plan:
Behold the love they measured out to these!—
The crowning outrace since the world began.
Time brings them recompense; they've kept the

way; They worship still and love their fathers' God— They worship still and over their rathers God—His primal law of righteousness obey.

How shall we say that ours the only road

To Heaven? Not so; they are his people still,

With those of every name who do His will.

JULY, 1878.

C. B. CARTER.

THE THREE REQUISITES. A Carefully-Prepared List of Great Value to Every Family, Showing the First-Class Meat

Markets, Milk Depots, and Coal

MEAT MARKETS. At this time of year the great quantities of spoiled meats sold by peddlers and irresponsible dealers is endangering the health of the city, and to show consumers where they can buy fresh sound meats, the city has been canvassed, and the

following list is submitted: SOUTH SIDE.

S. CURTIS & CO., 70 Stare.
LEON & GUTHMAN, 1418 State.
LEON & CO., 955 Wabash-av.
W. H. ANPERSON, 1734 State.
LEON & CO., 955 Wabash-av.
W. H. ANPERSON, 1734 State.
LEON & SOUTH SIDE.

State. ROS., 204 South Park-av. ROS., 204 South Park-av. ROS., 204 South Park-av. TH. 1580 State. LER, 153 Cottage Grove-av. RN. 888 State.

JACOB SPENGLER. 153 Cottage Grove-av.
JOHN EICHHORN, 988 State.
19W1GHT & CHAPIN, 198 Thirty-first.
1 J. S. SMITH. 28 Thirty-migh.
2 J. S. SMITH. 28 Thirty-migh.
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7 J. SMITH. 28 Thirty-might.
8 JOHN K. JASER. 42 THIRTY-MIGHT.
8 JASER. 42 THIRTY-MIGHT.
8 JOHN K. JASER. 42 THIRTY-MIGHT.
8 JOHN K. JASER. 42 THIRTY-MIGHT.
8 JASER 42 THIRTY-M

RHEM & BOCK, 441 North Clark-st.
JOHN KAISER, 477 Larrabee-st.
GEORGE SCHERT, 509 Sedgwick-st.
BECKER & SUTER, 216 North-av.
JOHN GAULER, 207 North Wells-st.

GEORGE SCHERT. 308 Sedgwick at.

BECKER & SUTER.

JOHN GAULER, 207 North Wells-st.

E. E. W. GALE, 66 East Chleare-av.

HENR GAULER, 134 and 136 North Wells-st.

GOTTMANHALISEN.

GOTTMANHALISEN. 498 North Clark-st.

H. FREUDENBERG, 198 and 198 Division-st.

GOTTMANHAUSEN. 498 North-av.

LOUIS FRIEDBICH, 298 North-av.

WEST NAIDE.

W. W. STANLEY, 344 West Madison.

J. E. KLEIN, 232 West Madison.

PARK & GILLESPIE, 418 West Madison.

PARK & GILLESPIE, 418 West Madison.

JAS. WESTERFEED, 322 West Randolph.

C. C. LEFLER, 733 West Madison.

R. C. BRISTOL, 277 West Madison.

C. C. LEFLER, 733 West Madison.
S. A. LEFLER, 733 West Madison.
S. A. LEFLER, 735 West Madison.
S. A. LERSTOL, 277 West Madison.
W. P. HICKEY, 137 South Haisted.
W. MAXTED, 245 South Haisted.
W. MAXTED, 245 South Haisted.
JANOLD BROS, 145 West Madison.
JAMES T. GAUSON, 1006 West Madison.
JAMES T. GAUSON, 1006 West Madison.
F. W. SHEWELL, 1072 West Madison.
W. VAN YELZER, 374 West Madison.
RICHARD WARING, 480 West Madison.
RICHARD WARING, 480 West Madison.
RICHARD WARING, 480 West Madison.
HITCHOOCK & SMITH, 21 West Lake.
C. WHALLEY, 841 West Washington.
HITCHOOCK & SMITH, 21 West Lake.
GEO, A. BUSH, 422 West Van Buren.
CULVER & MARSH, 637 West Van Buren.
JAMES THREIPLAND, 175 South Haisted.
RETAIL COAL DEALERS

RETAIL COAL DEALERS. The following is a list of responsible dealers who will furnish families with winter supplies at whole-sale prices. The genuine Wilmington coal is sold by all these at the same figures as by the Wilming

ton Coal Association:

WEST SIDE.

ALFRED HILL, 582 Canal.
R. GETTEMY, 44 to 48 South Halsted.
W. KINSELLA, 359 South Halsted.
G. LAHL, 240 South Halsted.
G. LAHL, 240 South Halsted.
J. DALTON, corner Halsted and Polk.
M. DEDSALL, 532 South Halsted.
H. C. ANDERSON, 122 West Lake.
A. ROCKWELL, cor. W. Lake and Bryan-blace, and 435 Lake, near Ada.
SCHWAEGERMANN & CO., 618 and 620 West Lake.
J. C. BODDI, 725 West Lake.
J. L. BARSTOW, 75 Green, near Madison.
J. L. AUDENRIED. 146 Green.
W. J. WATSON, 186 Green.
W. J. WATSON BLAKE, 757 West Madison, and Carroll avenue, corner Ann.
STEPHEN BLAKE, 759 West Madison.

avenue, corner Ann. STEPHEN BLAKE, 769 West Madison. R. JONES. 90 and 92 West Van Buren.

S. W. Brist Diville. Brown, cor. 18th. 4434 S. Haisted. Michols & CRONE, 20 Blue Island avenue, and Morgan Carlot Brist. Blue Island avenue, and Morgan Carlot Brist. Blue Island avenue. Peter Labbe. Blue Island avenue.

Peter Labbe. Blue Island-av. s. e. corner Frank. M. MOLLEUR. 308 Blue Island avenue.

D. Washburn. Tweifth. dorner Morgan.

T. BYRNE, 532 West Tweifth.

JOHN MENERY, 369 West Folk.

MICHAEL M'GUIRE, 344 West Polk.

JOHN CHARK. 193 and 195 Centre avenue.

JOHN KING. 696 and 685 West Van Buren.

S. F. BENNETT, 423 Orden avenue.

FRITZ EIRST & SON. Blue Island-av., corner Wood.

J. F. MYERS. 147 and 140 West Monroe.

W. M. CONNERY, 46 to 50 West Indiana.

H. MATHIESON. 332 West Indiana.

H. MATHIESON. 332 West Indiana.

H. MATHIESON. 332 West Indiana.

THOMAS RICH West Indiana.

THOMAS RICH West Indiana.

THOMAS RICH West Indiana.

THOMAS RICH West Fourteenth.

ROBINSON & LEE. 56 South Curtis.

J. J. CURRAN. 391 South Haisted.

FR. BEDLAN. 441 Canal.

JOHN BELLERD. 18 and 29 South Union.

H. HEDDER, 403 West Chicago-av.

P. E. JACKSON & CO. Milwaukee. av.

P. E. JACKSON & CO. Milwaukee. av.

W. F. WESTOREF, 488 West Fourteenth.

F. POMREHN. 635 Milwaukee. av.

W. E. WALPOLE. 224 Lincoln-av., 633 Larrabee, cor. Wrightwood and Lincoln-avs.

B. HOLDER, 408 Seeigwick.

W. E. WALPOLE. 224 Lincoln-av., 633 Larrabee, cor. and LaSalle.

F. KRUMHAAA Ragt., Halsted, cor. Clybourn-av., 485 and 188 Sept. 198 Cor. 11 linols and LaSalle.

F. KRUMHAAA Ragt., Halsted, cor. Clybourn-av., 485 Larrabee, and cor. Illinols and LaSalle.

F. KRUMHAAA Ragt., Halsted, cor. Clybourn-av., 485 Larrabee, cor. Chicago-av. W. Halmen Brite Four Research W. Halmen Brite Four Re

and LaSalle.

F. KRUMHAAN agt., Halsted, cor. Clybourn-ay.
W. HAMMERSTROEIN, 782, 882, and 884 N. Halsted

F. KRUMHA AK agt. Halsted. cor. Clybourn-av. W. HAMMEINTROEIN, 762, 892, and 884 N. Halsted and Centre-av. CHRS. APPEL, 454 and 465 Lafrabee.

J. W. BUBZIEN. 19 and 139 Clybourn. 295 Division. 28 Rees, and 720 North Halsted.

JOHN MELAN. 58 Chicago-ak.

JOHN MELAN. 58 Chicago-ak.

JOHN MELAN. 58 Chicago-ak.

JOHN KRAEMER. 315 and 317 North-av.

AUG. MEYER, 145 and 147 Clybourn-av.

E. BURKROSS, 119 Townsend.

BODENSTADT & MULLER, 195 Larrabee.

FRED WESTFALL. 125 Southport-av.

PHILLIF GEDELMAN. 140 North Clark.

SOUTH SIDE.

T. BEAUMONT, 767 Archer-av.

A. H. MOODY. Harrison. corner Third-av.

E. BLOMELY. 1020 State.

J. E. LYONS, Clark. cor. Twenty-ninth, 1385 State.

MEAGHER & CO., 282 South Park-av.

D. CURKERT, 881 State.

R. EVERS, 29th and Clark and 36th and State.

J. BURKE. Clark and Thirty-ninth.

J. MOELLER. Twenty-ninth and Wentworth-av.

BALDWIN & CO., State. corner Nineteenth.

MILK.

MILK.

Responsible dairymen who are prepared to suppl hotels, steamboats, restaurants, and private families with pure milk and cream: M. A. DEVINE, depot 70 Nepth Staze.
P. A. NEWTON & BRO., depot 127 Third-sv.
E. B. WHEELOCK. depot 438 West Jackson.
O. A. FELTON, depot 348 Fulton.
O. A. FELTON, depot 348 Fulton.
GEORGE MR. R. depot 209 Hubbard.
GEORGE MR. S. D. depot 209 Hubbard.
E. O. LEILON, depot 348 Morros.
E. A. PELTON, depot 358 Fulton.
GEORGE W. NEWTON, 154 West Monros.

AMUSEMENTS. HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

QUINLIN & HOOLEY Proprietors and Ma

The Greatest Dramatic Combination in America!

MONDAY, JULY 15,

And every Evening during the week. THE POPULAR EMOTIONAL ACTRESS,

CLARA MORRIS AND THE UNION SQUARE

THEATRE CO. When will be presented an American Drama, in 5 ac

Cact 1. The Rivals. Clara Morris, SCENE-Grounds sur-rounding Mr. Hare-wood's Residence a Glenwood. John Parselle, J. H. Stoddart, Harry Crisp. W. J. LeMoyne, Walden Ramsey, C. M. Collins,

Act 2. The Murder. SCENE-Parlor in Mr. Act 3. The Prison. SCENE-A Cell in a Act 4. The Bribe. W. S. Quigley,
Mrs. E. J. Phillips,

Act 5. Conscience. IN THE CAST. E SCENE-Parior.

Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, BY SPECIAL DESIRE,

Evening Prices as usual. Malinees, 75, 50, and 25c. STEAMER FLORA.

Programme of excursions for this week, ending Jul 20, from Clark-st, bridge: 20. rom Clark at. bridge:
Sunday, July 14—To South Chicago at 2:30 p. m.; on
the Lake at 7:30 p. m.
Monday, July 13—On the Lake at 2:30 p. m.; Moonlight on the Lake at 7:30 p. m.
Tuesday, July 16—To Evanston at 2:30 p. m. Chartered in the evening.
Wednesday, July 17—On the Lake at 2:30 p. m.;
Grand Moonlight at 7:30 p. m.
Thursday, July 18—To St. Joseph, Mich., at 9 a. m.,
returning at 11:30 p. m.
Fridsy, July 29—Chartered to Temperance Society.
Saturday, July 20—Chartered to Society.
Brown's Saratoga Brass and String Bands on board.
Fare 40 St. Joseph and return, only \$1; all other round
trips, 50 cents.

SILVER LEAF GROVE. PICNIC

ORIENTAL LODGE, NO. 189, L O. B. B.,

SUNDAY, JULY 14, 1878. Tickets, 25c. Music by the Chicago Orchestr Ogden-av. cars and Tweifth-st. buses run the Grove. E. M. HALL,

The Only Thorough Banjoist, Will be in Chicago for eight weeks and will give course of lessons at 350 Michigan-av. NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.

This (Sunday) Evening flast night of the following Great Artists in the new and original specialty of AMULET, by the Great.

PAT ROONFY'S SPECIALTY of MULDOON.

HARRY G. RICHMOND'S original EPITAPHS.

And all the Stars of the Standard Novelty Company.

Monday an entire change of programme.

Popular Prices—25, 50, and 75 cts.

TALKING MACHINE. EDISON'S WONDERFUL PHONOGRAPH. It Talks, Laughs, Sings, Whistles, and Plays Cornet Solos. On exhibition at the Merchants' Bank Building, opposite Tribune Building, the following week. Ad-mission reduced to the popular price, 16c. Don't fall to see the greatest of modern inventions—the most Wonderful of Wonders. Over 50,000 people have seen and heard it.

GALVANO-ELECTRIC PLASTERS.

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The only really scientific method of application of these subtle mysterious elements.

Letters of Patent granted to B. P. HALL, of Nashua, New Hampshire, dated April 11. 1878, for latest and most valuable improvements in the handling of these agencies by means of plasters.

The two metallic piates are connected by an insulated wire, and produce a mild yet constant current of electricity.

wire, and produce a mild yet constant currents tricity.

They reili-we pain quick as a flash. They are warranted to cure flacematism (no matter how severe). Neuralgia, Sick Headache, Spinal, Brain, Liver and Kidney Complaints, Lame Back, Dinness of Sight, Cold Feet, Roaring in the Head, Ashima, Lune Diseases, Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Incontinence of Urine, Weakness of Genital Organs, and Female Weakness. Their effects are like magic, truly wonderful. OFFICE OF AMERICAN EXPRESS Co., }
Messrs. Bell Mann & Co., Chicago:
Gentlemen: Your Half's Galvano Electric Plasters cured me of Rheumatism. I have since recommended them to others, and nave yet to learn of a single instance where they falled to effect a perfect cure in two or three days.

Manager American Express Co.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Sent by mail, securely put up and postage paid, or receipt of price, 25 cents each, and two stamps for BELL MANN & CO., Propris. 163 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill. A. PHELPS MARTIN, Manager.

PHOTOGRAPHY. Photographer

75 MADISON-ST...
Take Elevator.
Cabinets, \$6: Cards. \$3. GIVEN AWAY. For ten days I will give to every customer a Cabinet Photograph of framed, at my Studio, S5 and 87 East Madison-st., over Hershey Music Hall.

LAUNDRIES. ORIENTALY SHIRTS pr piece 12c COLLARS pr doz 35c CUFFS pr doz 70c These are our specialty and are done equal to new. Seat by mail or C. O. D. 405 W. Madison-st | 420 W. Randolph | 111 Clark-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By E. R. LYON, House of 7 Rooms, and Lot, AT AUCTION.
In Whipple's Addition to Norwood Park: Lot 50x165
Will be sold on MONDAY, July 22, at 4:30 o'clock p
m., on the premises. Terms made known at sale.
E. B. L LYON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES. W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, CIGARS.

MEERSCHAUM AND OTHER PIPES, Monday, July 15, at 10 o'clock. At our salesrooms, 173 & 175 Randelph-st. W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auction MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, SHOW CASES,
EDISON ELECTRIC PEN in perfect order,
TUESDAY, July 16, at 2 o'clock p. m., at our salesrooms, 173 and 175 Randolph-st.
W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers. 700 LOTS OF

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, NOTIONS,
HATS, CAPS, GLOVES, ETC.,
Thursday, July 18, at 9:30 o'clock a. m.,
At our salesrooms, 173 & 175 Kandolph-st.
W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL SALE LARGE STOCK OVERCOATS AND SUITS, (Fine and Regular-made Goods.)
DIRECT FROM NEW YORK,

THURSDAY MORNING, July 18, at 11 o'clock sharp.
A large and desirable stock of Overcoats in All-Wool
Seavers, Chinchillas, Meitons, Petershams, dc. Dress
and Susiness Suits in great variety. At our salesrooms,
72 and 72 Readeling. 73 and 175 Randolph-st.
W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers. THE ENTIRE STOCK OF CHOICE PLANTS & GREENHOUSES

Of EDGAR SANDERS, Esq., retiring from business,
AT AUCTION,
At his establishment, Lake View, FRIDAY MORNING
buly 19, at 10 o'clock. For particulars see catalogue iow ready.
W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers. REGULAR SATURDAY SALE. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

SATURDAY, July 20, at 9:30 o'clock a.m.,
At 173 and 175 East Randolph-st.

W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

ENTIRE FURNITURE & FURNISHINGS OF A FIRST-CLASS

CLUBHOUSE AT AUCTION,

TUESDAY, JULY 23, at 10 O'CLOCK A. M. AT CLUB HOUSE

NO. 71 MONROE-ST. We shall sell without reserve for cash, the entire Fur-niture, consisting of Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Parlor Furniture, Mantel Glasses, M. Top Mdeboards, Tables of various kinds. Chamber Sets complete, Lounges, Leather Covered Library Furniture, Lambrequims and Lace Curtains, Dining-room Furniture, Crystal Chan-deliers, Office Desks, Kitchen Furniture, 2 Fine Bur-giar-Proof Safes, with steel chests and combination locks. The whole comprising one of the best outfits in the city.

W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO.; Auctioneers, PEREMPTORY SALE CITY REAL ESTATE, (Belonging to a non-resident.)

AT AUCTION.

Thursday, Aug. 1, at 3 o'cl'k p. m., on the Grounds 4 Residence Lots on Taylor-st. 23 Residence Lots on Selden-st. All between Wood and Lincoln-sts. For particulars see DAVID WILLIAMS, Agent, Room 11, No. 125 Clark-st. W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers, 173 & 175 Randolph-st.

By HODGES, MORRISON & CO. CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE. South Desplaines-st We shall sell on MONDAY MORNING, July 15, at 10 o'clock, the entire contents of two houses, consisting of Carpets, Stoves, Household Furniture of all kinds. Also a stock of Family Groceries. The goods must be positively sold on this date. A rare chance for dealers. Sale rain or shine.

HODGES & MORRISON.

WE SHALL SELL On Tuesday Morning, July 18, at 10 o'clock. AT THE PRIVATE RESIDENCE, 967 WEST LAKE-ST., Consisting of Fine Brussels Carpeta, Parlor, Dining, Chamber-room, Kitchen, and Laundry Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c., Sale positive. Must be sold. Holders & MORRISON, Auctioneers.

LOOK OUT FOR THE LARGE AND ELEGANT SALE To come off on July 22 at the large, 4-story brown-stone front. For fine goods wait for this sale. See particulars in next Sunday's Tribune.

Also Saturday Evening, July 20, at 8 o'clock, regular sale at our Warerooms, 882 West Lake-st., of a general line of Household Goods.

HODGES & MORRISON, Auctioneers.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO., For Tuesday's Sale, July 16, at 9:30 a. m., Entire Furniture of Private Dwelling New Parlor and Chamber Sets, A full line Carpets, General Household Goods,

Stock of Groceries, &c.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auction RECULAR WEEKLY SALE July 19, at 9:30 a. m. OUR USUAL FULL SHOWING. New Parlor Suits,

New Chamber Sets, Lounges, Sofas, Easy Chairs, A full line Carpets, General Household Goods, General Merchandise, &c., &c.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

WEDNESDAY, July 17, WE SHALL SELL 400 CASES SEASONABLE AND FINE ASSORTED BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av. Thursday, July 18, at 9:30 a. m., Regular Trade Sale of

CROCKERY A large assortment of "W. G.," "C. C.," and cellow Ware will be offered, both in open lots GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By D. D. STARKE & CO., REGULAR WEEKLY SALE

FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

On Wednesday, July 17, at 9:30 o'clock. On SATURDAY, July 20, at 9:30 a. m., a fine assortment of Furniture, Carpets, Queensware, Glassware, Plated Ware, &c., &c.
D. D. STARKE & CO., Auctioneers. By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO.,

To Country and City Dealers. ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 17.
We will sell a full line of assorted Household Goods,
Parior Seis in Brocatelle, Plush, Velvet, and Rep. Marhic-top Chamber Sets in great variety, Pier and Mantel
Mirrors, Kay Chairs, Lounges, Sofas, Rockers; Brussels, 3-Ply and Ingrain Carpets, Lace Curtains and
Lambrequins, Sale to commence at 10 o'clock,
WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., Auctioneers. By M. M. SANDERS & CO.,

AUCTION NOTICE. BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS, Tuesday, July 23. We will offer to the trade unusual bargains in free leasonable goods.

M. M. SANDERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By H. FRIEDMAN, 200 and 202 Randolph-st. On Wednesday, July 17, at 9% o'clock, GREAT TRADE SALE OF

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE. 35 crates English and American Crockery, 100 brls. Film Glassware, assorted. 8 casks Rock and Yellow Ware, assorted. 30 Decorated Tollet Sets.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. cket Offices, 63-Clark-st. (She the depots.

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through between Chl-sco and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago 10-30 a. m. aruns Pullman or any other form of otel cars west of Chicago. botel cars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzle-sta.

b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzle-sta.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

CHICAGO. ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO
KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.
The Agrot. West Side, near Madison-at. bridge, and
Twenty-third-at. Ticket Office. 122 Earndoing.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY

nion Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman Hous, and at depot.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Mimeapolis are good either vis Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona. ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-a. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark. Leave. | Arrive.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st.

Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House. | Leave. | Arrive. Mall (via Main and Air Line)... 7:00 a. m. 6:55 p. m.
Day Express... 9:00 a. m. 7:40 p. m.
Ka.amszoo Accommodation... 4:00 p. m. 10:30 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)... 5:15 p. m. 4:300 a. m.
Night Express... 19:00 p. m. 16:45 a. m. PITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.
Depot. corner Canal and Madisquists. Ticket Offices,
65 Clarkest. Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Leave. | Arrive.

BALTIMORE & OHIO. foot of Mon-Leave. | Arrive. LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

PITTISBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS B. B. (Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts. West Side. | Depart. | Arrive.

MANKAKEE LINE.
Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second st. Depart. Arrive. Cincinnati, Indianapolis & 1. Louisville Day Express..... 9:40 a. m. 8:00 p. m. Night Express... 8:00 p. m. 7:00 a. m. OHICAGO, BOCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman sts. Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD. "Danville Route."
Ticket Offices: 77 Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st, and Depot. Leave. | Arrive. Day Ma ... 9:00 a.m. 4:20 p.m. Nashvil le ar dFlorida Express § 7:30 p.m. § 7:15 a.m.

For Racine, Milwaukee, etc., daily 9a. m. Saturday's Boat don't leave until 8p. m. For Manistee, Ludington, etc., daily 9a. m. For Grand Haven, Maskezon, etc., daily 7p. m. For St. Joseph, etc., daily 10a. m. Saturday's St. Joe boat don't leave until 11p. m. For Milwaukee, Green Bay, etc., Tuesday and 7p. m. Friday 7p. m. Friday. or Mfiwaukee, Escanaba, Negaunee, etc., 7 p. 18-Tuesday.

or Milwankee, Mackinaw, Northport, etc., 7 p. w.

Wednesday

Docks foot of Michigan-av. Sundays excepted. MISCELLANEOUS.

Dr. JAMES, PRIVATE DISPENSARY. 204 Washington St., Chicago, Ill. It is well known Dr. James for the past by years has stood at the head of the profession in the treatment of all special and chronic diseases that require immediate attantion. A book for the multiloos, explaining who should marry? Why not? Only a could so prepay postage. Call or write; Dr. James has been seen that properly postage. Call or write; Dr. James has been seen to be compared to the country of the most deline and the country of the country of

NO PAY! Dr. Kean,

VOLUME .X ARTISTIC TAIL

QUALITY and Finish. We the most THOROUGH, ARTISTIC manner. We SKILLED ARTISANS at We WARRANT every ACTLY AS REPRESEN Selling all our goods as low ARTICLE, EQUALLY. In the selling all our goods as low ARTICLE, EQUALLY. In the selling all our goods as low ARTICLE, EQUALLY. In the selling all our goods as low ARTICLE, EQUALLY. In the selling all our goods as low ARTICLE, EQUALLY. In the selling all our goods as low ARTICLE, EQUALLY. In the selling all our goods are selling as a sellin

EDWARD IMPORTING TO 163 & 165 Wabash-av., . EDUCATION RACINE CO Racine College Includes a Sch Scientific School. There is also which prepares Buys for College or intellectual training is combined religious combined religious that are a second of the combined that are the combined second of the training wards received in the Go of the information apply to Rev. . D. D., Racine, Wis.

Jennings Seminary. Morgan Park Milita

Capt. ED. N. KIRK TALCOT HENRY T. WRIGHT, A. M. A first-class Preparatory School attractive. Educational facilities u begins Sept. 5, 1878. For full inforalogue to Morgan Park, Cook Co., UNION COLLEGE CHICAGO, 1

95 Dearb MRS. CUTHBERT'S dren. Boarding and day school and experienced teachers, aratus, etc. Special attention 125 MUSIC \$15 at vorid. Open all the year, 75 at 18,000 students since 1807. Situa graduates. For prospectus address is itali Boston.

SWARTHMORE CO (Law Department of Washington weith annual term open Octoberran seven mouths each cotice. Term fee. 550. No extractice. Louis, July 1, 1878. HENRY! MADAME CLEMENT HIGHLAND MILITARY

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FINANCIAL. LAZARUS SILV BANKER CHAMBER OF COM IS BUYING AND SEL Government Bonds, Cook County Order City Scrip, Contractors'

UFFICE OF THE COUNTY COOK COUNTY, inquent Tax-payers w m iber that application for tax I due was made on the mc th, and that by paying is ave much trouble and annoy S. H. McCREA, C

And seiling Exchange on Lond fort, Berila, Hamburg.

CANNED MEAT THE GREATEST PAVORITE THE CANNED HEAT IS THE NATURAL CONSERV ASK YOUR GROCER FO TO RENT.

Store and basement 38 LaSaile-st. 1 and fourth floors of 38 and 40 LaSaile-st. 255; good light and elevator; well ad the or manufacturing business. Will part. WM. C. DOW, 8 Tribune Buile DENTISTRY Cor. Clark

TO REN

is this day dissolved, by multiple assisted by our success CHICAGO, July 15, 1878. COPARTNERSHIP hip for the transaction of the Gritish Chief and the transaction of the Gritish College A ALLEN Business, under Gricago, July 15, 1878.

BURT'S SHOES

FIRM CHANGE DISSOLUTION NO

DISSOLUTIO